

CORNELIUS NEPOS

J. C. ROLFE



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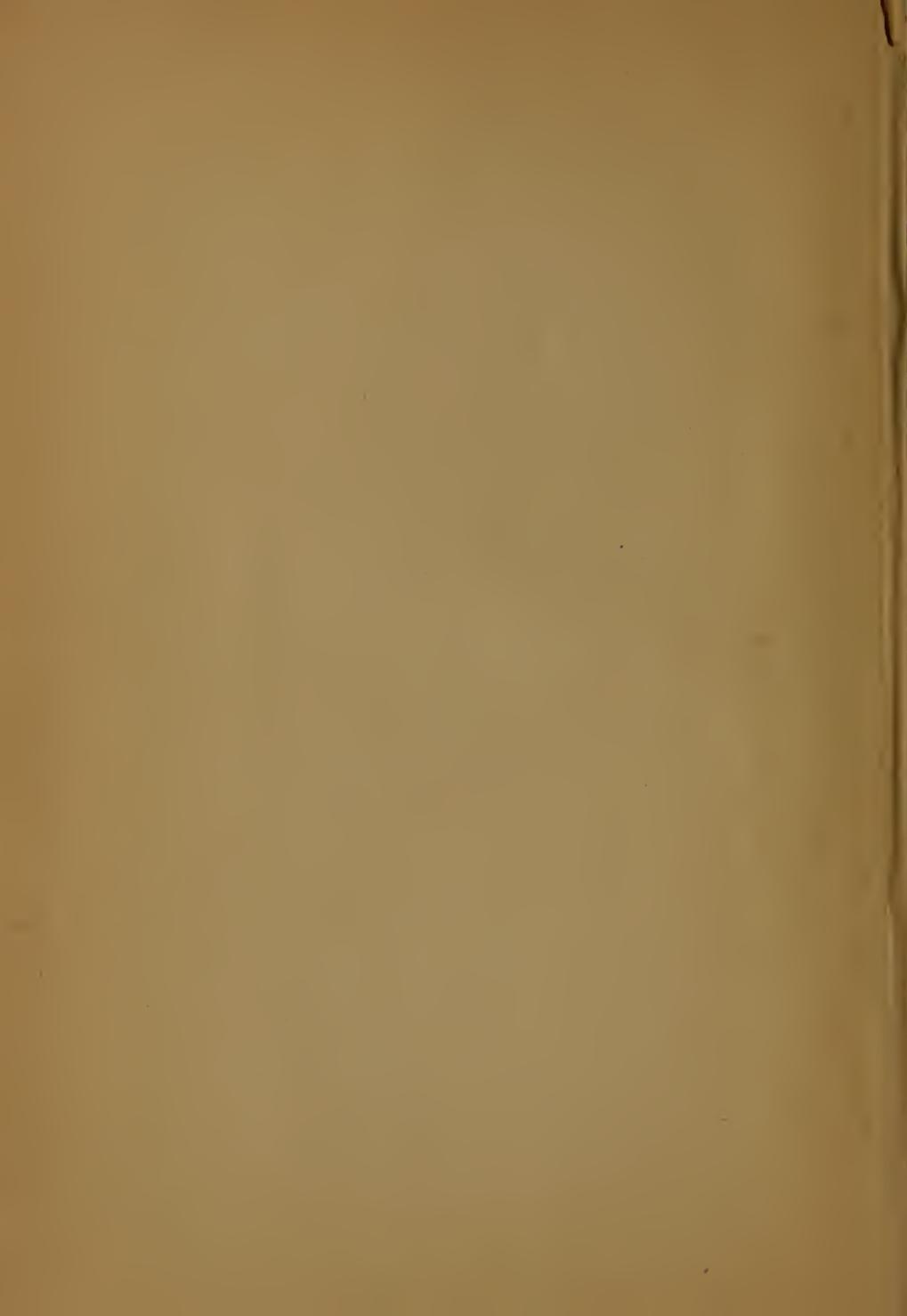
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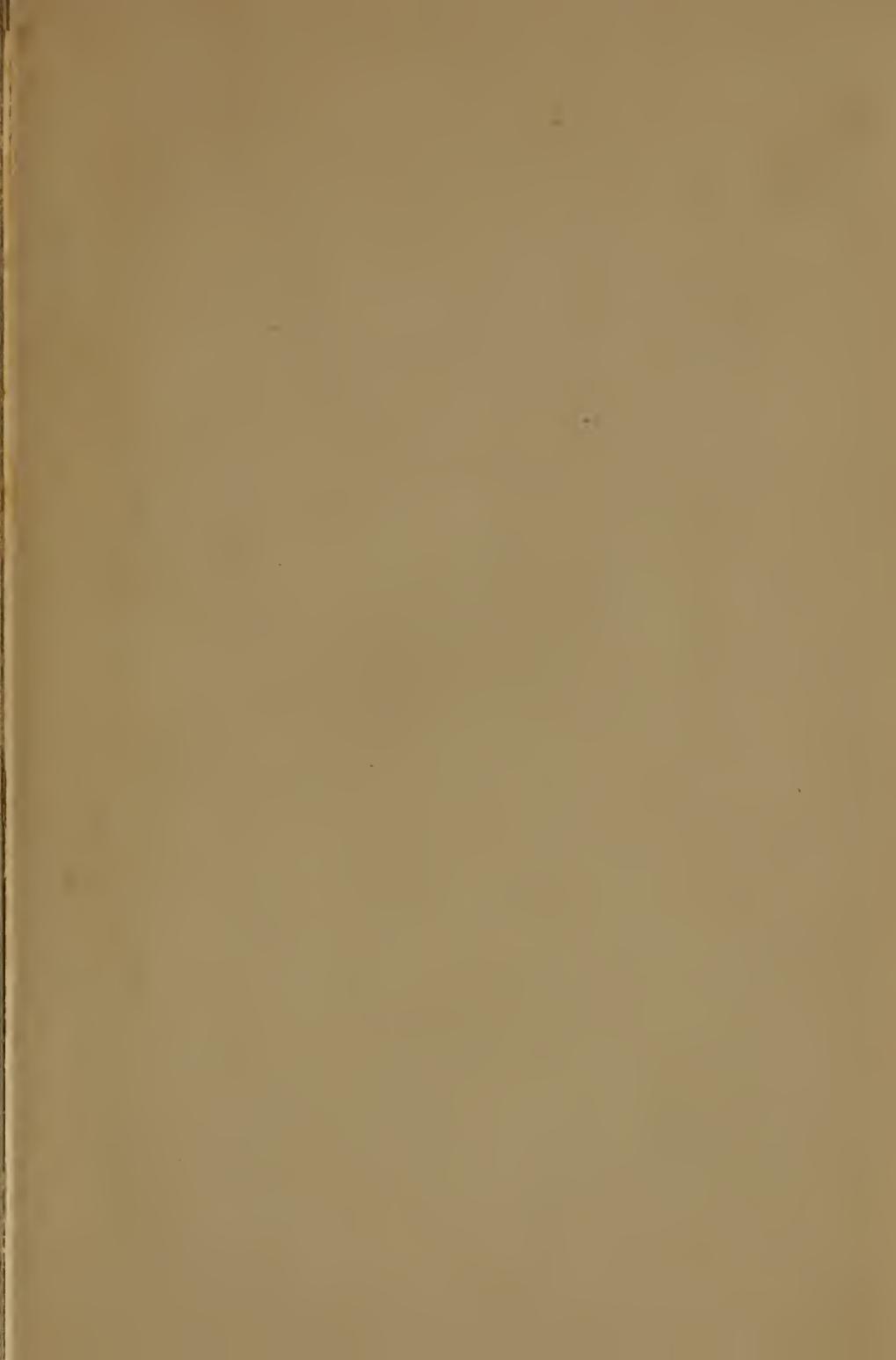
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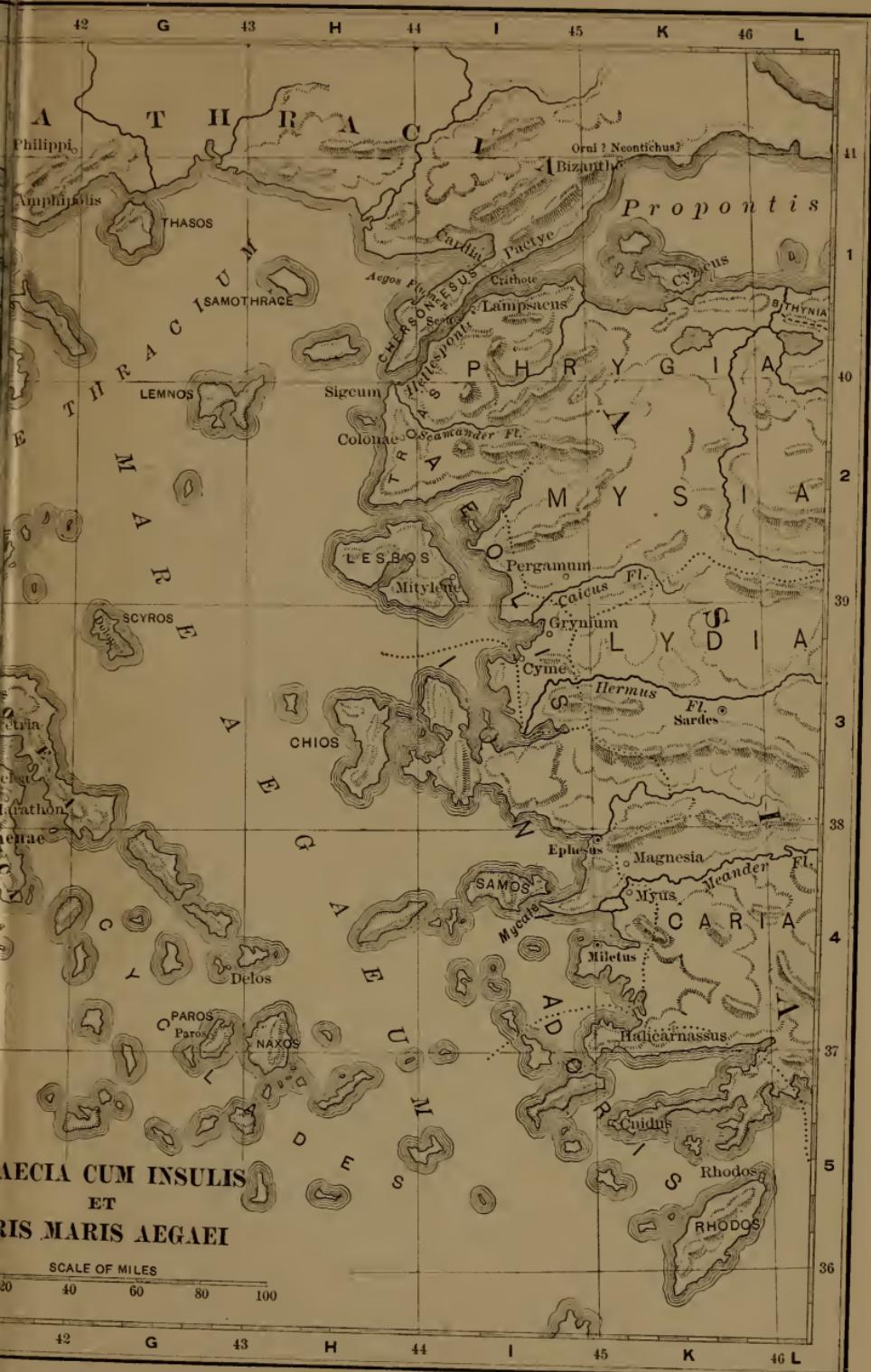
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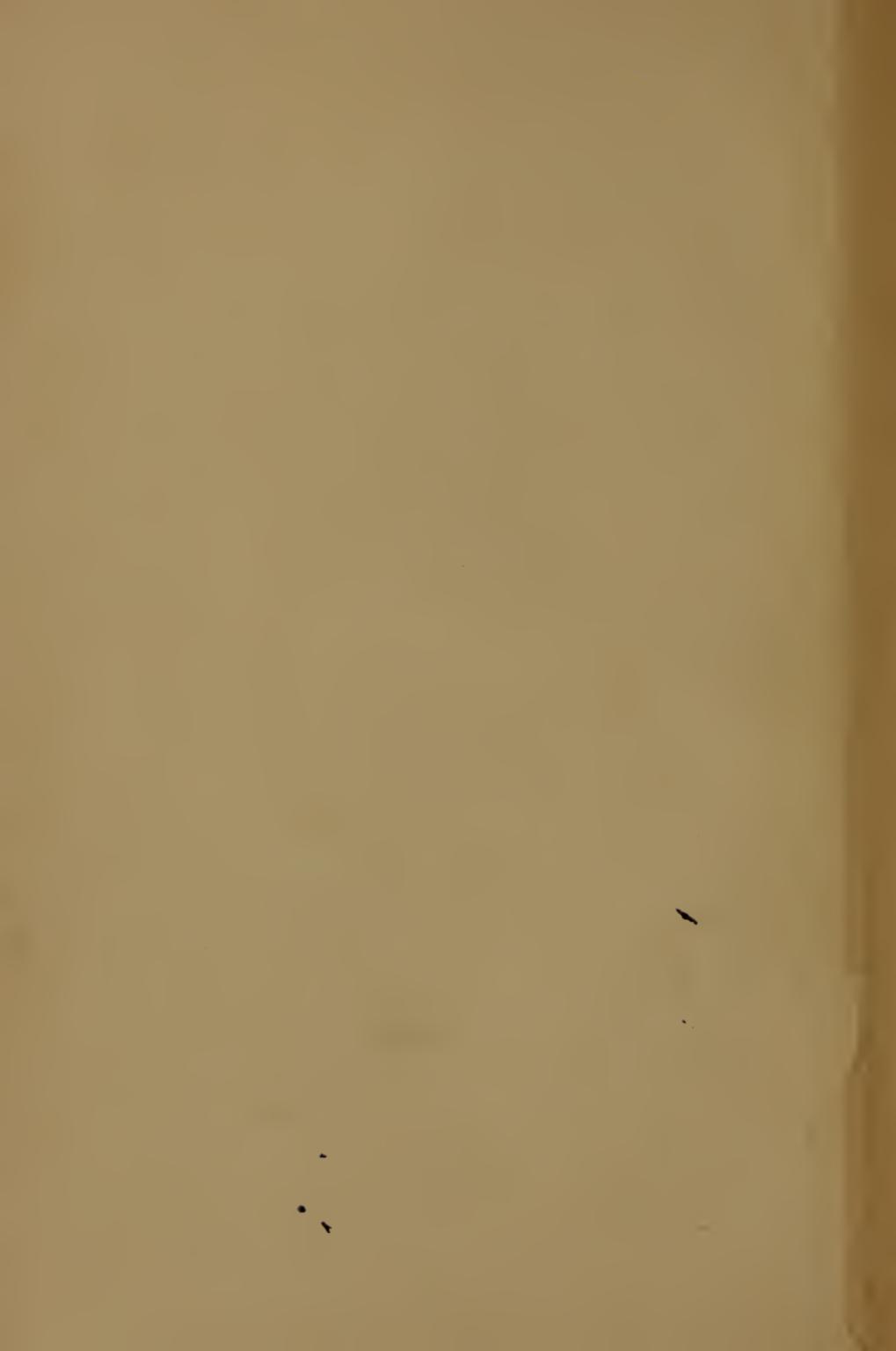
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CORNELII NEPOTIS VITAE

THE LIVES

OF

CORNELIUS NEPOS

✓
SF

WITH NOTES, EXERCISES, AND VOCABULARY

BY

JOHN C. ROLFE, PH.D.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



Boston

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TO

Professor William Gardner Hale

OF

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

WITH GRATITUDE AND HIGH REGARD

P R E F A C E

IN this edition of the *Lives* of Cornelius Nepos, the text is in main that of Fleckeisen (Leipzig, 1890), with a few changes in orthography and punctuation. In orthography and in marking the quantities Lewis's "Latin Dictionary for Schools" and "Elementary Latin Dictionary" have been followed, except in the case of obvious misprints. In the difficult matter of "hidden quantities," the editor does not wish to be understood as agreeing in all cases with Dr. Lewis, but he believes that uniformity on the subject of quantity and orthography is highly desirable in our school text-books, and that agreement on those subjects can be best reached by following the standard lexicons.

The grammatical references in the NOTES are intended to help the pupil to grasp the writer's meaning, and not for the purposes of "parsing." The editor firmly believes that all the "parsing" that is necessary should be done before translating, and that instruction in syntax should be given entirely by practice in turning English into Latin. For this purpose the EXERCISES FOR TRANSLATION INTO LATIN have been prepared. In accordance with the recommendation of the Latin Conference of 1892, these exercises have been confined to a limited portion of the TEXT (about thirty pages). The editor

would have preferred to have them cover the entire TEXT, if space had permitted.

In preparing the NOTES and VOCABULARY, special obligation has been incurred to the edition of Nipperdey, to Lups's *Der Sprachgebrauch des Cornelius Nepos*, and to Koch's *Wörterbuch*. For assistance in the proof-reading, and for helpful suggestions, thanks are due to Professor Francis W. Kelsey, Assistant Professor Joseph H. Drake, and Messrs. C. L. Meader and H. A. Sanders, of the University of Michigan; to Professor Willard K. Clement, of the University of Idaho; to Professor Isaac B. Burgess, of the University of Chicago; and to Miss Mary L. Miner, of the Detroit High School. The RULES FOR THE PRONUNCIATION OF PROPER NAMES were kindly furnished by Professor A. H. Pattengill, of the University of Michigan.

I am also under great obligations to Professors Gildersleeve and Bennett for furnishing me with advance sheets of their Latin Grammars for purposes of reference.

Corrections or suggestions of any kind from those who may use the book will be gratefully received.

JOHN C. ROLFE.

ANN ARBOR, MICH.,
July 15, 1894.

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INTRODUCTION.



THE LIFE AND WORKS OF NEPOS.

i. LIFE OF NEPOS.

CORNELIUS NEPOS was born in Cisalpine Gaul, the native country of Catullus, Vergil, and Livy. The elder Pliny¹ speaks of him as *Padī accola*; and since we know that he was a native of that part of Cisalpine Gaul which was called Insubria, it has been assumed with considerable probability that his birthplace was Ticinum, the modern Pavia.

The dates of his birth and death are not certainly known, but he appears to have lived from 99 to 24 B.C. We know that he survived Atticus, who died in 32 B.C., and that he lived to a good old age. His *praenōmen* is unknown.

Nepos took up his residence at Rome early in life. He seems to have had an independent fortune and to have devoted his whole attention to literary pursuits. He took no part in politics; at least, we know from one of Pliny's letters² that he was not of senatorial rank, and therefore that he had not held even a quaestorship.

He was on terms of intimacy with Cicero, Atticus, and Catullus. Catullus dedicated his book of poems to Nepos in the following complimentary lines:³—

¹ N. H. III. 127.

² V. iii. 6.

³ Cat. i.

Cui dono lepidum novum libellum
 Arido modo pumice expolitum?
 Cornelii, tibi; namque tu solebas
 Meas esse aliquid putare nugas,
 Iam tum cum ausus es unus Italorum
 Omne aevum tribus explicare chartis,
 Doctis, Iuppiter, et laboriosis!
 Quare habe tibi quidquid hoc libelli
 Qualecumque, quod, o patrona virgo,
 Plus uno maneat perenne saeclo.¹

It is believed by some, from a reference of Fronto, that Nepos, like his friend Atticus, was a publisher as well as a writer.

ii. THE WORKS OF NEPOS.

Nepos was a prolific writer in several different departments of literature. Most of his works have been lost and are known to us only through references to them by other writers. They included the following :—

i. *Love poems*, mentioned by the younger Pliny in the letter cited above.

¹ Translated as follows by Robinson Ellis, 'The Poems and Fragments of Catullus, Translated in the Metres of the Original,' London, 1871 :—

Who shall take thee, the new, the dainty volume,
 Purfled glossily, fresh with ashy pumice?
 You, Cornelius; you of old did hold them
 Something worthy, the petty witty nothings,
 While you venture, alone of all Italians,
 Time's vast chronicle in three books to circle,
 Jove, how arduous, how divinely learned!
 Therefore welcome it, yours the little outcast,
 This slight volume. O yet, supreme awardee,
 Virgin, save it in ages on forever.

2. *Chronica*, referred to by Catullus in his dedication to Nepos. This work comprised in three books an outline of the world's history from the earliest times until the author's own day. It was probably, like the *Annālēs* of Atticus,¹ of a chronological character.

3. *Exempla*, a moral treatise in at least five books,² drawing a comparison between the manners and customs of early Rome and those of his own day.

4. *A Life of Cato*, mentioned by Nepos himself.³

5. *A Life of Cicero*, a panegyric, apparently composed after the death of the orator.

6. *A Treatise on Geography*, of which little or nothing is known.

7. *Dē Virīs Illūstribus*, his last and greatest work. This consisted of, at least, sixteen books. He arranged his biographies in classes or groups, giving two books to each class. The first book of every class included the distinguished men of foreign nations, mostly of Greece; while the second treated those of Rome. The following outline of Nipperdey, though open to question in some particulars, gives a good idea of the scope and arrangement of the work: —

- I. *Dē Rēgib⁹ Exterārum Gentium.*
- II. *Dē Rēgib⁹ Rōmānōrum.*
- III. *Dē Excellentib⁹ Ducib⁹ Exterārum Gentium.*
- IV. *Dē Excellentib⁹ Ducib⁹ Rōmānōrum.*
- V. *Dē Iūris Cōsultīs Graecīs.*
- VI. *Dē Iūris Cōsultīs Rōmānīs.*
- VII. *Dē Ŭrātōrib⁹ Graecīs.*
- VIII. *Dē Ŭrātōrib⁹ Rōmānīs.*

¹ See p. 131, l. 30 fol.

² The fifth book is cited by Aulus Gellius, VI. xviii. 11.

³ p. 119, l. 5.

- IX. *Dē Poētīs Graecīs.*
- X. *Dē Poētīs Latīnīs.*
- XI. *Dē Historicīs Graecīs.*
- XII. *Dē Historicīs Latīnīs.*
- XIII. *Dē Philosophīs Graecīs.*
- XIV. *Dē Philosophīs Latīnīs.*
- XV. *Dē Grammaticīs Graecīs.*
- XVI. *Dē Grammaticīs Latīnīs.*

Of this work we have the entire book *Dē Excellentibus Ducibus Exterārum Gentium*, and two lives from the book *Dē Historicīs Latīnīs*. The former was for a long time believed to be the work of Aemilius Probus, a grammarian of the time of Theodosius, on account of an epigram of his which appears in the manuscripts after the life of Hannibal. In this epigram Probus dedicates a work to Theodosius, which was assumed to be the collection of biographies which preceded it. That view is now generally rejected and is altogether untenable, especially on stylistic grounds.

iii. His Style.

The style of Nepos is simple and pleasing. His vocabulary is limited, and he expresses himself as a rule in short sentences. When he occasionally attempts longer periods, it is evident that he is not at home in them. He shows considerable skill and taste in the order of his words. He is sometimes careless, especially in the omission of pronouns, but as a rule is very clear.

Although he was a contemporary of Caesar, his Latinity is not so strictly classical as that of the author of the Commentaries. He is not free from archaism and colloquialisms, and his language sometimes has a poetic coloring which reminds

one of Livy. As Asinius Pollio found a certain ‘Patavinity’ in the language of Livy, who was, like Nepos, a native of Cisalpine Gaul, it is possible that some of the stylistic peculiarities of our author may be due to his provincial origin.

The deviations of Nepos from classical usage have been unduly exaggerated by those who have endeavored to prove that Probus was the author of the Lives. Many of his irregularities may be paralleled in Caesar and Cicero, and still more in Livy. As Nipperdey says, we must remember that Caesar and Cicero represent the highest literary perfection of their time; a period which includes Varro, and the writers of the *Bellum Africānum* and *Bellum Hispaniēnse*, also has room for a stylist like Cornelius Nepos. His Latin is pure enough to prove beyond question that the Lives could have been written only in the Classical Period.

Since it is desirable that beginners in Latin writing use only regular constructions, the important deviations of Nepos from good classical usage are pointed out in the NOTES. The teacher should consult the exhaustive monograph of Lups, *Der Sprachgebrauch des Cornelius Nepos*, Berlin, 1876.

iv. NEPOS AS A HISTORIAN.

As history the work of Nepos is not of great value. His list of generals is not remarkably well chosen, for we miss some great names, such as Brasidas, Aratos, Philopoemen, and Cleomenes; and the space allotted to each is by no means proportionate to the importance of the subject of the biography. Nepos is inclined to exaggeration, and he lacks the critical faculty. It has been said that his work does more credit to his heart than to his head, and this is notably the case in his biography of his friend Atticus.

For his lives of generals of foreign nations he had an abundance of good authorities at his command, many of whom he mentions by name ; but he seems not always to have chosen wisely among them, and sometimes to have misunderstood them. He is careless in details : his chronology is confused, he makes mistakes in history and geography, and his work is marred by contradictions and omissions. On the other hand, he touches on most points of interest in Grecian history, and for that reason, as well as on account of their simple style, the Lives are well adapted for use as a school text-book. Some allowance should be made for his shortcomings in view of the fact, that in his day the Romans were just beginning to cultivate the writing of history as an art ; and because he was the first Roman writer to treat the history of foreign nations.

v. HIS SOURCES.

The authorities whom Nepos cites, or appears to have consulted, are the following :—

1. *Herodotus*, the ‘father of history’ (about 484 to 425 B.C.). His *History* gives an account of the struggle between the Greeks and Persians, with numerous digressions in which the history of other nations is treated. The work was divided by some one of the grammarians into nine books, to which the names of the nine Muses were given. Nepos does not mention Herodotus, and although he sometimes agrees with the *History*, it is by no means certain that he consulted it at all. In his life of Miltiades he is at variance with Herodotus in several details.

2. *Thucydides* (about 455 to 400 B.C.) undertook a *History of the Peloponnesian War*, of which eight books, describing the course of events until 411 B.C., were completed. Nepos

cites Thucydides in his life of Themistocles,¹ and says that he followed him in preference to 'many other writers' whom he consulted; but he differs from him in several particulars. In his lives of Pausanias, Cimon, and Alcibiades, Nepos follows Thucydides more closely, but he does not appear on the whole to have recognized the importance of the *Peloponnesian War* as an authority.

3. *Xenophon* (from about 434 until after 359 B.C.). His *Hellenica*, in seven books, narrates the history of Greece from 411 B.C.—at which point the work of Thucydides ends—until the battle of Mantinea in 362 B.C. This work Nepos seems not to have consulted; he is in direct conflict with it in several of his lives. In his life of Agesilaus, Nepos cites Xenophon as an authority. The work referred to is the *Agesilaus*, a panegyric of the Spartan king. This work Nepos follows closely in some parts of his own account of Agesilaus. Some modern scholars deny that Xenophon wrote the *Agesilaus*, but it was accepted as his without question in ancient times.

4. *Philistus*, of Syracuse, a contemporary of the Dionysii, is mentioned by Nepos in his life of Dion, and may very likely have been one of his authorities. He wrote the *Sicilica* in thirteen books, of which the first seven treated the early history of Sicily until the beginning of the rule of the elder Dionysius (400 B.C.); the next four, the reign of the elder Dionysius (until 366 B.C.); and the last two, that of the younger Dionysius (until 362 B.C.).

5. *Ephorus*, of Cyme in Aeolia (died about 340 B.C.). He wrote the first *Universal History of Greece*, in thirty-eight books, beginning with the return of the Heracleidae and end-

¹ p. 15, l. 5.

ing with the siege of Perinthus in 340 B.C. Nepos does not mention Ephorus, but his work, which was widely read although of secondary value as an authority, seems to have been one of our author's chief sources of information.

6. *Theopompus*, of Chios (born about 380 B.C.). He wrote the *Hellenica*, in twelve books, which was, like the *Hellenica* of Xenophon, a continuation of the work of Thucydides, covering the period from 410 B.C. until the battle of Cnidos in 394 B.C.; and also the *Philippica*, in fifty-eight books, a history of the reign of Philip of Macedon, but with numerous digressions, in the course of one of which he devoted three books to the history of Sicily. Theopompus seems to have lacked the impartiality which should characterize the historian. Nepos, who cites him, calls him *maledicentissimus scriptor*,¹ and Polybius censures his partiality in his account of King Philip. He was, however, a valuable authority, and was much used by Nepos.

7. *Timaeus*, of Tauromena in Sicily (about 352 to 256 B.C.). He wrote a *History of Sicily*, in thirty-eight books, from the earliest times until 246 B.C., with numerous digressions. He was a careful historian, and a good authority, but had the same failing as Theopompus; Nepos couples him with Theopompus as a *maledicentissimus scriptor*, and among the Greeks he was known as Ἐπιτίμαος, 'the Carper.' Our author seems to have made considerable use of Timaeus in his lives of Alcibiades, Dion, and Timoleon.

8. *Dinon* wrote a *History of Persia* down to 340 B.C., which Nepos cites as of great value.²

9. *Polybius*, of Megalopolis (205 to 134 B.C.), one of the very best Greek historians. His *Universal History*, in forty

¹ p. 36, l. 32.

² p. 44, l. 5.

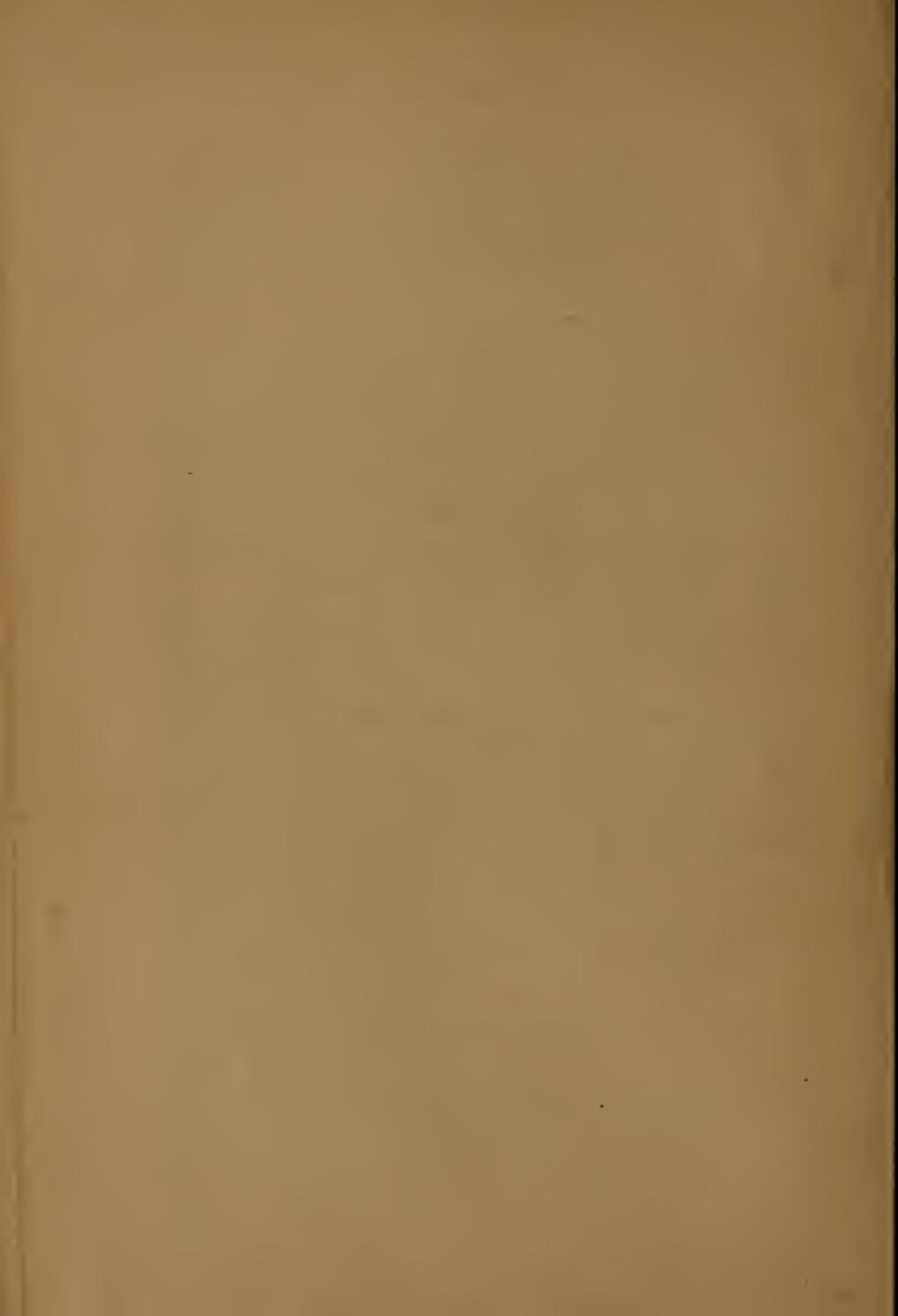
books, seems to have been the chief authority for the lives of Hamilcar and Hannibal, although Nepos does not always agree with him. *Sosilus* and *Silenus*, who served in Hannibal's army and wrote an account of the second Punic war, are cited by Nepos;¹ also *Sulpicius Blitho*, who is known to us only by name.

In some of his lives Nepos makes statements which are not supported by any of our authorities, and must have been derived from some unknown source. In his life of Epaminondas,² he says that 'very many writers' wrote biographies of illustrious men, and these he very probably had before him. Of such writers we know of *Antigonus Carystius*, *Hermippus the Peripatetic*, and *Satyrus* among the Greeks; and *Marcus Terentius Varro* and *Santra* among the Romans.

Two well-known writers of later times to some extent described the same events, and used the same sources as Nepos. These are *Diodorus Siculus*, who in the time of Augustus wrote a *Universal History* in forty books; and *Plutarch* (46-120 A.D.), from whom we have forty-six *Parallel Lives* of illustrious Greeks and Romans. With these writers Nepos is frequently in conflict, although sometimes he agrees with them against the testimony of the earlier authorities.

¹ p. 116, l. 22 fol.

² p. 71, l. 41.



CORNELI^I NEPOTIS
LIBER D^E EXCELLENTIBUS DUCIBUS
EXTERARUM GENTIUM.

PRAEFATI^O.

Nōn dubitō fore plērōsque, Attice, quī hōc genus scrip-
tūrae leve et nōn satis dīgnū summōrum virōrum
persōnīs iūdicent, cum relātum legent quis mūsicam
docuerit Epamīnōndam, aut in ēius virtūtibus commemo-
rārī, saltāsse eum commodē scienterque tībiis cantāsse. 5
Sed hī erunt ferē, qui expertēs litterārum Graecārum nihil
rēctum, nisi quod ipsōrum mōribus conveniat, putābunt.
Iī sī didicerint nōn eadem omnibus esse honesta atque
turpia, sed omnia māiōrum īstitūtis iūdicārī, nōn ad-
mīrābuntur nōs in Grāiōrum virtūtibus expōnendis mōrēs 10
eōrum secūtōs. Neque enim Cimōnī fuit turpe, Athēni-
ēnsium summō virō, sorōrem germānam habēre in
mātrimōniō, quippe cum cīvēs ēius eōdem ūterentur
īstitūtō; at id quidem nostrīs mōribus nefās habētur.
Nūlla Lacedaemonī vidua tam est nōbilis, quae nōn ad 15
cēnam eat mercēde conducta. Māgnīs in laudib⁹s tōtā ferē
fuit Graeciā vīctōrem Olympiae citārī; in scaenam vērō
prōdīre ac populō esse spectāculō nēminī in eīsdem
gentib⁹s fuit turpitūdinī. Quae omnia apud nōs partim
infāmia, partim humilia atque ab honestāte remōta pō- 20

nuntur. Contrā ea plēraque nostrīs mōribus sunt decōra,
quae apud illōs turpia putantur. Quem enim Rōmā-
nōrum pudet uxōrem dūcere in convīvium? Aut cūius
nōn māter familiās prīmum locum tenet aedium atque
5 in celebritāte versātur? Quod multō fit aliter in Graeciā;
nam neque in convīvium adhibētur nisi propīnquōrum,
neque sedet nisi in interiōre parte aedium, quae gynae-
cōnītis appellātur, quō nēmō accēdit nisi propīnquā cōgnā-
tiōne coniūnctus. Sed hīc plūra persequī cum māgnitūdō
10 volūminis prohibet, tum festīnātiō, ut ea explicem, quae
exōrsus sum. Quā rē ad prōpositum veniēmus et in hōc
expōnēmus librō dē vītā excellentium imperātōrum.

I. MILTIADĒS.

I. Miltiadēs, Cīmōnis fīlius, Athēniēnsis, cum et antiquitāte generis et glōriā māiōrum et suā modestiā unus omnium māximē flōrēret eāque esset aetāte ut nōn iam sōlum dē eō bene spērāre, sed etiam cōfidere cīvēs possent suī tālem eum futūrum quālem cōgnitum iūdicā- 5 runt, accidit ut Athēniēnsēs Chersonēsum colōnōs vellent mittere. Cūius generis cum māgnus numerus esset et multī ēius dēmigratiōnis peterent societātem, ex eīs dēlēctī Delphōs dēliberātum mīssī sunt, quō potissimum duce ūterentur. Namque tum Thraecēs eās regiōnēs tenēbant, 10 cum quibus armīs erat dīmicandum. Hīs cōsulentibus nōminātim Pȳthia praecēpit, ut Miltiadēm imperātōrem sibi sūmerent: id sī fēcissent, incepta prōspera futūra. Hōc orāculī respōnsō Miltiadēs cum dēlēctā manū classe Chersonēsum profectus cum accessisset Lēmnum et in- 15 colās ēius īinsulae sub potestātem redigere vellet Athēniēnsium, idque ut Lēmniī suā sponte facerent postulāasset, illī inridentēs respondērunt tum id sē factūrōs, cum ille domō nāvibus profectus ventō aquilōne vēnisset Lēmnum; hīc enim ventus ab septemtriōnibus oriēns adversum 20 tenet Athēnīs proficīscentibus. Miltiadēs morandī tempus nōn habēns cursum dērēxit quō tendēbat, pervēnitque Chersonēsum.

II. Ibi brevī tempore barbarōrum cōpiīs disiectīs, tōtā regiōne quam petierat potitus, loca castellīs idōnea com- 25 mūniit, multitūdinem quam sēcum dūxerat in agrīs conlocāvit crēbrīsque excursiōnibus locuplētāvit. Neque minus

in ea re prudentialia quam felicitate adiutus est; nam cum virtute militum devicisset hostium exercitus, summa aequitate res constituit atque ipse ibidem manere decrevit. Erat enim inter eos dignitate regia, quamquam 5 carebat nomine, neque id magis imperio quam iustitia consecutus; neque eō sētius Atheniensibus, a quibus erat profectus, officia praestabat. Quibus rebus fierebat ut non minus eorum voluntate perpetuum imperium obtinaret qui miserant, quam illorum cum quibus erat profectus. Chersonesō tali modō constitutā Lemnum revertitur et ex pacto postulat ut sibi urbem tradant — illi enim dixerant, cum vento borea domō profectus eō pervenisset, sese deditūros — se enim domum Chersonesī habere.

Carebant, qui tum Lemnum incolabant, etsi praeter opinione iōnem res ceciderat, tamen non dicto, sed secundā fortunā adversariorum capti resistere ausi non sunt atque ex insula dēmigrarunt. Parī felicitate ceteras insulas, quae Cyclades nominantur, sub Atheniensium redēgit potestatē.

20 III. Eisdem temporibus Persarum rex Darēus ex Asia in Europam exercitū trāiectō Scythis bellum inferre decrevit. Pontem fecit in Histrō flūmine, quā cōpias tradūceret. Eius pontis, dum ipse abesset, custodes reliquit principes quos sēcum ex Iōniā et Aeolide duxerat; 25 quibus singulārum urbium perpetua dederat imperia. Sic enim facillimē putavit se Graeca lingua loquentes qui Asiam incolerent sub suā retentūrum potestatē, si amicis suis oppida tuenda tradidisset; quibus se oppresso nulla spēs salutis relinqueretur. In hōc fuit tum numerō Mil- 30 tiadēs. Hic cum crēbrī adferrent nūntiū male rem gerere Darēum premique a Scythis, hortatus est pontis custodes nē a fortunā datam occasiōnem liberandae Graeciae

dīmitterent. Nam sī cum eīs cōpiīs, quās sēcum trānsportārat, interīset Dārēus, nōn sōlum Eurōpam fore tūtam, sed etiam eōs quī Asiam incolerent Graecī genere liberōs ā Persārum futūrōs dominātiōne et perīculō. Id facile effici posse: pōnte enim rescissō rēgem vel hostium ferrō vel inopiā paucis diēbus interitūrum. Ad hōc cōsillium cum plērique accēderent, Histiaeus Mīlēsius nē rēs cōficerētur obstitit, dīcēns nōn idem ipsīs, quī summās imperiī tenērent, expedīre et multitūdinī, quod Dārēi rēgnō ipsōrum nīterētur dominātiō; quō exstinctō ipsōs potestāte expulsōs cīvibus suīs poenās datūrōs. Itaque adeō sē abhorrrēre ā cēterōrum cōnsiliō, ut nihil putet ipsīs ūtilius quam cōnfīrmārī rēgnum Persārum.

Hūius cum sententiam plūrimī essent secūtī, Miltiadēs nōn dubitāns tam multīs cōncīs ad rēgis aurēs cōsilia sua pērventūra, Chersonēsum reliquit ac rūrsus Athēnās dēmigrāvit. Cūius ratiō etsī nōn valuit, tamen māgnō opere est laudanda, cum amīcior omnium libērtātī quam suae fuerit dominātiōnī.

IV. Dārēus autem, cum ex Eurōpā in Asiam redisset, hortantibus amīcīs ut Graeciam redigeret in suam potestātem, classem quīngentārum nāvium comparāvit eīque Dātim praefecit et Artaphernem eīisque ducenta peditum, decem equitum mīlia dedit, causam interserēns sē hostem esse Athēniēnsibus, quod eōrum auxiliō Iōnes Sardīs pūgnāssent suaque praesidia interfēcissent. Illī praefectī rēgiī classe ad Euboeam appulsā celeriter Eretriam cēpērunt omnēsque eīus gentis cīvēs abreptōs in Asiam ad rēgem mīsērunt. Inde ad Atticam accessērunt ac suās cōpiās in campum Marathōna dēdūxērunt; is abest ab oppidō circiter mīlia passuum decem.

Hōc tumultū Athēniēnsēs tam propīnquō tamque māgnō

permotī auxilium nusquam nisi ā Lacedaemoniis petivērunt Phidippumque, cursōrem ēius generis, quī hēmerodromoe vocantur, Lacedaemonem misērunt, ut nūntiāret quam celerrimō opus esse auxiliō. Domī autem creant decem praetōrēs, quī exercituī praeessent, in eīs Miltiadēm; inter quōs māgna fuit contentiō, utrum moenibus sē dēfenderent an obviam īrent hostibus aciēque dēcernerent. Unus Miltiadēs māximē nītēbātur ut pīmō quōque tempore castra fierent: id sī factum esset, et cīvibus animum accessūrum, cum vidērent dē eōrum virtūte nōn dēspērāri, et hostēs eādem rē fore tardiōrēs, sī animadverterent audērī adversus sē tam exiguis cōpiis dīmicārī.

V. Hōc in tempore nūlla cīvitās Athēniēnsib⁹ auxiliō fuit praeter Plataeēnsēs; ea mīlle mīsit mīlitum. Itaque hōrum adventū decem mīlia armātōrum complēta sunt, quae manus mīrābili flagrābat pūgnandī cupiditāte; quō factum est ut plūs quam conlēgæ Miltiadēs valēret.

Ēius ergō auctōritāte impulsī Athēniēnsēs cōpias ex urbe ēdūxērunt locōque idōneō castra fēcērunt. Dein posterō diē sub mōntis rādīcibus aciē regiōne īstrūctā nōn apertissimā — namque arborēs multīs locīs erant rārae — proelium commīsērunt hōc cōnsiliō, ut et mōntium altitūdine tegerentur et arborum tractū equitātus hostium impedīrētur, nē multitūdine clauderentur. Dātis etsī nōn aequum locum vidēbat suīs, tamen frētus numerō cōpiārum suārum cōnfligere cupiēbat, eōque magis quod, priusquam Lacedaemoniī subsidiō venīrent, dīmicāre ūtile arbitrābātur. Itaque in aciem peditum centum, equitum decem mīlia prōdūxit proeliumque commīsīt. In quō tantō plūs virtūte valuērunt Athēniēnsēs, ut decemplicem numerum hostium prōflīgārint, adeōque eōs perterrūerunt,

ut Persae nōn castra, sed nāvēs petierint. Quā pūgnā nihil adhūc exstitit nōbilius; nūlla enim umquam tam exigua manus tantās opēs prōstrāvit.

VI. Cūius vīctōriæ nōn aliēnum vidētur quāle prae-mium Miltiadī sit tribūtum docēre, quō facilius intellegī, possit eandem omnium cīvitātum esse nātūram. Ut enim populī Rōmānī honōrēs quondam fuērunt rārī et tenuēs ob eamque causam glōriōsī, nunc autem effūsī atque obsolētī, sīc oīlim apud Athēniēnsēs fuisse reperīmus. Namque huic Miltiadī, quī Athēnās tōtamque Graeciam liberārat, tālis honōs tribūtus est, in porticū quae Poecilē vocātur cum pūgna dēpingerētur Marathōnia, ut in decem praetōrum numerō prīma ēius imāgō pōnerētur isque hortārētur mīlītēs proeliumque committeret. Idem ille populus, posteā quam māius imperium est nactus et largī-tiōne magistrātūm corruptus est, trecentās statuās Dēmē-triō Phalērēō dēcrēvit.

VII. Post hōc proelium classem septuāgintā nāvium Athēniēnsēs eīdem Miltiadī dedērunt, ut īsulās quae barbarōs adiūverant bellō persequerētur. Quō in imperiō plērāsque ad officium redīre coēgit, nōnnūllās vī expūgnāvit. Ex hīs Parum īsulam opibus ēlātam cum ḍrātiōne reconciliāre nōn posset, cōpiās ē nāvibus ēdūxit, urbem operibus clausit omnīque commeātū privāvit; dein vīneis ac testūdinibus cōnstitūtis proprius mūrōs accessit. Cum iam in eō esset ut oppidō potīretur, procul in continentī lūcus, quī ex īsulā cōspiciēbātur, nēsciō quō cāsū nocturnō tempore incēnsus est. Cūius flamma ut ab oppidānīs et oppūgnātōribus est vīsa, utrīsque vēnit in opiniōnem sīgnūm ā classiāriis rēgiīs datum. Quō factum est ut et Parii ā dēditiōne dēterrērentur et Miltiadēs, timēns nē classis rēgia adventāret, incēnsīs operibus quae

statuerat, cum totidem nāvibus atque erat profectus Athēnās māgnā cum offēnsiōne cīvium suōrum rediret.

Accūsātus ergō est prōditiōnis, quod, cum Parum expūgnāre posset, ā rēge corruptus īfectīs rēbus discess-
5 sisset. Eō tempore aeger erat vulneribus, quae in oppūgnandō oppidō accēperat. Itaque cum ipse prō sē dicere nōn posset, verba fēcit frāter eius Stēsagorās.

Causā cōgnitā capitī absoluītus pecūniā multātus est, eaque līs quīnquāgintā talentīs aestimāta est, quantus in
10 classem sūmptus factus erat. Hanc pecūniām quod solvere in praesentiā nōn poterat, in vincla pūblica coniectus est ibique diem obiit suprēmum.

VIII. Hic etsī crīmine Pariō est accūsātus, tamen alia causa fuit damnātiōnis. Namque Athēniēnsēs propter
15 Pisistratī tyrannidem, quae paucīs annīs ante fuerat, nimiam cīvium suōrum potentiam extimēscēbant. Miltiādēs, multum in imperiīs magistrātibusque versātus, nōn vidēbātur posse esse privātus, praesertim cum cōnsuētūdine ad imperiī cupiditātem trahī vidērētur. Nam in
20 Chersonēsō omnēs illōs quōs habitārat annōs perpetuam obtinuerat dominātiōnem tyrannusque fuerat appellātus, sed iūstus. Nōn erat enim vī cōsecūtus, sed suōrum voluntāte, eamque potestātem bonitāte retinēbat. Omnes autem et dīcuntur et habentur tyrannī, quī potestāte sunt
25 perpetuā in eā cīvitāte quae libērtāte ūsa est. Sed in Miltiade erat cum summa hūmānitās tum mīra commūnītās, ut nēmō tam humilis esset, cuī nōn ad eum aditus patēret; māgna auctōritās apud omnēs cīvitātēs, nōbile nōmen, laus reī militāris māxima. Haec populus respi-
30 ciēns māluit illum innoxium plectī quam sē diūtius esse in timōre.

II. THEMISTOCLÈS.

I. Themistoclès, Neoclī filius, Athēniēnsis. Hūius vitia ineuntis adulēscētiae māgnis sunt ēmendāta virtūtibus, adeō ut anteferātur huic nēmō, paucī parēs putentur. Sed ab initio est ḍordiēndus. Pater ēius Neoclès generōsus fuit. Is uxōrem Acarnānam cīvem dūxit, ex quā 5 nātus est Themistoclès. Quī cum minus esset probātus parentibus, quod et liberius vivēbat et rem familiārem neglegēbat, ā patre exhērēdātus est. Quae contumēlia nōn frēgit eum, sed ērēxit; nam cum iūdicāset sine summā industriā nōn posse eam extingui, tōtum sē 10 dēdidit reī pūblicae, diligentius amīcīs fāmaeque serviēns. Multum in iūdiciis pīvātīs versābātur, saepe in cōntiōnēm populī prōdībat; nūlla rēs māior sine eō gerēbātur; celeriter quae opus erant reperiēbat, facile eadem ḍorātiōne explicābat, neque mīnus in rēbus gerendīs prōmptus 15 quam excōgitandīs erat, quod et dē instantibūs, ut ait Thūcȳdīdēs, vērissimē iūdicābat et dē futūrīs callidissimē coniciebat. Quō factum est ut brevī tempore inlūstrārētur.

II. Prīmus autem gradus fuit capēssendae reī pūblicae 20 bellō Corcȳraeō; ad quod gerendum praetor ā populō factus nōn sōlum praeſentī bellō, sed etiam reliquō tem-
pore ferōciōrem reddidit cīvitātem. Nam cum pecūnia pūblica, quae ex metallīs redībat, largītōne magistrātūm quotannīs interīret, ille persuāsit populō ut eā pecūniā 25 classis centum nāvium aedificārētur. Quā celeriter effectā prīmū Corcȳraeōs frēgit, deinde maritimōs praeđōnēs

cōnsectandō mare tūtum reddidit. In quō cum dīvitīs
ōrnāvit, tum etiam perītissimōs bellī nāvālis fēcit Athē-
niēnsēs. Id quantae salūtē fuerit ūniversae Graeciae,
bellō cōgnitum est Persicō. Nam cum Xerxēs et marī
5 et terrā bellum ūniversae īferret Eurōpae, cum tantīs
cōpiīs eam invāsit, quantās neque ante nec posteā habuit
quisquam: hūius enim classis mīlle et ducentārum nāvium
longārum fuit, quam duo mīlia onerāriārum sequēbantur;
terrestris autem exercitus septingenta peditum, equitum
10 quadringenta mīlia fuērunt.

Cūius dē adventū cum fāma in Graeciam esset perlāta
et māximē Athēniēnsēs petī dīcerentur propter pūgnam
Marathōniam, mīsērunt Delphōs cōsultum, quidnam face-
rent dē rēbus suīs. Dēliberantibus Pŷthia respondit, ut
15 moenibus ligneis sē mūnīrent. Id respōnsum quō valēret
cum intellegereret nēmō, Themistoclēs persuāsit cōsilium
esse Apollinis, ut in nāvēs sē suaque cōferrēt: eum
enim ā deō sīgnificārī mūrum lignēum. Tālī cōsiliō
probātō addunt ad superiōrēs totidem nāvēs trirēmēs
20 suaque omnia quae movērī poterant partim Salamīna,
partim Troezēna dēportant; arcem sacerdōtibus paucīs-
que māiōribus nātū ad sacra prōcūranda trādunt, reli-
quum oppidum relinquunt.

III. Hūius cōsilia plērīsque cīvitātibus displicēbat
25 et in terrā dīmicārī magis placēbat. Itaque mīssī sunt
dēlēcti cum Leōnidā, Lacedaemoniōrum rēge, qui Thermopylās occupārent longiusque barbarōs prōgredī nōn
paterentur. Iī vim hostium nōn sustinuērunt eōque locō
omnēs interiērunt. At classis commūnis Graeciae tre-
30 centārum nāvium, in quā ducentae erant Athēniēnsium,
prīmum apud Artemīsum inter Euboeam continentemque
terrām cum classiārīs rēgiīs cōflīxit. Angustiās enim

Themistoclēs quaerēbat, nē multitūdine circumīrētur. Hinc etsī parī proeliō discesserant, tamen eōdem locō nōn sunt ausī manēre, quod erat perīculum nē, sī pars nāvium adversāriōrum Euboeam superāsset, ancipiū premerentur perīculō. Quō factum est ut ab Artemīsiō discēderent et exadversum Athēnās apud Salamīna classem suam cōnstituerent.

IV. At Xerxēs Thermopylīs expūgnātīs prōtinus accēssit astū idque nūllīs dēfēndēntibus, interfēctīs sacerdōtibus, quōs in arce invēnerat, incendiō dēlēvit. Cūius 10 flammā perterritī classiāriī cum manēre nōn audērent et plūrimī hortārentur ut domōs suās discēderent moenibus que sē dēfēnderent, Themistoclēs ūnus restitit et ūniversōs parēs esse posse āīēbat, dīspersōs testābātur peritūrōs, idque Eurybiadī, rēgī Lacedaemoniōrum, quī 15 tum summae imperī p̄raeērat, fore adfirmābat. Quem cum minus quam vellet movēret, noctū dē servīs suīs quēm habuit fidēliſſimum ad rēgem mīsit, ut eī nūntiāret suīs verbīs, adversāriōs ēius in fugā esse: quī sī discessissent, māiōre cum labōre et longīquiōre tempore 20 bellum cōfēctūrum, cum singulōs cōnsectāri cōgerētur; quōs sī statim aggredērētur, brevī ūniversōs oppressūrum. Hōc eō valēbat, ut ingrātiis ad dēpūgnandum omnēs cōgerentur. Hāc rē audītā barbarus, nihil dolī subesse crēdēns, postrīdiē aliēnissimō sibi locō, contrā opportū- 25 nissimō hostibus, adeō angustō marī cōnflixit, ut ēius multitūdō nāvium explicāri nōn potuerit. Vīctus ergō est magis etiam cōsiliō Themistoclī quam armīs Graeciae.

V. Hic etsī male rem gesserat, tamen tantās habēbat reliquiās cōpiārum, ut etiam tum eīs opprimere posset 30 hostēs. Iterum ab eōdem gradū dēpulsus est. Nam Themistoclēs, verēns nē bellāre persevērāret, certiōrem

eum fecit id agi, ut pons quem ille in Hellēspontō fecerat, dissolveretur ac redditū in Asiam exclūderetur, idque eī persuāsit. Itaque quā sex mēnsibus iter fecerat, eādem minus diēbus trīgintā in Asiam reversus est sēque
 5 ā Themistocle nōn superātum, sed cōservātum iūdicāvit. Sic ūnīus virī prūdentia Græcia līberāta est Eurōpaeque succubuit Asia. Haec altera vīctōria, quae cum Marathōniō possit comparārī tropaeō. Nam parī modō apud Salamīna parvō numerō nāvium māxima post hominum
 10 memoriam classis est dēvīcta.

VI. Māgnus hōc bellō Themistoclēs fuit neque minor in pāce. Cum enim Phalēricō portū neque māgnō neque bonō Athēniēnsēs ūterentur, hūius cōnsiliō triplex Pīraeī portus cōnstitūtus est, eīsque moenibus circumdatus, ut
 15 ipsam urbem dignitātē aequiparāret, ūtilitātē superāret. Idem mūrōs Athēniēnsium restituit praecipuō suō perīculō. Namque Lacedaemoniī causam idōneam nactī propter barbarōrum excursiōnēs, quā negārent oportēre extrā Peloponnēsum ūllām urbem mūrōs habēre, nē essent loca
 20 mūnīta, quae hostes possīderent, Athēniēnsēs aedificantēs prohibēre sunt cōnāti. Hōc longē aliō spectābat atque vidērī volēbant. Athēniēnsēs enim duābus vīctōriis, Marathōniā et Salamīniā, tantam glōriam apud omnēs gentēs erant cōsecūti, ut intellegerent Lacedaemoniī dē prīncipātū sibi cum eīs certāmen fore. Quā rē eōs quam infīrmissimōs esse volēbant. Postquam autem audiērunt mūrōs strūi, lēgātōs Athēnās mīsērunt, quī id fierī vetārent. His praeſentibus dēsiērunt ac sē dē eā rē lēgātōs ad eōs mīssūrōs dīxērunt. Hanc lēgātiōnem suscēpit
 25 Themistocles et sōlus prīmō profectus est; reliquī lēgātī ut tum exīrent, cum satis altī tuendō mūrī exstrūctī vidērēntur, praecēpit: interim omnēs, servī atque līberī

opus facerent neque ullī locō parcerent, sīve sacer sīve privātus esset sīve pūblicus, et undique, quod idōneum ad mūniendum putārent, congererent. Quō factum est ut Athēniēnsium mūrī ex sacellīs sepulcrīsque cōstārent.

VII. Themistoclēs autem ut Lacedaemonem vēnit, adīre , ad magistrātūs nōluit et dedit operam ut quam longissimē tempus dūceret, causam interpōnēns sē conlēgās exspectāre. Cum Lacedaemoniī quererentur opus nihilō minus fierī eumque in eā rē cōnārī fallere, interim reliquī lēgātī sunt cōnsecūtī. Ā quibus cum audīisset nōn multum 10 superesse mūnītiōnis, ad ephorōs Lacedaemoniōrum accessit, penes quōs summum erat imperium, atque apud eōs contendit falsa eīs esse dēlāta: quā rē aequum esse illōs virōs bonōs nōbileisque mittere quibus fidēs habērētur, quī rem explōrārent; intereā sē obsidem retinē- 15 rent. Gestus est eī mōs, trēsque lēgātī fūnctī summīs honōribus Athēnās mīssī sunt. Cum hīs conlēgās suōs Themistoclēs iussit proficīscī eīsque praedixit, ut nē prius Lacedaemoniōrum lēgātōs dīmitterent quam ipse esset remīssus. 20

Hōs postquam Athēnās pervēnisse ratus est, ad magistrātūs senātumque Lacedaemoniōrum adiit et apud eōs liberrimē professus est: Athēniēnsēs suō cōnsiliō, quod commūnī iūre gentium facere possent, deōs pūblicōs suōsque patriōs ac Penātēs, quō facilius ab hoste possent 25 dēfendere, mūrīs saepsisse neque in eō quod inūtile esset Graeciae fēcisse. Nam illōrum urbem ut prōpūgnāculum oppositum esse barbarīs, apud quam iam bis cōpiās rēgiās fēcisse naufragium. Lacedaemoniōs autem male et iniūstē facere, quī id potius intuērentur, quod ipsōrum 30 dominātiōnī quam quod ūniversae Graeciae ūtile esset. Quā rē, sī suōs lēgātōs recipere vellent, quōs Athēnās

miserant, sē remitterent, cum aliter illōs numquam in patriam essent receptūrī.

VIII. Tamen nōn effūgit cīvium suōrum invidiam. Namque ob eundem timōrem, quō damnātus erat Mil-
5 tiadēs, testulārum suffrāgiis ē cīvitāte ēiectus Argōs habi-
tātum concessit. Hīc cum propter multās virtūtēs māgnā
cum dīgnitāte viveret, Lacedaemoniī lēgātōs Athēnās
mīserunt, quī eum absentem accūsārent, quod societātem
cum rēge Perse ad Graeciam opprimendam fēcisset. Hōc
10 crīmine absēns damnātus est.

Id ut audīvit, quod nōn satis tūtum sē Argīs vidēbat,
Corcȳram dēmigrāvit. Ibi cum prīcipēs animadvertisset
timēre nē propter sē bellum eīs Lacedaemoniī et Athēni-
ēnsēs indīcerent, ad Admētum, Molossūm rēgem, cum
15 quō eī hospitium nōn erat, cōnfūgit. Hūc cum vēnisset
et in praesentiā rēx abesset, quō māiōre religiōne sē re-
ceptum tuērētur, filium ēius parvulum adripuit et cum
eō sē in sacrārium quod summā colēbātur caerimōniā
coniēcit. Inde nōn prius ēgressus est, quam rēx eum
20 datā dextrā in fidem recipere, quam praestit. Nam
cum ab Athēniēnsibus et Lacedaemoniīs exposcerētur
pūblicē, supplicem nōn prōdidit monuitque ut cōnsuleret
sibi: difficile enim esse in tam propīnquō locō tūtō eum
versārī. Itaque Pydnām eum dēdūcī iussit et quod satis
25 esset praeſidiī dedit. Hīc in nāvem omnibus īgnōtus
nautīs ēscendit. Quae cum tempestāte māximā Naxum
ferrētur, ubi tum Athēniēnsium erat exercitus, sēnsit
Themistoclēs, sī eō pervēnisset, sibi esse pereundum.

Hāc necessitatē coāctus dominō nāvis quis sit aperit,
30 multa pollicēns, sī sē cōservāset. At ille clārissimī virī
captus misericordiā diem noctemque procul ab īsulā in
salō nāvem tenuit in ancorī neque quemquam ex ea

exire passus est. Inde Ephesum pervenit ibique Themistoclem expōnit. Cuī ille prō meritīs posteā grātiām rettulit.

IX. Sciō plērōsque ita scripsisse, Themistoclem Xerxe rēgnante in Asiam trānsisse. Sed ego potissimum Thū-
cȳdidi crēdō, quod aetāte proximus dē eīs, quī illōrum temporum historiam reliquērunt, et ēiusdem cīvitātis fuit. Is autem ait ad Artaxerxēn eum vēnisse atque hīs verbīs epistulam mīsisse : “Themistoclēs vēnī ad tē, quī plūrima mala omnium Graiōrum in domum tuam intulī, quam diū mihi necesse fuit adversum patrem tuum bellāre patriamque meam dēfendere. Idem multō plūra bona fēcī, postquam in tūtō ipse et ille in periculō esse coepit ; nam cum in Asiam revertī vellet, proeliō apud Salamīna factō, litterīs eum certiōrem fēcī id agī ut pōns, quem in Hellēspontō fēcerat, dissolverētur atque ab hostibus circumīrētur ; quō nūntiō ille periculō est liberātus. Nunc autem cōfūgī ad tē exagitātus ā cūnctā Graeciā, tuam petēns amīcitiam ; quam sī erō adeptus, nōn minus mē bonum amīcum habēbis, quam fortē inimīcum ille ex-pertus est. Tē autem rogō, ut dē eīs rēbus, quās tēcum conloquī volō, annuum mihi tempus dēs eōque trānsāctō ad tē venīre patiāris.”

X. Hūius rēx animī māgnitūdinē admīrāns cupiēns que tālem virum sibi conciliārī veniam dedit. Ille omne illud tempus litterīs sermōnīque Persārum dedit ; quibus adeō ērudītus est, ut multō commodius dīcātur apud rēgem verba fēcissem, quam iī poterant quī in Perside erant nātī. Hīc cum multa rēgī esset pollicitus grātissimumque illud, sī suīs ūtī cōsiliīs vellet, illum Graeciam bellō oppressūrum, māgnīs mūneribus ab Artaxerxe dō-nātus in Asiam rediit domiciliumque Magnēsiae sibi cō-

stituit. Namque hanc urbem eī rēx dōnārat, hīs quidem verbīs, quae eī pānem praebēret — ex quā regiōne quīn-quāgēna talenta quotannīs redībant — Lampsacum autem, unde vīnum sūmeret, Myunta, ex quā obsōnium habēret.

5 Hūius ad nostram memoriam monumenta mānsērunt duo: sepulcrum prope oppidum, in quō est sepultus, statua in forō Māgnēsiae. Dē cūius morte multimodīs apud plērōsque scriptum est, sed nōs eundem potissimum Thūcȳdīdem auctōrem probāmus, qui illum ait Māgnēsiae 10 morbō mortuum neque negat fuisse fāmam, venēnum suā sponte sūmpsisse, cum sē quae rēgī dē Graeciā oppri- mendā pollicitus esset praestāre posse dēspērāret. Idem ossa eīus clam in Atticā ab amīcīs sepulta, quoniam lēgibus nōn concēderētur, quod prōditiōnis esset damnātus, me- 15 moriae prōdidit.

III. ARISTIDÈS.

I. Aristidēs, Lysimachī filius, Athēniēnsis, aequālis ferē fuit Themistoclī atque cum eō dē pīncipātū contendit ; namque obtrectārunt inter sē. In hīs autem cōgnitum est, quantō antistāret ēloquentia innocentiae. Quamquam enim adeō excellēbat Aristidēs abstinentiā, ut ūnus post hominum memoriam, quem quidem nōs audierimus, cōgnōmine Iūstus sit appellātus, tamen ā Themistocle conlabefactus testulā illā exsiliō decem annōrum multātus est. Quī quidem cum intellegereret reprimī concitātam multitudinem nōn posse, cēdēnsque animadvertisset quandam scribentem, ut patriā pellerētur, quaesisse ab eō dīcitur quā rē id faceret aut quid Aristidēs commīsisset, cūr tantā poenā dīgnus dūcerētur. Cuī ille respondit sē ignōrāre Aristidēn, sed sibi nōn placēre, quod tam cupidē labōrāsset ut praeter cēterōs Iūstus appellārētur. Hīc decem annōrum lēgitimam poenam nōn pertulit. Nam postquam Xerxēs in Graeciam dēscendit, sextō ferē annō quam erat expulsus, populī scītō in patriam restitūtus est.

II. Interfuit autem pūgnae nāvālī apud Salamīna, quae facta est prius quam poenā liberārētur. Idem praetor fuit Athēniēnsium apud Plataeās in proeliō quō fūsus barbarōrum exercitus Mardoniusque interfectus est. Neque aliud est ūllum hūius in rē mīlitārī inlūstre factum quam ēius imperī memoria, iūstitiae vērō et aequitātis et innocentiae multa, in pīmīs quod hūius aequitātē factum est, cum in commūnī classe esset Graeciae simul cum Pausaniā — quō duce Mardonius erat fugātus — ut summa imperī

maritimī ab Lacedaemoniis trānsferrētur ad Athēniēnsēs ; namque ante id tempus et mari et terrā ducēs erant Lacedaemoniī. Tum autem et intemperantiā Pausaniae et iūstitiā factum est Aristidis, ut omnēs ferē cīvitatēs 5 Graeciae ad Athēniēnsium societatēm sē applicārent et adversus barbarōs hōs ducēs dēligerent sibi.

III. Quōs quō facilius repellerent, sī fōrte bellum renovāre cōnārentur, ad classēs aedificandās exercitūsque comparandōs quantum pecūniae quaeque cīvitās daret, 10 Aristidēs dēlēctus est quī cōstitueret, ēiusque arbitriō quadringēna et sexāgēna talenta quotannīs Dēlum sunt conlāta ; id enim commūne aerārium esse voluērunt. Quae omnis pecūnia posterō tempore Athēnās trānslāta est. Hīc quā fuerit abstinentiā, nūllum est certius indicium quam quod, cum tantīs rēbus praefuisset, in tantā paupertatē dēcessit, ut quī efferrētur vix reliquerit. Quō factum est ut filiae ēius pūblicē alerentur et dē commūnī aerāriō dōtibus datīs conlocārentur. Dēcessit autem ferē post annum quartum quam Themistoclēs Athēnīs erat 20 expulsus.

IV. PAUSANIĀS.

I. Pausaniās Lacedaemonius māgnus homō, sed varius in omnī genere vītae fuit; nam ut virtūtibus ēlūxit, sīc vitiis est obrutus. Hūius inlūstrissimum est proelium apud Plataeās. Namque illō duce Mardonius, satrapēs rēgius, nātiōne Mēdus, rēgis gener, in prīmī omnium 5 Persārum et manū fortis et cōnsiliī plēnus, cum ducentīs mīlibus peditum, quōs virītim lēgerat, et vīgintī equitum haud ita māgnā manū Graeciae fugātus est, eōque ipse dux cecidit proeliō. Quā vīctōriā ēlātus plūrima miscēre coepit et māiōra concupīscere. Sed prīmū in eō est 10 reprehēnsus, quod ex praedā tripodem aureum Delphīs posuisset epigrammate īscriptō, in quō haec erat sententia: suō ductū barbarōs apud Plataeās esse dēlētōs ēiusque vīctōriae ergō Apollinī id dōnum dedisse. Hōs versūs Lacedaemonii exsculpserunt neque aliud scripsē- 15 runt quam nōmina eārum cīvitātum, quārum auxiliō Persae erant vīctī.

II. Post id proelium eundem Pausaniam cum classe commūnī Cyprum atque Hellēspontum mīsērunt, ut ex eīs regiōnibus barbarōrum praeſidia dēpelleret. Parī fēlici- 20 tātē in eā rē ūsus ēlātius sē gerere coepit māiōrēsque appetere rēs. Nam cum Byzantiō expūgnātō cēpisset complūrēs Persārum nōbilēs atque in eīs nōnnūllōs rēgis propīnquōs, hōs clam Xerxi remīsit, simulāns ex vinclīs pūblicīs effūgisse, et cum eīs Gongylum Eretriēnsem, quī 25 litterās rēgī redderet, in quibus haec fuisse scrip̄ta Thūcydīdēs memoriae prōdidit: “Pausaniās, dux Spartae,

quōs Byzantiī cēperat, postquam propinquōs tuōs cōgnōvit, tibi mūnerī mīsit sēque tēcum adfīnitāte coniungī cupit; quā rē, sī tibi vidētur, dēs eī filiam tuam nūptum. Id sī fēceris, et Spartam et cēteram Graeciam sub tuam 5 potestātem sē adiuvante tē redāctūrum pollicētur. Hīs dē rēbus sī quid agere volueris, certum hominem ad eum mittās face, cum quō conloquātur."

Rēx tot hominum salūte tam sibi necessāriōrum māgnō opere gāvisus cōfestim cum epistulā Artabāzum ad Pausaniam mittit, in quā eum conlaudat ac petit, nē cuī reī parcat ad ea efficienda, quae pollicērētur: sī perfēcerit, nūllius reī ā sē repulsam lātūrum. Hūius Pausaniās voluntāte cōgnitā alacrior ad rem gerendam factus in suspīcionem cecidit Lacedaemoniōrum. Quō factō domum 15 revocātus, accūsātus capitīs absolvitur, multātūr tamen pecūniā; quam ob causam ad classem remīssus nōn est.

III. At ille post nōn multō suā sponte ad exercitū rediit et ibi nōn stolidā, sed dēmentī ratiōne cōgitāta patefēcit; nōn enim mōrēs patriōs sōlum, sed etiam 20 cultum vestītumque mūtāvit. Apparātū rēgiō ūtēbātur, veste Mēdicā; satellitēs Mēdī et Aegyptiī sequēbantur; epulābātur mōre Persārum lūxuriōsius quam quī aderant perpetī possent; aditum potentibus nōn dabat, superbē respondēbat, crūdēliter imperābat. Spartam redirē nōlēbat; Colōnās, quī locus in agrō Trōade est, sē contulerat; ibi cōnsilia cum patriae tum sibi inimīca capiēbat. Id postquam Lacedaemoniī resciērunt, lēgātōs cum clāvā 25 ad eum mīserunt, in quā mōre illōrum erat scriptum: nisi domum reverterētur, sē capitīs eum damnātūrōs. 30 Hōc nūntiō commōtus, spērāns sē etiam tum pecūniā et potentīā īstāns perīculum posse dēpellere, domum rediit. Hūc ut vēnit, ab ephorīs in vincla pūblica est coniectus;

licet enim lēgibus eōrum cuīvis ephorō hōc facere rēgī. Hinc tamen sē expedivit, neque eō magis carēbat suspičione; nam opīniō manēbat eum cum rēge habēre societātem.

Est genus quoddam hominum, quod Hilōtae vocātur, 5 quōrum māgna multitudō agrōs Lacedaemoniōrum colit servōrumque mūnere fungitur. Hōs quoque sollicitāre spē libērtatis exīstimabātur. Sed quod hārum rērum nūl-lum erat apertum crīmen, quō coargui posset, nōn putābant dē tālī tamque clārō virō suspicōnibus oportēre 10 iūdicārī et exspectandum, dum sē ipsa rēs aperīret.

IV. Interim Argilius quīdam adulēscēntulus cum epistulam ab eō ad Artabāzum accēpisset eiique in suspicōnem vēnisset aliquid in eā de sē esse scriptum, quod nēmō eōrum redisset, quī eōdem mīssī erant, vincla 15 epistulae laxāvit sīgnōque dētractō cōgnōvit, sī pertulisset, sibi esse pereundum. Erant in eādem epistulā quae ad ea pertinēbant, quae inter rēgem Pausaniamque convēnerant. Hās ille litterās ephorīs trādidit.

Nōn est praetereunda gravitās Lacedaemoniōrum hōc 20 locō; nam nē hūius quidem indicō impulsī sunt ut Pausaniam comprehendērent, neque prius vim adhibendam putāvērunt, quam sē ipse indicāset. Itaque huic indicō, quid fierī vellent, praecēpērunt. Fānum Neptūnī est Taenarī, quod violārī nefās putant Graeci. Eō ille 25 cōnfūgit in ārāque cōnsēdit. Hanc iūxtā locum fēcerunt sub terrā, ex quō posset exaudīrī, sī quis quid loquerētur cum Argiliō. Hūc ex ephorīs quīdam dēscendērunt. Pausaniās, ut audīvit Argilium cōnfūgissem in āram, perturbātus vēnit eō. Quem cum supplicem dei vidēret in 30 ārā sedentem, quaerit causae quid sit tam repētīnī cōnsiliī. Huic ille, quid ex litterās comperisset, aperit. Quō

magis Pausaniās perturbātus ḍrāre coepit, nē ēnūtiāret neu sē meritum de illō optimē prōderet: quod sī eam veniam sibi dedisset tantisque implicātum rēbus sublēvāset, māgnō eī praemiō futūrum.

5 V. Hīs rēbus ephorī cōgnītis satius putārunt in urbe eum comprehendī. Quō cum essent profectī et Pausaniās plācātō Argiliō, ut putābat, Lacedaemonem reverterētur, in itinere, cum iam in eō esset ut comprehendētur, ex vultū cūiusdam ephorī, qui eum admonērī cupiēbat, īn-
10 sidiās sibi fierī intellēxit. Itaque paucīs ante gradibus quam quī eum sequēbantur, in aedem Minervae, quae Chalcioicos vocātur, cōfūgit. Hinc nē exīre posset, statim ephorī valvās ēius aedis obstrūxērunt tēctumque sunt dēmōlitī, quō celarius sub dīvō interīret. Dīcitur eō
15 tempore mātrem Pausaniae vīxisse eamque iam māgnō nātū, postquam dē scelere filiī comperit, in pīmīs ad filium claudendum lapidem ad introitum aedis attulisse. Hīc cum sēmianimis de templō ēlātus esset, cōfestim animam efflāvit. Sīc Pausaniās māgnam bellī glōriam
20 turpī morte maculāvit. Cūius mortuī corpus cum eōdem nōnnūllī dicerent īferri oportēre quō iī quī ad supplicium essent datī, displicuit plūribus, et procul ab eō locō īfōdērunt, quō erat mortuus. Inde posterius dei Delphīcī respōnsō ērutus atque eōdem locō sepultus est ubi
25 vītam posuerat.

V. CİMÖN.

I. Cimōn, Miltiadis filius, Athēniēnsis, dūrō admodum initiō ūsus est adulēscentiae; nam cum pater ēius lītem aestimātam populō solvere nōn potuisset ob eamque causam in vinclīs pūblicīs dēcessisset, Cimōn eādem custōdiā tenēbātur neque lēgibus Athēniēnsium ēmittī 5 poterat, nisi pecūniām, quā pater multātus erat, solvisset. Habēbat autem in mātrīmōniō sorōrem germānam suam, nōmine Elpinicēn, nōn magis amōre quam mōre ductus; namque Athēniēnsib⁹ licet eōdem patre nātās uxōrēs dūcere. Hūius coniugī cupidus Calliās quīdam, nōn tam 10 generōsus quam pecūniōsus, quī māgnās pecūniās ex metallīs fēcerat, ēgit cum Cimōne ut eam sibi uxōrem daret: id sī impetrāsset, sē prō illō pecūniām solūtūrum. Is cum tālem condicōnēm āspērnārētur, Elpinicē negāvit sē passūram Miltiadis prōgeniem in vinclīs pūblicīs in- 15 terīre, quoniam prohibēre posset, sēque Calliae nūptūram, sī ea quae pollicērētur praestitisset.

II. Tālī modō custōdiā liberātus Cimōn celeriter ad prīncipātūm pervēnit. Habēbat enim satis ēloquentiae, summam liberālitātem, māgnam prūdentiam cum iūris 20 cīvīlis tum reī mīlitāris, quod cum patre ā puerō in exercitibus fuerat versātus. Itaque hīc et populum urbānum in suā tenuit potestātē et apud exercitū plūrimū valuit auctōritātē.

Prīmū imperātor apud flūmen Strȳmona māgnās cōpiās 25 Thraecum fugāvit, oppidum Amphipolim cōnstituit eōque decem mīlia Athēniēnsium in colōniam mīsit. Idem

iterum imperātor apud Mycalēn Cyprīōrum et Phoenīcum ducentārum nāvium classem dēvictam cēpit eōdemque diē parī fōrtūnā in terrā ūsus est. Namque hostium nāvibus captīs statim ex classe cōpiās suās ēdūxit barbarōrum, que māximam vim ūnō concursū prōstrāvit. Quā vīctōriā māgnā praedā potītus cum domum reverterētur, quod iam nōnnūllae īnsulae propter acerbitatēm imperiī dēfēce-
rant, bene animātās cōnfīrmāvit, alienātās ad officium redire coēgit. Scyrum, quam eō tempore Dolopes inco-
lēbant, quod contumācius sē gesserant, vacuēfēcit, posses-
sorēs veterēs urbe īnsulāque ēiēcit, agrōs cīvibus dīvīsit. Thasiōs opulentia frētōs suō adventū frēgit. His ex manubiis arx Athēnārum, quā ad merīdiem vergit, est
ōrnāta.

15 III. Quibus rēbus cum ūnus in cīvitāte māximē flō-
rēret, incidit in eandem invidiam quam pater suus cēterī-
que Athēniēnsium pīncipēs; nam testārum suffrāgiis decem annōrum exsiliō multātus est. Cūius factī celerius Athēniēnsēs quam ipsum paenituit; nam cum ille animō
20 fortī invidiae ingrātōrum cīvium cessisset bellumque Lace-
daemoniī Athēniēnsibus indīxissent, cōfestim nōtae ēiūs virtūtis dēsiderium cōnsecūtum est. Itaque post annum quīntum, quam expulsus erat, in patriam revocātus est. Ille, quod hospitiō Lacedaemoniōrum ūtēbātur, satius
25 exīstīmāns Graeciae cīvitātēs dē contrōversiis suīs inter sē iūre disceptāre quam armīs contendere, Lacedaemonem suā sponte est profectus pācemque inter duās potentissimās cīvitātēs conciliāvit. Post, neque ita multō, Cy-
prum cum ducentīs nāvibus imperātor mīssus, cum ēiūs
30 mājōrem partem īnsulae dēvīcisset, in morbum implicitus in oppūgnandō oppidō Citiō est mortuus.

IV. Hunc Athēniēnsēs nōn sōlum in bellō, sed etiam

in pāce diū dēsiderāvērunt. Fuit enim tantā liberālitāte, cum complūribus locīs praedia hortōsque habēret, ut numquam in eīs custōdem posuerit frūctūs servandī grātiā, nē quis impedīrētur quō minus eīs rēbus, quibus quisque vellet, fruerētur. Semper eum pedisequī cum nummīs 5 sunt secūtī, ut, sī quis opis ēius indigēret, habēret quod statim daret, nē differendō vidērētur negāre. Saepe, cum aliquem offēnsum fōrtūnae vidēret minus bene vestītum, suum amīculum dedit. Cottidiē sīc cēna eī coquēbātur, ut, quōs invocātōs vīdisset in forō, omnēs ad sē vocāret, 10 quod facere nūllō diē praetermittēbat. Nūlli fidēs ēius, nūlli opera, nūlli rēs familiāris dēfuit; multōs locuplētāvit; complūrēs pauperēs mortuōs, quī unde efferrentur nōn reliquissent, suō sūmptū extulit. Sīc sē gerendō minimē est mīrandū, sī et vīta ēius fuit sēcūra et mors 15 acerba.

VI. LYSANDER.

I. Lysander Lacedaemonius magnam reliquit sui famam, magis felicitate quam virtute partam. Atheniensēs enim adversus Peloponnesiōs bellum gerentēs sextō et vīcēsimō annō cōfēcisse appāret, neque id quā ratiōne cōsecūtus sit latet. Nōn enim virtute suī exercitūs, sed immodestia factum est adversariōrum, quī, quod dictō audientēs imperatōribus suīs nōn erant, dispalatī in agrīs relictīs nāvibus in hostium vēnērunt potestātem. Quō factō Atheniensēs sē Lacedaemoniī dēdidērunt. Hāc vīctōriā Lysander ēlātus, cum anteā semper factiōsus audāxque fuisse, sīc sibi indulxit, ut ēius operā in māximum odium Graeciae Lacedaemoniī pervēnerint. Nam cum hanc causam Lacedaemoniī dictitāssent sibi esse bellī, ut Atheniensium impotentem dominatiōnem refringerent, postquam apud Aegos flūmen Lysander classis hostium est potitus, nihil aliud mōlitus est quam ut omnēs cīvitatēs in suā tenēret potestāte, cum id sē Lacedaemoniōrum causā facere simulāret. Namque undique, quī Atheniensium rēbus studiissent ēiectīs, decem dēlēgerat in ūnā quāque cīvitāte, quibus summum imperium potestātemque omnium rērum committeret. Hōrum in numerum nēmō admittēbātur, nisi quī aut ēius hospitiō continērētur aut sē illius fore proprium fidē cōfirmārat.

II. Ita decemvirālī potestāte in omnibus urbibus cōstitutā ipsius nūtū omnia gerēbantur. Cūius dē crūdēlitāte ac perfidiā satis est ūnam rem exemplī grātiā prōferre, nē dē eōdem plūra ēnumerandō dēfatigēmus

lēctōrēs. Vīctor ex Asiā cum reverterētur Thasumque dēvertisset, quod ea cīvitās praecipuā fidē fuerat ergā Athēniēnsēs, proinde ac sī nōn iīdem fīrmīssimī solērent esse amīcī, quī cōstantēs fuissent inimīcī, pervertere eam concupīvit. Vīdit autem, nisi in eō occultāsset voluntātem, futurum ut Thasiī dīlāberentur cōnsulerentque rēbus suīs. . . .

III. Itaque iī decemvirālem potestātem ab illō cōnstitūtam sustulērunt. Quō dolōre incēnsus iniit cōnsilia rēgēs Lacedaemoniōrum tollere. Sed sentiēbat id sē sine ope deōrum facere nōn posse, quod Lacedaemoniī omnia ad ērācula referre cōsuērant.

Prīmum Delphicum corrumpere est cōnātus. Cum id nōn potuisset, Dōdōnaeum adortus est. Hinc quoque repulsus dīxit sē vōta suscēpisse, quae Iovī Hammōnī 15 solveret, exīstīmāns sē Āfrōs facilius corruptūrum. Hāc spē cum profectus esset in Āfricam, multum eum anti-stītēs Iovis feſellērunt; nam nōn sōlum corrumpī nōn potuērunt, sed etiam lēgātōs Lacedaemonem mīsērunt, quī Lysandrum accūsārent, quod sacerdōtēs fānī corrumpere cōnātus esset. Accūsātus hōc crīmine iūdicūmque absolūtus sententiis, Orchomeniis mīssus subsidiō occīsus est ā Thēbānīs apud Haliartum. Quam vērē dē eō secus foret iūdicātum, ērātiō indicīo fuit, quae post mortem in domō ēius reperta est, in quā suādet Lace-daemoniīs, ut rēgiā potestāte dissolutā ex omnibus dux dēligātūr ad bellum gerendum, sed sīc scrip̄ta, ut deūm vidērētūr congruere sententiae, quam ille sē habitūrum pecūniā fidēns nōn dubitārat. Hanc eī scripsisse Cleōn Halicarnāsius dīcitur.

IV. Atque hōc locō nōn est praetereundum factum Pharnabāzī, satrapis rēgīi. Nam cum Lysander praefectus

classis in bellō multa crūdēliter avārēque fēcisset dēque eīs rēbus suspicārētur ad cīvēs suōs esse perlātum, petiit ā Pharnabāzō ut ad ephorōs sibi testimōnium daret, quantā sānctitāte bellum gessisset sociōsque tractāsset, ; dēque eā rē accūrātē scriberet: māgnam enim ēius auctōritātem in eā rē futūram. Huic ille liberāliter pollicētur; librum grandem verbīs multīs cōnscripsit, in quibus summīs eum effert laudibus. Quem cum hīc lēgisset probāssetque, dum sīgnātūr, alterum parī māgnitūdine et 10 tantā similitūdine ut discernī nōn posset, sīgnātūm subiēcit, in quō accūrātissimē ēius avāritiam perfidiamque accūsārat. Lȳsander domum cum redisset, postquam dē suīs rēbus gestīs apud māximum magistrātūm quae voluerat dixerat, testimōniī locō librum ā Pharnabāzō 15 datum trādīdit. Hunc submōtō Lȳsandrō cum ephorī cōgnōssent, ipsī legendūm dedērunt. Ita ille imprūdēns ipse suus fuit accūsātor.

VII. ALCIBIADĒS.

I. Alcibiadēs, Clīniae filius, Athēniēnsis. In hōc nātūra quid efficere possit vidētur experta; cōnstat enim inter omnēs, quī dē eō memoriae prōdidērunt, nihil illō fuisse excellentius vel in vitiis vel in virtūtibus. Nātus in amplissimā cīvitāte summō genere, omnium aetātis suaē 5 multō fōrmōsissimus, dīves; ad omnēs rēs aptus cōnsiliīque plēnus — namque imperātor fuit summus et marī et terrā — disertus, ut in pīmīs dīcendō valēret, quod tanta erat commendātiō ūris atque ūratiōnis, ut nēmō eī posset resistere; cum tempus posceret, labōriōsus, patiēns; līberālis, splendidus nōn minus in vītā quam vīctū; adfābilis, blandus, temporibus callidissimē serviēns: īdem, simul ac sē remiserat neque causa suberat quā rē animī labōrem perferret, lūxuriōsus, dissolutus, libidinōsus, intemperāns reperiēbātur, ut omnēs admirārentur in ūnō homine 15 tantam esse dissimilitūdinem tamque dīversam nātūram.

II. Ēducātus est in domō Periclī — pīvīgnus enim eius fuisse dīcitur — ērudītus ā Sōcrate. Socerum habuit Hipponīcum, omnium Graecā linguā loquentium dītissimum; ut, sī ipse fingere vellet, neque plūra bona 20 ēminīscī neque māiōra posset cōsequī, quam vel nātūra vel fōrtūna tribuerat.

III. Bellō Peloponnēsiō hūius cōnsiliō atque auctōritāte Athēniēnsēs bellum Syrācūsānīs indīxērunt. Ad quod gerendum ipse dux dēlēctus est, duo praetereā conlēgāe 25 datī, Nīciās et Lāmachus. Id cum apparārētur, prius quam classis exīret, accidit ut ūnā nocte omnēs Hermae,

qui in oppidō erant Athēnīs, dēicerentur praeter unum, qui ante iānuam erat Andocidī — itaque ille posteā Mercurius Andocidī vocitātus est. Hōc cum appārēret nōn sine māgnā multōrum cōnsēnsiōne esse factum, quae nōn ad prīvātam, sed ad pūblicam rem pertinēret, māgnus multitūdinī timor est iniectus nē qua repēntīna vīs' in cīvītāte exsisteret, quae libērtātem opprimeret populi. Hōc māximē convenīre in Alcibiadē vidēbātur, quod et potentior et māior quam prīvātus exīstīmābātur; multōs enim liberālitātē dēvīnxerat, plūrēs etiam operā forēnsī suōs reddiderat. Quā rē fiēbat ut omnium oculōs, quotiēncumque in pūblicum prōdīsset, ad sē converteret neque eī pār quisquam in cīvītāte pōnerētur. Itaque nōn sōlum spem in eō habēbant māximam, sed etiam timōrem, quod et obesse plūrimum et prōdesse poterat. Aspergēbātur etiam īfāmīā, quod in domō suā facere mystēria dīcēbātur — quod nefās erat mōre Athēniēnsium — idque nōn ad religiōnem, sed ad coniūrātiōnem pertinēre exīstīmābātur.

IV. Hōc crīmine in cōtiōne ab inimīcīs compellābātur. Sed īstābat tempus ad bellum profiscīscendi. Id ille intuēns neque ignōrāns cīvium suōrum cōnsuētūdinem postulābat, sī quid dē sē agī vellent, potius dē praesente quaestiō habērētur, quam absēns invidiae crīmine accūsārētur. Inimīcī vērō ēius quiēscendum in praeſentī, quia nocērī eī nōn posse intellegēbant, et illud tempus exspectandum dēcrēvērunt quō exīsset, ut absentem aggredērentur; itaque fēcērunt. Nam postquam in Siciliam eum pervēnisse crēdīdērunt, absentem, quod sacra vio-lāsset, reum fēcērunt.

Quā dē rē cum eī nūntius ā magistrātū in Siciliam mīssus esset, ut domum ad causam dīcendām redīret,

essetque in māgnā spē prōvinciae bene administrandae, nōn pārēre nōluit et in trirēmem, quae ad eum erat dēportandum mīssa, ascendit. Hāc Thūriōs in Ītaliām pervēctus, multa sēcum reputāns dē immoderātā cīvium suōrum licentiā crūdēlitāteque ergā nōbilēs, ūtilissimum ratus impendentem ēvitāre tempestātem, clam sē ab custōdibus subdūxit et inde pīnum Ēlidem, dein Thēbās vēnit. Postquam autem sē capitī damnātūm bonīs pūblicātīs audīvit, et, id quod numquā anteā ūsū vēnerat, Eumolpidās sacerdōtēs ā populō coāctōs ut sē dēvovērent, ēiusque dēvōtiōnis quō testātior esset memoria, exemplum in pilā lapideā incīsum esse posītum in pūblicō, Lacedaemonē dēmigrāvit. Ibi, ut ipse praedicāre cōsuērat, nōn adversus patriam, sed inimicōs suōs bellum gessit, qui iīdem hostēs essent cīvitātī; nam cum intel- 15 legerent sē plūrīmum prōdēsse posse reī pūblicae, ex ea ēiēcisse plūsque īrae suaē quam ūtilitātī commūnī pāruissee. Itaque hūiū cōsiliō Lacedaemoniī cum Perse rēge amīcitiam fēcērunt, dein Decelēam in Atticā mūniērunt praesidiōque ibi perpetuō posītō in obsidiōne Athēnās 20 tenuērunt. Ēiusdem operā Iōniam ā societātē āvertērunt Athēniēnsium. Quō factō multō superiōrēs bellō esse coepērunt.

V. Neque vērō hīs rēbus tam amīcī Alcibiadī sunt factī quam timōre ab eō aliēnātī; nam cum ācerrimī virī 25 praestantem prūdentiam in omnibus rēbus cōgnōscerent, pertimuērunt nē cāritātē patriae ductus aliquandō ab ipsīs dēscīseret et cum suīs in grātiā rediret. Itaque tempus ēius interficiendī quaerere īstituērunt. Id Alcibiadēs diūtius cēlārī nōn potuit; erat enim eā sagācitatē, ut 30 dēcipī nōn posset, praesertim cum animū attendisset ad cavendum. Itaque ad Tissaphernem, praefectum rēgis

Dārēi, sē contulit. Cūius cum in intimam amīcitiam pervenisset et Athēniēnsium male gestis in Siciliā rēbus opēs senēscere, contrā Lacedaemoniōrum crēscere vidēret, initio cum Pīsandrō praetōre, qui apud Samum exercitum 5 habēbat, per internūntiōs conloquitur et dē reditū suō facit mentiōnem. Is erat enim eōdem quō Alcibiadēs sēnsū, populī potentiae nōn amīcus et optimātium fautor. Ab hōc dēstitūtus pīmum per Thrasybūlum, Lycī filium, ab exercitū recipitur praetorque fit apud Samum; post 10 suffrāgante Thērāmene populī scītō restituitur parique absēns imperiō praeſicitur simul cum Thrasybūlō et Thērāmene.

Hōrum in imperiō tanta commūtatiō rērum facta est, ut Lacedaemoniī, qui paulō ante vīctōrēs viguerant, per 15 territī pācem peterent. Vīcti enim erant quīnque proeliis terrestribus, tribus nāvālibus, in quibus ducentās nāvēs trirēmēs āmiserant, quae captae in hostium vēnerant potestatē. Alcibiadēs simul cum conlēgīs recēperat Iōniam, Hellēspontum, multās praetereā urbēs Graecās, quae in 20 ūrā sitae sunt Thraeciae, quārum expūgnārant complūrēs, in eis Byzantium, neque minus multās cōnsiliō ad amīcitiam adiūnxerant, quod in captōs clēmentiā fuerant ūsī. Ita praedā onusti, locuplētāto exercitū, māximis rēbus gestis Athēnās vēnērunt.

25 VI. Hīs cum obviam ūniversa cīvitās in Pīraeum dēscendisset, tanta fuit omnium exspectatiō vīsendī Alcibiadis, ut ad ēius trirēmem vulgus cōflueret, proinde ac sī sōlus advēnisset. Sīc enim populō erat persuāsum, et adversās superiōrēs et praeſentēs secundās rēs accidisse 30 ēius operā. Itaque et exercitum in Siciliā āmīssum et Lacedaemoniōrum vīctōriās culpae suaē tribuēbant, quod tālem virum ē cīvitāte expulissent. Neque id sine causā

arbitrāri vidēbantur; nam postquam exercituī praeesse cooperat, neque terrā neque marī hostēs parēs esse potuerant. Hic ut ē nāvī ēgressus est, quamquam Thērāmenēs et Thrasybūlus eīsdem rēbus praefuerant simulque vēnerant in Pīraeum, tamen ūnum omnēs illum prōse-⁵ quēbantur, et, id quod numquam anteā ūsū vēnerat nisi Olympiae vīctōribus, corōnīs laureīs taeniīsque vulgō dōnabātur. Ille lacrimāns tālem benevolentiam cīvium suōrum accipiēbat, reminiscēns pīstīnī temporis acerbītātem.

Postquam in astū vēnit, cōntiōne advocationā sīc verba fēcit, ut nēmō tam ferus fuerit quīn ēius cāsuī inlacrimārit inimīcumque eīs sē ostenderit quōrum operā patriā pulsus fuerat, proinde ac sī aliis populus, nōn ille ipse quī tum flēbat, eum sacrilegiī damnāasset. Restitūta ergō¹⁰ huic sunt pūblicē bona, eīdemque illī Eumolpidae sacerdōtēs rūrsus resacrāre sunt coāctī, quī eum dēvōverant, pilaeque illae, in quibus dēvōtiō fuerat scripta, in mare praecipitātae.

VII. Haec Alcibiadī laetitia nōn nimis fuit diūturna.²⁰ Nam cum eī omnēs essent honōrēs dēcrētī tōtaque rēs pūblica domī bellique trādita, ut ūnius arbitriō gererētur, et ipse postulāasset ut duo sibi conlēgae darentur, Thrasybūlus et Adīmantus, neque id negātum esset, classe in Asiam profectus, quod apud Cȳmēn minus ex sententiā²⁵ rem gesserat, in invidiam recidit; nihil enim eum nōn efficere posse dūcēbant. Ex quō fiēbat ut omnia minus prōspērē gesta culpae tribuerent, cum aut eum neglegenter aut malitiōsē fēcisse loquerentur, sīcut tum accidit; nam corruptum ā rēge capere Cȳmēn nōluisse³⁰ arguēbant. Itaque huic māximē putāmus malō fuisse nimiam opīniōnem ingenii atque virtūtis; timēbātur enim

nōn minus quam dīligēbātur, nē secundā fōrtūnā māgnisque opibus ēlātus tyrannidem concupīceret. Quibus rēbus factum est ut absentī magistrātūm abrogārent et alium in ēius locum substituerent.

5 Id ille ut audīvit, domum revertī nōluit et sē Pactyēn contulit ibique tria castella commūniit, Ornos, Bizanthēn, Neontīchos, manūque conlēctā pīmus Graecae cīvitatis in Thraeciam introiit, glōriōsius exīstimāns barbarōrum praedā locuplētārī quam Grāiōrum. Quā ex rē crēverat 10 cum fāmā tum opibus, māgnamque amīcitiam sibi cum quibusdam rēgibus Thraeciae pepererat.

VIII. Neque tamen ā cāritāte patriae potuit recēdere. Nam cum apud Aegos flūmen Philoclēs, praetor Athēniēnsium, classem cōnstituisset suam neque longē abesset 15 Lysander, praetor Lacedaemoniōrum, qui in eō erat occupātus ut bellum quam diūtissimē dūceret, quod ipsīs pecūnia ā rēge suppeditabātur, contrā Athēniēnsibus exhaustīs praeter arma et nāvēs nihil erat super, Alcibiadēs ad exercitum vēnit Athēniēnsium ibique praeſente vulgo 20 agere coepit: sī vellent, sē coāctūrum Lysandrum dimicāre aut pācem petere; Lacedaemoniōs eō nōlle classe cōfligere, quod pedestribus cōpiis plūs quam nāvibus valērent; sibi autem esse facile Seuthem, rēgem Thraecum, addūcere ut eum terrā dēpelleret; quō factō neces- 25 sāriō aut classe cōflīctūrum aut bellum compositūrum. Id etsī vērē dictum Philoclēs animadvertēbat, tamen postulāta facere nōluit, quod sentiēbat sē Alcibiade receptō nūllius mōmentī apud exercitum futūrum et, sī quid secundī ēvēnisset, nūllam in eā rē suam partem 30 fore, contrā ea, sī quid adversī accidisset, sē ūnum ēius dēlictī futūrum reum. Ab hōc discēdēns Alcibiadēs “Quoniam,” inquit, “vīctōriae patriae repūgnās, illud mo-

neō, nē iūxtā hostem castra habeās nautica; periculum est enim, nē immodestia mīlitum vestrōrum occāsiō dētūr Lysandrō vestri opprimendī exercitūs." Neque ea rēs illum fefellit; nam Lysander cum per speculatōrēs comp̄erisset vulgum Athēniēnsium in terram praedātum exīsse, nāvēsque paene inānēs relīctās, tempus reī gerendae nōn dīmīsit eōque impetū bellum tōtū dēlēvit.

IX. At Alcibiadēs, vīctīs Athēniēnsibus nōn satis tūta eadem loca sibi arbitrāns, penitus in Thraeciam sē suprā Propontidem abdidit, spērāns ibi facillimē suam fōrtūnam 10 occulī posse. Falsō. Nam Thraecēs, postquam eum cum māgnā pecūniā vēnisce sēnsērunt, īnsidiās fēcērunt eaque quae apportārat abstulērunt, ipsum capere nōn potuērunt. Ille cernēns nūllum locum sibi tūtum in Graeciā propter potentiam Lacedaemoniōrum ad Pharnabāzum in Asiam trānsiit, quem quidem adeō suā cēpit hūmānitātē, ut eum nēmō in amīcitiā antecēderet. Namque ei Gr̄ynum dederat, in Phrygiā castrum, ex quō quīnquāgēna talenta vēctīgalis capiēbat. Quā fōrtūnā Alcibiadēs nōn erat contentus neque Athēnās vīctās 20 Lacedaemoniī servīre poterat patī. Itaque ad patriam liberandam omnī ferēbātur cōgitatiōne. Sed vidēbat id sine rēge Perse nōn posse fierī, ideōque eum amīcum sibi cupiēbat adiungī neque dubitābat facile sē cōscētūrum, sī modo ēius conveniēdī habuisset potestātem. 25 Nam Cȳrum frātrem eī bellum clam parāre Lacedaemoniī adiuvantibus sciēbat; id sī aperuisset, māgnam sē initūrum grātiām vidēbat.

X. Hōc cum mōlīrētur peteretque ā Pharnabāzō, ut ad rēgem mitterētur, eōdem tempore Critiās cēterīque 30 tyrannī Athēniēnsium certōs hominēs ad Lysandrum in Asiam mīserant, quī eum certiōrem facerent, nisi Alcibia-

dem sustulisset, nihil eārum rērum fore ratum, quās ipse Athēnīs cōstituisset; quā rē, sī suās rēs gestās manēre vellet, illum persequerētur. His Lacō rēbus commōtus statuit accūrātius sibi agendum cum Pharnabāzō. Huic 5 ergō renūntiat quae rēgī cum Lacedaemoniis convēnissent, nisi Alcibiadēm vīvum aut mortuum sibi trādidisset. Nōn tulit hōc satrapēs et violārē clēmentiam quam rēgis opēs minuī māluit.

Itaque mīsit Susamithrēn et Bagaeum ad Alcibiadēm 10 interficiendum, cum ille esset in Phrygiā iterque ad rēgem comparāret. Mīssī clam vīcīnitātī, in quā tum Alcibiadēs erat, dant negōtium ut eum interficiant. Illī cum ferrō aggredī nōn audērent, noctū ligna contulērunt circā casam eam, in quā quiēscēbat, eaque succendērunt, 15 ut incendiō cōnficerent, quem manū superārī posse diffīdēbant. Ille autem ut sonitū flaminae est excitātus, etsī gladius eī erat subductus, familiāris suī subālāre tēlum ēripuit. Namque erat cum eō quidam ex Arcadiā hospes, quī numquam discēdere voluerat. Hunc sequī sē iubet 20 et id quod in praeſentiā vestimentōrum fuit adripit. His in ignem coniectī flammae vim trānsiit. Quem ut barbarī incendium effūgisse vīdērunt, tēlis ēminus mīssīs interfēcērunt caputque ēius ad Pharnabāzum rettulērunt. At mulier, quae cum eō vīvere cōnsuērat, muliebrī suā 25 veste contēctum aedificiī incendiō mortuum cremāvit, quod ad vīvum interimendum erat comparātum. Sic Alcibiadēs annōs circiter quadrāgintā nātus diem obiit suprēnum.

XI. Hunc īfāmātum ā plērīsque trēs gravissimī histōricī summīs laudibus extulērunt: Thūcȳdidēs, quī ēiusdem aetātis fuit, Theopompus, post aliquantō nātus, et Timaeus; quī quidem duo maledicentissimī nēsciō quō

modo in illō ūnō laudandō cōsentient. Namque ea,
quae suprā scripsimus, dē eō praedicārunt atque hōc
amplius: cum Athēnīs, splendidissimā cīvitāte, nātus esset,
omnēs splendōre ac dīgnitāte superāsse vītae; postquam
inde expulsus Thēbās vēnerit, adeō studiīs eōrum īser-
vīsse, ut nēmō eum labōre corporisque vīribus posset
aequiperāre — omnēs enim Boeōtī magis firmitatī corporis
quam ingenii acūminī serviunt; — eundem apud Lace-
daemoniōs, quōrum mōribus summa virtūs in patientiā
pōnēbātur, sīc dūritiae sē dedisse, ut parsimoniā vīctūs
atque cultūs omnēs Lacedaemoniōs vinceret; fuisse apud
Thraecās, hominēs vīnolentōs rēbusque veneriīs dēditōs:
hōs quoque in hīs rēbus antecessisse; vēnisce ad Persās,
apud quōs summa laus esset fortiter vēnārī, lūxuriōsē
vivere: hōrum sīc imitātum cōnsuetūdinem, ut illī ipsī
eum in hīs māximē admirārentur. Quibus rēbus effēcissem
ut, apud quōscumque esset, princeps pōnerētur habērē-
turque cārissimus. Sed satis dē hōc; reliquōs ḍordiāmūr.

VIII. THRASYBŪLUS.

I. Thrasybūlus, Lycī filius, Athēniēnsis. Si per sē virtūs sine fōrtūnā ponderanda est, dubitō an hunc pīnum omnium pōnam; illud sine dubiō: nēminem huic praeferō fidē, cōstantiā, māgnitūdine animī, in patriam 5 amōre. Nam quod multī volūerunt paucique potuērunt ab ūnō tyrannō patriam līberāre, huic contigit ut ā trīgintā oppressam tyrannīs ē servitūte in lībērtātem vindicāret. Sed nēsciō quō modo, cum eum nēmō anteiret hīs virtūtibus, multī nōbilitāte praecucurrērunt. Prīnum 10 Peloponnēsiō bellō multa hīc sine Alcibiade gessit, ille nūllam rem sine hōc; quae ille ūniversa nātūrālī quōdam bonō fēcit lucrī. Sed illa tamen omnia commūnia imperātōribus cum militib⁹ et fōrtūnā, quod in proelii concursū abit rēs ā cōnsiliō ad vicēs rērum virtūtemque 15 pūgnantium. Itaque iūre suō nōnnūlla ab imperātōre miles, plūrima vērō fōrtūna vindicat sēque hīs plūs valuisse vērē potest praedicāre. Vērum illud māgnificentissimum factum proprium est Thrasybūli; nam cum trīgintā tyrannī praepositi ā Lacedaemoniis servitūte oppressās 20 tenērent Athēnās, plūrimōs cīvēs, quibus in bellō parserat fōrtūna, partim patriā expulissent partim interfēcissent, plūrimōrum bona pūblicāta inter sē dīvisissent, nōn sōlum prīnceps, sed etiam sōlus initio bellum eis indīxit.

II. Hīc enim cum Phylēn cōfūgisset, quod est castellum in Atticā mūnītissimum, nōn plūs habuit sēcum trīgintā dē suīs. Hōc initium fuit salūtis Atticōrum, hōc rōbur lībērtātis clārissimae cīvitātis. Neque vērō hīc nōn

contemptus est p̄imō ā tyrannīs atque ēius sōlitūdō. Quae quidem rēs et illis contemnentibus perniciēi et huic dēspectō salūti fuit; etenim illōs sēgnēs ad persequendū, hōs autem tempore ad comparandum datō fēcit rōbustiōrēs. Quō magis praeceptum illud omnium in 5 animīs esse dēbet, nihil in bellō oportēre contemnī, neque sine causā dicitur mātrem timidī flēre nōn solēre. Neque tamen prō opīniōne Thrasybūlī auctae sunt opēs; nam iam illis temporib⁹ fortius bonī prō libērtāte loquēbantur quam pūgnābant. Hinc in Piraeum trānsiit Mū- 10 nychiamque mūnīvit. Hanc bis tyrannī oppūgnāre sunt adortī, ab eāque turpiter repulsi prōtinus in urbem armīs impedimentīsque āmissīs refūgērunt.

Ūsus est Thrasybūlus nōn minus prūdentiā quam fortitudine; nam cēdentēs violārī vetuit — cīvēs enim cīvibus 15 parcere aequum cēnsēbat — neque quisquam est vulnerātus nisi quī prior impūgnāre voluit. Nēminem iacentem veste spoliāvit, nīl attigit nisi arma, quōrum indigēbat, quaeque ad vīctum pertinēbant. In secundō proeliō cecidit Critiās, dux tyrannōrum, cum quidem adversus 20 Thrasybūlum fortissimē pūgnāret.

III. Hōc dēiectō Pausaniās vēnit Atticīs auxiliō, rēx Lacedaemoniōrum. Is inter Thrasybūlum et eōs, quī urbem tenēbant, fēcit pācem hīs condicōnibus: nē quī praeter trīgintā tyrannōs et decem, quī posteā praetōrēs 25 creātī superiōris mōre crūdēlitātis erant ūsī, adficerentur exsiliō nēve bona pūblicārentur; reī pūblicae prōcūrātiō populō redderētur. Praeclārum hōc quoque Thrasybūlī, quod reconciliatā pāce, cum plūrimū in cīvitātē posset, lēgem tulit nē quis ante āctārum rērum accūsārētur nēve 30 multārētur, eamque illī obliviōnis appellārunt. Neque vērō hanc tantum ferendam cūrāvit, sed etiam ut valēret

effecit. Nam cum quidam ex eis, qui simul cum eo in exsilio fuerant, caedem facere eorum vellent cum quibus in gratiam redditum erat publice, prohibuit et id quod pollicitus erat praestitit.

5 IV. Huic pro tantis meritis honoris causâ coronâ a populo data est, facta duabus virgulis oleaginibus; quam quod amor civium et non vis expresserat, nullam habuit invidiam magnaque fuit gloriâ. Bene ergo Pittacus ille, qui in septem sapientum numerô est habitus, cum Mytilenaei multa milia iugera agrî ei muneri darent, "Nolite, orô vos," inquit, "id mihi dare, quod multi invideant, plurimi etiam concupiscant. Quâ rē ex istis nol amplius quam centum iugera, quae et meam animi aequitatem et vestram voluntatem indicent; nam parva munera diutina, locupletia non propria esse consuerunt." Illa igitur coronâ contentus Thrasybulus neque amplius requisiuit neque quemquam honore se antecessisse existimavit. Hic sequenti tempore, cum praetor classem ad Ciliciam apulisset neque satis diligenter in castris eius agerentur vigiliae, a barbaris ex oppido noctu eruptione facta in tabernaculo interfectus est.

IX. CONON.

I. Conon Atheniensis Peloponnesio bellō accessit ad rem publicam, in eoque eius opera magni fuit; nam et praetor pedestribus exercitibus praefuit et praefectus classis magnas mari res gessit. Quas ob causas prae-
cipuus ei honos habitus est. Namque omnibus unus, insulis praefuit, in qua potestate Pheras cepit, coloniam Lacedaemoniorum. Fuit etiam extremo Peloponnesio bellō praetor, cum apud Aegos flumen copiae Atheniensium ab Lysandro sunt devictae. Sed tum apergit, eoque prius res administrata est; nam et prudens rei militaris et diligens erat imperator. Itaque nemini erat eis temporibus dubium, si adfuisse, illam Athenienses calamitatem accepturos non fuisse.

II. Rebus autem adfictis, cum patriam obsidem audisset, non quaequivit ubi ipse tutum vivaret, sed unde praesidiō posset esse civibus suis. Itaque contulit se ad Pharnabazum, satrapem Ioniae et Lyiae eundemque generum regis et propinquum; apud quem ut multum gratia valeret, multo labore multisque effecit periculis. Nam cum Lacedaemonii Atheniensibus devictis in societate non manarent, quam cum Artaxerxe fecerant, Agesilamque bellatum misissent in Asiam, maximē impulsū a Tissapherne, qui ex intimis regis ab amicitia eius defecerat et cum Lacedaemoniis coierat societatem, hunc adversus Pharnabazus habitus est imperator, re quidem vera exercitu praefuit Conon eiusque omnia arbitrio gesta sunt. Hic multum ducem summum Agesilam impedivit saepe-

que ēius cōsiliis obstitit, neque vērō nōn fuit apertum, sī ille nōn fuisset, Agēsilāum Asiam Taurō tenus rēgī fuisse ēreptūrum.

Quī posteā quam domum ā suīs cīvibus revocātus est,
5 quod Boeōti et Athēniēnsēs Lacedaemoniīs bellum indīxe-
rant, Conōn nihilō sētius apud praefectōs rēgis versābātur
eīsque omnibus māgnō erat ūsuī.

III. Dēfēcerat ā rēge Tissaphernēs, neque id tam Artaxerxī quam cēterīs erat apertum; multis enim māg-
10 nīsque meritīs apud rēgem, etiam cum in officiō nōn manēret, valēbat. Neque id erat mīrandū, sī nōn facile ad crēdendum addūcēbātur, reminiscēns ēius sē operā Cȳrum frātrem superāsse. Hūius accūsandī grātiā Conōn
ā Pharnabāzō ad rēgem mīssus posteā quam vēnit, pīmum
15 ex mōre Persārum ad chiliarchum, quī secundum gradum imperiī tenēbat, Tithraustēn accessit sēque ostendit cum rēge conloquī velle. Huic ille, “Nūlla,” inquit, “mora
est, sed tū dēliberā, utrum conloquī mālīs an per litterās agere quae cōgitās. Necesse est enim, sī in cōspectum
20 vēneris, venerārī tē rēgem; nēmō enim sine hōc admittitur. Hōc sī tibi grave est, per mē nihilō sētius ēditis mandātīs cōnficiēs quod studēs.”

Tum Conōn “Mihi vērō,” inquit, “nōn est grave quemvis honōrem habēre rēgī, sed vereor nē cīvitātī meae
25 sit opprobriō, sī, cum ex eā sim profectus quae cēterī gentibus imperāre cōnsuērit, potius barbarōrum quam illius mōre fungar.” Itaque quae volēbat huic scripta trādidit.

IV. Quibus cōgnitis rēx tantum auctōritātē ēius mōtus est, ut et Tissaphernem hostem iūdicārit et Lacedaemo-
30 niōs bellō persecū iusserit et ei permīserit quem vellet
ēligere ad dispēnsandam pecūniām. Id arbitrium Conōn negāvit suī esse cōsiliī, sed ipsīus, quī optimē suōs nōsse

dēbēret, sed sē suādēre, Pharnabāzō id negōtiī daret. Hinc māgnis muneribus dōnatū ad mare est missus, ut Cyprīs et Phoenīcibus cēterīsque maritimīs civitātibus nāvēs longās imperāret classemque, quā proximā aestāte mare tuēri posset, comparāret, datō adiūtōre Pharnabāzō, 5 sicut ipse voluerat. Id ut Lacedaemoniīs est nūntiātum, nōn sine cūrā rem administrant, quod māius bellum imminēre arbitrābantur quam sī cum barbarō sōlum contendent; nam ducem fortē et prūdentem rēgīs opibus praefutūrum ac sēcum dīmicatūrum vidēbant, quem 10 neque cōsiliō neque cōpiīs superāre possent. Hāc mente māgnam contrahunt classem; proficīscuntur Pīsandrō duce. Hōs Conōn apud Cnidum adortus māgnō proeliō fugat, multās nāvēs capit, complūrēs dēprimit.

Quā vīctōriā nōn sōlum Athēnae, sed etiam cūncta 15 Graecia, quae sub Lacedaemoniōrum fuerat imperiō, līberāta est. Conōn cum parte nāvium in patriam vēnit, mūrōs dīrutōs ā Lysandrō utrōsque, et Pīraeī et Athēnārum, reficiendōs cūrat pecūniaeque quīnquāgintā talenta, quae ā Pharnabāzō accēperat, cīvibus suis dōnat. 20

V. Accidit huic, quod cēterī mortālibus, ut incōnsīderātor in secundā quam in adversā esset fōrtūnā. Nam classe Peloponnēsiōrum dēvictā, cum ultum sē iniūriās patriae putāret, plūra concupīvit quam efficere potuit. Neque tamen ea nōn pia et probanda fuērunt, quod 25 potius patriae opēs augēri quam rēgis māluit. Nam cum māgnam auctōritātem sibi pūgnā illā nāvālī, quam apud Cnidum fēcerat, cōstituisset nōn sōlum inter barbarōs, sed etiam omnēs Graeciae cīvitātēs, clam dare operam coepit, ut Iōniam et Aeoliam restitueret Athēniēnsibus. 30 Id cum minus diligenter esset cēlātum, Tīribāzus, quī Sārdibus praeerat, Conōnēm ēvocāvit, simulāns ad rēgem

eum sē mittere velle māgnā dē rē. Hūius nūntiō pārēns
cum vēnisset, in vincla conjectus est, in quibus aliquamdiū
fuit. Inde nōnnūllī eum ad rēgem abductum ibique eum
perīsse scriptum reliquērunt. Contrā ea Dīnōn historicus,
5 cuī nōs plūriū dē Persicis rēbus crēdimus, effūgisse
scripsit; illud addubitat, utrum Tīribāzō sciente an im-
prūdente sit factum.

X. DIŌN.

I. Diōn, Hipparīni filius, Syrācūsānus, nōbili genere nātus, utrāque implicātus tyrannide Dionysiorum. Namque ille superior Aristomachēn, sorōrem Diōnis, habuit in mātrīmōniō, ex quā duōs filiōs, Hipparīnum et Nīsaeum, prōcreāvit totidemque fīliās, nōmine Sōphrosyñēn et Aretēn, quārum priōrem Dionysio fīliō, eīdem cuī rēgnūm reliquit, nūptūm dedit, alteram, Aretēn, Diōnī.

Diōn autem praeter generōsam propīnquitātem nōbilemque māiōrum fāmam multa alia ab nātūrā habuit bona, in eīs ingenium docile, cōme, aptum ad artēs optimās, 10 māgnam corporis dignitātem, quae nōn minimum commendat, māgnās praetereā dīvitiās ā patre relictās, quās ipse tyrannī mūneribus auxerat. Erat intimus Dionysio priōri, neque minus propter mōrēs quam adfīnitātem. Namque etsī Dionysii crūdēlitas eī displicēbat, tamen 15 salvum propter necessitūdinem, magis etiam suōrum causā studēbat. Aderat in māgnīs rēbus, ēiusque cōnsiliō multum movēbatur tyrannus, nisi quā in rē māior ipsius cupiditās intercesserat. Lēgatiōnēs vērō omnēs, quae essent inlūstriōrēs, per Diōnem administrābantur; quās quidem 20 ille diligenter obeundō, fidēliter administrandō crūdēlissimum nōmen tyrannī suā hūmānitāte lēniēbat. Hunc ā Dionysio mīssum Carthāginiēnsēs sīc suspēxērunt, ut nēminem umquam Graecā lingūā loquentem magis sint admirātī.

II. Neque vērō haec Dionysium fugiēbant; nam quantō esset sibi ḍrnāmentō, sentiēbat. Quō fīebat ut ūnī huic

25

māximē indulgēret neque eum secus diligeret ac filium; quī quidem, cum Platōnem Tarentum vēnisse fāma in Siciliam esset perlāta, adulēscētī negāre nōn potuerit quīn eum arcesseret, cum Diōn ēius audiēdī cupiditatē 5 flagrāret. Dedit ergō huic veniam māgnāque eum ambičione Syrācūsās perdūxit. Quem Diōn adeō admīratūs est atque adamāvit, ut sē eī tōtum trāderet. Neque vērō minus ipse Platō dēlēctātus est Diōne. Itaque cum ā tyrannō crūdēliter violātus esset, quippe quī eum vē- 10 numdarī iussisset, tamen eōdem rediit ēiusdem Diōnis precibus adductus. Interim in morbum incidit Dionysius. Quō cum gravius cōflīctārētur, quaesīvit ā medicis Diōn, quem ad modum sē habēret, simulque ab eīs petiit, sī fōrte in māiōre esset perīculō, ut sibi fatērentur; nam 15 velle sē cum eō conloquī dē partiendō rēgnō, quod sorōris suae filiōs ex illō nātōs partem rēgnī putābat dēbēre habēre. Id medicī nōn tacuērunt et ad Dionysium filium sermōnem rettulērunt. Quō ille commōtus, nē agendī esset Diōnī potestās, patrī sopōrem medicōs dare coēgit. 20 Hōc aeger sūmptō sopītus diem obiit suprēmum.

III. Tāle initium fuit Diōnis et Dionysii simultatīs, eaque multīs rēbus aucta est. Sed tamen pīmīs temporib⁹ aliquamdiū simulāta inter eōs amīcitia mānsit; sīcūt, cum Diōn nōn dēsisteret obsecrāre Dionysium, ut Platōnem Athēnīs arcesseret et ēius cōsiliīs ūterētur, ille, quī in aliquā rē vellet patrem imitārī, mōrem eī gessit. Eōdemque tempore Philistum historicum Syrācūsās redūxit, hominem amīcum nōn magis tyrannō quam tyrannidī. Sed dē hōc in eō librō plūra sunt exposita, quī de histōriis Graecīs cōscriptus est. Platō autem tantum apud Dionysium auctōritatē potuit valuitque ēloquentiā, ut eī persuāserit tyrannidis facere finem libērtatēmque reddere 25 30

Syrācūsānīs. Ā quā voluntāte Philisti cōnsiliō dēterritus aliquantō crūdēlior esse coepit.

IV. Quī quidem cum ā Diōne sē superārī vidēret ingenio, auctōritāte, amōre populi, verēns nē, sī eum sēcum habēret, aliquam occāsiōnem suī daret opprimendī, 5 nāvem eī trirēmem dedit, quā Corinthum dēveherētur, ostendēns sē id utrīusque facere causā, nē, cum inter sē timērent, alteruter alterum praeoccupāret. Id cum factum multī indīgnārentur māgnaeque esset invidiae tyrannō, Dionysius omnia, quae movērī poterant Diōnis, in nāvēs 10 imposuit ad eumque misit. Sīc enim exīstimārī volēbat, id sē nōn odiō hominis, sed suae salūtis fēcissee causā. Posteā vērō quam audīvit eum in Peloponnēsō manum comparāre sibique bellum facere cōnārī, Aretēn, Diōnis uxōrem, aliī nūptum dedit filiumque ēius sīc ēducārī 15 iussit, ut indulgēdō turpissimīs imbuerētur cupiditātibus. Nam puer vīnō epulīisque obrūbātūr, neque ūllum tempus sōbriō relinquēbātūr. Is usque eō vītae statum commūtātum ferre nōn potuit, postquam in patriam rediit pater — namque appositi erant custōdēs, quī eum ā prīstinō 20 vīctū dēdūcerent — ut sē dē superiōre parte aedium dēiēcerit atque ita interierit. Sed illūc revertor.

V. Postquam Corinthum pervēnit Diōn et eōdem perfūgit Hēraclidēs ab eōdem expulsus Dionysiō, quī praefectus fuerat equitum, omnī rationē bellum comparāre 25 coepērunt. Sed nōn multum prōficiēbant, quod multōrum annōrum tyrannis māgnārum opum putābātūr; quam ob causam paucī ad societātem perīculī perdūcēbāntur.

Sed Diōn, frētus nōn tam suis cōpiis quam odiō ty- rannī, māximō animō duābus onerāriis nāvibus quīn- 30 quāgintā annōrum imperium, mūnītum quīngentīs longīs nāvibus, decem equitum centumque peditum milibus, pro-

fectus oppūgnātum, quod omnibus gentibus admirābile est
 vīsum, adeō facile perculit, ut post diem tertium, quam
 Siciliam attigerat, Syrācūsās introierit. Ex quō intellegi
 potest nūllum esse imperium tūtum nisi benevolentia
⁵ mūnitum. Eō tempore aberat Dionysius et in Ītaliā
 classem opperiēbātur adversariōrum, ratus nēminem sine
 māgnis cōpiis ad sē ventūrum. Quae rēs eum fefellit;
 nam Diōn eīs ipsīs, qui sub adversariī fuerant potestāte,
¹⁰ rēgiōs spīritūs repressit tōtiusque ēius partis Siciliae poti-
 tus est, quae sub Dionysii fuerat potestāte, parīque modō
 urbis Syrācūsārum praeter arcem et īsulam adiūctam
 oppidō, eōque rem perdūxit, ut tālibus pactiōnibus pācem
 tyrannus facere vellet: Siciliam Diōn obtinēret, Ītaliā
¹⁵ Dionysius, Syrācūsās Apollocratēs, cuī māximam fidem ūni-
 habēbat Diōnysius.

VI. Hās tam prōsperās tamque inopīnātās rēs cōse-
 cūta est subita commūtatiō, quod fōrtūna suā mōbilitāte,
 quem paulō ante extulerat, dēmergere est adorta. Prī-
 mum in filiō, dē quō commemorāvī suprā, suam vim
²⁰ exercuit. Nam cum uxōrem redūxisset, quae aliī fuerat
 trādita, filiumque vellet revocāre ad virtūtem ā perditā
 lūxuriā, accēpit gravissimum parēns vulnus morte filii.
 Deinde orta dissēnsiō est inter eum et Hēraclidēm, qui,
²⁵ quod ei p̄incipātum nōn concēdēbat, factiōnem compa-
 rāvit. Neque is minus valēbat apud optimātēs, quōrum
 cōnsēnsū praeerat classī, cum Diōn exercitum pedestrem
 tenēret. Nōn tulit hōc animō aequō Diōn, et versum
 illum Homērī rettulit ex secundā rhapsōdiā, in quō haec
³⁰ sententia est: nōn posse bene gerī rem pūblicam mul-
 tōrum imperiis. Quod dictum māgna invidia cōsecūta
 est; namque aperuisse vidēbātur omnia in suā potestāte
 esse velle. Hanc ille nōn lēnire obsequiō, sed acerbitate

opprimere studuit, Hēraclidemque, cum Syrācūsās vēnisset, interficiendum cūrāvit.

VII. Quod factum omnibus māximum timōrem iniēcit; nēmō enim illō interfectō sē tūtum putābat. Ille autem adversāriō remōtō licentius eōrum bona, quōs sciēbat, adversus sē sēnsisse, mīlitibus dispertīvit. Quibus dīvīsīs cum cottīdiānī māximī fierent sūmptūs, celeriter pecūnia deesse coepit, neque quō manūs porrigeret suppetēbat, nisi in amicōrum possēsiōnēs. Id ēius modī erat, ut, cum mīlitēs reconciliāsset, āmitteret optimātēs. Quārum rērum cūrā angēbātur et īsuētus male audiendī, nōn animō aequō ferēbat dē sē ab eīs male exīstīmāri, quōrum paulō ante in caelum fuerat ēlātus laudibus. Vulgus autem offēnsā in eum mīlitum voluntātē liberius loquēbātur et tyrannum nōn ferendum dictitatābat. 15

VIII. Haec ille intuēns cum quem ad modum sēdāret nēscīret, et quōrsum ēvāderent timēret, Callicratēs quīdam, cīvis Athēniēnsis, quī simul cum eō ex Peloponnēsō in Siciliam vēnerat, homō et callidus et ad fraudem acūtus, sine ūllā religiōne ac fidē, adiit ad Diōnem et ait: eum māgnō in perīculō esse propter offēnsiōnem populī et odium militum, quod nūllō modō ēvitāre posset, nisi alicui suōrum negōtiūm daret, quī sē simulāret illī inimīcum. Quem sī invēnisset idōneum, facile omnium animōs cōgnitūrum adversāriōsque sublātūrum, quod inimīcī ēius dissidentī suōs sēnsūs apertūrī forent. 25

Tālī cōnsiliō probātō excēpit hās partēs ipse Callicratēs et sē armat imprūdentia Diōnis. Ad eum interficiendum sociōs conquīrit, adversāriōs ēius convenit, coniūrātiōne cōnfīrmat. Rēs, multīs cōncīis quae agerētūr, ēlāta dēfertur ad Aristomachēn, sorōrem Diōnis, uxōremque Aretēn. Illae timōre perterritae conveniunt, cūius dē

periculō timēbant. At ille negat ā Callicrate fieri sibi īnsidiās, sed illa, quae agerentur, fieri p̄aeceptō suō. Mulierēs nihilō sētius Callicratem in aedem Prōserpinae dēdūcunt ac iūrāre cōgunt, nihil ab illō periculī fore 5 Diōnī. Ille hāc religiōne nōn modo nōn est dēterritus, sed ad mātūrandum concitātus est, verēns nē prius cōsiliū aperīrētur suum, quam cōgitāta perfēcisset.

IX. Hāc mente proximō diē fēstō, cum ā conventū sē remōtum Diōn domī tenēret atque in conclāvī ēditō 10 recubuisset, cōnciīs facinoris loca mūnītiōra oppidī trādit, domum custōdiīs saepit, ā foribus quī nōn discēdant certōs p̄aeſicit, nāvem trirēmem armātīs īornat Philostratōque, frātri suō, trādit eamque in portū agitāre iubet, ut sī exercēre rēmigēs vellet, cōgitāns, sī fōrte cōſiliī obſtitisſet fōrtūna, ut habēret quā aufugeret ad salūtem. Suōrum autem ē numerō Zacynthiōs adulēſcentēs quōsdam ēligit cum audācissimōs tum vīribus māximīs, eīſque dat negōtium, ad Diōnem eant inermēs, sīc ut conve niendī ēius grātiā vidērentur venīre. Iī propter nōtitiam 20 sunt intrōmīſī. At illīus ut līmen intrārant, foribus obſerātīs in lectō cubantem invādunt, conligant; fit strepitus, adeō ut exaudīrī posset forīs. Hīc, sīcūt ante saepe dictum est, quam invīsa sit singulāris potentia et misera nda vīta, quī sē metuī quam amārī mālunt, cuīvīs facile intellēctū fuit. Namque illī ipsī custōdēs, sī prōmptā fuissent voluntāte, foribus effrāctīs servāre eum potuissent, quoad illī inermēs tēlum forīs flāgitantēs vīvum tenēbant. Cuī cum succurreret nēmō, Lycō quīdam Syrācūsānus per fenēſtam glādium dedit, quō Diōn interfēctus est.

30 X. Cōnfēctā caede, cum multitudō vīſendī grātiā introīſset, nōnnūllī ab īnſciīs prō noxiīs conciduntur. Nam celerī rūmōre dilātō, Diōni vim adlātam, multī concurre-

rant, quibus tāle facinus displicēbat. Iī falsā suspicōne
ductī immerentēs ut sceleratōs occidunt. Hūius dē morte
ut palam factum est, mīrabiliter vulgī mūtāta est voluntās;
nam quī vivum eum tyrannum vocitārant, eidem liberatōrem
patriae tyrannīque expulsōrem praedicābant. Sīc 5
subitō misericordia odiō successerat, ut eum suō sanguine
ab Acherunte, sī possent, cuperent redimere. Itaque in
urbe celeberrimō locō, ēlātus pūblicē, sepulcrī monumentō
dōnātus est. Diem obiit circiter annōs quīnquaḡintā
nātus, quartum post annum quam ex Peloponnēsō in Sici- 10
liam redierat.

XI. ἸΦΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ.

I. Ἰφικρατῆς Αθηναῖος οὐ ταχαίην μάγνητιδινε ρέρυμ
gestārum quam disciplinā militari nōbilitātus est. Fuit
enim tālis dux, ut οὐ solum aetatis suae cum p̄mīs
comparārētur, sed nē dē māiōribus nātū quidem quis-
5 quam antepōnerētur. Multum vērō in bellō est versatūs,
saepe exercitibus praefuit, nusquam culpā male rem ges-
sit, semper cōnsiliō vīcit tantumque eō valuit, ut multa in
rē militari partim nova attulerit, partim meliōra fēcerit.
Namque ille pedestria arma mūtāvit. Cum ante illum
10 imperātōrem māximis clipeis, brevibus hastis, minūtis
gladiis ūterentur, ille ē contrāriō peltam prō parmā fēcit
—ā quō posteā peltastae peditēs appellābantur — ut ad
mōtūs concursūsque essent leviōrēs, hastae modum du-
plicāvit, gladiōs longiōrēs fēcit. Ἰdem genus lōrīcārum
15 novum īstituit et prō sertis atque aēneis linteās dedit.
Quō factō expeditiōrēs mīlitēs reddidit; nam pondere
dētrāctō, quod aequē corpus tegeret et leve esset cūrāvit.

II. Bellum cum Thraecibus gessit, Seuthem, socium
Athēniēs, in rēgnū restituit. Apud Corinthum tantā
20 sevēritātē exercituī praefuit, ut nūllae umquam in Graeciā
neque exercitatiōrēs cōpiae neque magis dictō audientēs
fuerint ducī, in eamque cōsuētūdinem addūxit ut, cum
proeliī sīgnū ab imperātōre esset datum, sine ducis
operā sīc ὅrdinātē cōsisterent, ut singuli ā peritissimō
25 imperātōre dispositi vidērentur. Hōc exercitū moram
Lacedaemoniōrum interfēcit, quod māximē tōtā celebrā-
tum est Graeciā. Iterum eōdem bellō omnēs cōpias

eōrum fugāvit, quō factō māgnam adeptus est glōriam. Cum Artaxerxēs Aegyptiō rēgī bellum īferre voluit, Iphicratēn ab Athēniēnsibus ducem petīvit, quem prae-ficeret exercituī conductīcīō, cūius numerus duodecim mīlium fuit. Quem quidem sīc omnī disciplinā militārī 5 ērudīvit, ut quem ad modum quondam Fabiānī mīlites Rōmae, sīc Iphicratēnsēs apud Graecōs in summā laude fuerint.

Idem subsidiō Lacedaemoniis profectus Epamīnōndae retardāvit impetūs; nam nisi ēius adventus appropīn- 10 quāasset, nōn prius Thēbānī Spartā abscessissent, quam captam incendiō dēlēssent.

III. Fuit autem et animō māgnō et corpore imperātōriāque fōrmā, ut ipsō aspectū cuīvis iniceret admirātiōnem suī, sed in labōre nimis remissus parumque patiēns, ut 15 Theopompus memoriae prōdidit, bonus vērō cīvis fidēque māgnā. Quod cum in aliīs rēbus dēclārāvit, tum māximē in Amyntae Macedonis līberīs tuendīs. Namque Eury-dicē, māter Perdiccae et Philippī, cum hīs duōbus puerīs Amyntā mortuō ad Iphicratēn cōfūgit ēiusque opibus 20 dēfēnsa est. Vīxit ad senectūtem plācātis in sē suōrum cīvium animīs. Causam capitīs semel dixit, bellō sociālī, simul cum Timotheō, eōque iūdiciō est absolūtus.

Menesthea filium reliquit ex Thraessā nātum, Cotī rēgis filiā. Is cum interrogārētur, utrum plūris, patrem 25 mātremne, faceret, "Mātrem," inquit. Id cum omnibus mīrū vidērētur, at ille "Meritō," inquit, "faciō; nam pater, quantum in sē fuit, Thraecem mē genuit, contrā ea māter Athēniēnsem."

XII. CHABRIĀS.

I. Chabriās Athēniēnsis. Hīc quoque in summīs habitus est ducibus rēsque multās memoria dīgnās gessit. Sed ex eīs ēlūcet māximē inventum ēius in proeliō quod apud Thēbās fēcit, cum Boeōtīs subsidiō vēnisset. Namque in eō vīctōriā fidente summō duce Agēsilāō, fugātīs iam ab eō conductīciīs catervīs, reliquam phalangem locō vetuit cēdere obnīxōque genū scūtō, prōiectā hastā impetum excipere hostium docuit. Id novum Agēsilāus contuēns prōgredi nōn est ausus suōsque iam in currentēs tubā revocāvit. Hōc usque eō tōtā Graeciā fāmā celebrātum est, ut illō statū Chabriās sibi statuam fierī voluerit, quae pūblicē eī ab Athēniēnsibus in forō cōnstitūta est. Ex quō factum est ut posteā athlētae cēterique artificēs eīs statibus in statuīs pōnendīs ūtentur, quibus vīctōriam essent adeptī.

II. Chabriās autem multa in Eurōpā bella administrāvit, cum dux Athēniēnsium esset; in Aegyptō suā sponte gessit. Nam Nectenebin adiūtum profectus rēgnū eī cōnstituit. Fēcit idem Cyprī, sed pūblicē ab Athēniēnsibus Euagorae adiūtor datus, neque prius inde discessit, quam tōtam īsulam bellō dēvinceret; quā ex rē Athēniēnsēs māgnam glōriam sunt adeptī. Interim bellum inter Aegyptiōs et Persās cōflātūm est. Athēniēnsēs cum Artaxerxe societātem habēbant, Lacedae-monī cum Aegyptiīs, ā quibus māgnās praedās Agēsilāus, rēx eōrum, faciēbat. Id intuēns Chabriās, cum in rē nūllā Agēsilāō cēderet, suā sponte eōs adiūtum pro-

fectus Aegyptiae classī praefuit, pedestribus cōpiis Agēsilāus.

III. Tum praefectī rēgis Persae lēgātōs mīsērunt Athēnās questum, quod Chabriās adversum rēgem bellum gereret cum Aegyptiīs. Athēniēnsēs diem certam Chabriæ praestituērunt, quam ante domum nisi redīset, capitis sē illum damnātūrōs dēnūntiārunt. Hōc ille nūntiō Athēnās rediit, neque ibi diūtius est morātus, quam fuit necesse. Nōn enim libenter erat ante oculōs suōrum cīvium, quod et vivēbat lautē et indulgēbat sibi liberālius 10 quam ut invidiam vulgī posset effugere. Est enim hōc commūne vitium māgnīs liberīsque cīvitātibus, ut invidia glōriae comes sit et libenter dē eīs dētrahant quōs ēminēre videant altius, neque animō aequō pauperēs aliēnam opulentiam intueantur. Itaque Chabriās, quoad 15 eī licēbat, plūrimum aberat. Neque vērō sōlus ille aberat Athēnīs libenter, sed omnēs ferē pīncipēs fēcērunt idem, quod tantum sē ab invidiā putābant āfutūrōs, quantum ā cōspectū suōrum recesserint. Itaque Conōn plūrimum Cypri vīxit, Iphicratēs in Thraeciā, Timotheus Lesbī, 20 Charēs Sigēi, dissimilis quidem Charēs hōrum et factīs et mōribus, sed tamen Athēnīs et honōrātus et potēns.

IV. Chabriās autem perit bellō sociālī tālī modō. Oppūgnābant Athēniēnsēs Chium. Erat in classe Chabriās pīvātus, sed omnēs, quī in magistrātū erant, auctōritātē 25 anteībat, eumque magis mīlitēs quam quī praeerant suspiciēbant. Quae rēs eī mātūrāvit mortem. Nam dum pīmus studet portum intrāre gubernātōremque iubet eō dērigere nāvem, ipse sibi perniciē fuit; cum enim eō penetrāsset, cēterae nōn sunt secūtae. Quō factō circumfūsus hostium concursū cum fortissimē pūgnāret, nāvis rōstrō percussa coepit sīdere. Hinc refugere cum posset,

sī sē in mare dēiēcisset, quod suberat classis Athēniēnsium quae exciperet natantēs, perīre māluit quam armis abiectis nāvem relinquere, in quā fuerat vēctus. Id cēterī facere nōluērunt, quī nandō in tūtum pervēnērunt. At 5 ille, praestāre honestam mortem exīstimāns turpī vītae, comminus pūgnāns tēlīs hostium interfectus est.

XIII. TĪMOTHEUS.

I. Timotheus, Conōnis filius, Athēniēnsis. Hīc ā patre acceptam glōriam multīs auxit virtūtibus; fuit enim disertus, impiger, labōriōsus, reī mīlitāris perītus neque minus cīvitātis regendae. Multa hūius sunt praeclārē facta, sed haec māximē inlūstria. Olynthiōs et Bȳzantiōs bellō subē- 5 git. Samum cēpit; in quō oppūgnandō superiōre bellō Athēniēnsēs mīlle et ducenta talenta cōnsūmpserant, id ille sine ūllā pūblicā impēnsā populō restituit. Adversus Cotum bella gessit ab eōque mīlle et ducenta talenta praedae in pūblicum rettulit. Cȳzicūm obsidiōne libe- 10 rāvit. Ariobarzānī simul cum Agēsilāō auxiliō profectus est, ā quō cum Lacō pecūniām numerātam accēpisset, ille cīvēs suōs agrō atque urbibus augērī māluit quam id sūmere, cūius partem domum suam ferre posset. Itaque accēpit Crīthōtēn et Sēstum. 15

II. Īdem classī praefectus circumvehēns Peloponnēsum, Lacōnicēn populātus, classem eōrum fugāvit, Corcȳram sub imperium Athēniēnsium redēgit sociōsque dein adiūnxit Ēpīrōtas, Athamānas, Chāonas omnēsque eās gentēs, quae mare illud adiacent. Quō factō Lacedaemoniī dē 20 diūtinā contentiōne dēstitērunt et suā sponte Athēniēnsibus imperiī maritimī pīncipātum concessērunt, pācemque eīs lēgibus cōnstituērunt, ut Athēniēnsēs marī ducēs essent. Quae vīctōria tantae fuit Atticīs laetitiaē, ut tum pīnum ārae Pācī pūblicē sint factae eīque deae pulvīnar 25 sit īstitūtum. Cūius laudis ut memoria manēret, Tīmotheō pūblicē statuam in forō posuērunt. Quī honōs huic

ūnī ante id tempus contigit, ut, cum patrī populus statuam posuisset, filiō quoque daret. Sīc iūxtā posita recēns filiī veterem patris renovāvit memoriam.

III. Hīc cum esset māgnō nātū et magistratūs gerere dēsīsset, bellō Athēniēnsēs undique premī sunt coeptī. Dēfēcerat Samus, dēscierat Hellēspontus, Philippus iam tum valēns multa mōliēbātur; cuī oppositus Charēs cum esset, nōn satis in eō praesidiī putābātur. Fit Menestheus praetor, filius Īphicratis, gener Tīmotheī, et ut ad bellum proficīscātur dēcernitur. Huic in cōnsilium dantur virī duo ūsū sapientiāque praestantēs, pater et sofer, quod in hīs tanta erat auctōritās, ut māgna spēs esset per eōs āmīssa posse recuperārī. Iī cum Samum profectī essent et eōdem Charēs illōrum adventū cōgnitō cum suīs cōpiīs proficīsicerētur, nē quid absente sē gestum vidērētur, accidit, cum ad īsulam appropīquārent, ut māgna tempestās orerētur; quam ēvitāre duo veterēs imperatōrēs ūtile arbitratī suam classem suppressērunt. At ille temerāriā ūsus ratiōne nōn cessit māiōrum nātū auctōritatī, velut in suā manū esset fōrtūna. Quō contenderat pervēnit, eōdemque ut sequerentur, ad Tīmotheum et Īphicratēn nūntium mīsit.

Hinc male rē gestā, complūribus āmīssīs nāvibus eō unde erat profectus sē recēpit litterāsque Athēnās pūblicē mīsit, sibi prōclīve fuisse Samum capere, nisi ā Timotheō et Īphicrate dēsertus esset. Populus ācer, suspicāx ob eamque rem mōbilis, adversārius, invidus — etenim potentia in crīmen vocābātur — domum revocat; accūsantrū prōditiōnis. Hōc iūdiciō damnātūr Tīmotheus līsque ēius 30 aestimātūr centum talentīs. Ille odiō ingrātae cīvitatīs exāctus Chalcidem sē contulit.

IV. Hūius post mortem cum populum iūdiciī suī pae-

nit̄eret, multae novem partēs dētrāxit et decem talenta Conōnem, filium ēius, ad mūrī quandam partem reficiendam iussit dare. In quō fōrtūnae varietās est animadversa. Nam quōs avus mūrōs ex hostium praedā patriae restituerat, eōsdem nepōs cum summā īgnōminiā familiae , ex suā rē familiārī reficere coāctus est. Tīmotheī autem moderātae sapientisque vītāe cum plēraque possīmus prōferre testimōnia, ūnō erimus contentī, quod ex eō facile conicī poterit, quam cārus suīs fuerit. Cum Athēnīs adūlēscēntulus causam diceret, nōn sōlum amīcī prīvātīque 10 hospitēs ad eum dēfendendum convēnērunt, sed etiam in eīs Iāsōn, tyrannus Thessalīae, quī illō tempore fuit omnīum potentissimus. Hīc cum in patriā sine satellitibus sē tūtum nōn arbitrārētur, Athēnās sine ullō praesidiō 15 vēnit tantīque hospitem fēcit, ut māllēt sē capitīs perīculū adīre quam Tīmotheō dē fāmā dīmīcantī deesse. Hunc adversus tamen Tīmotheus posteā populī iūssū bellum gessit; patriae enim sānctiōra iūra quam hospitiī esse dūxit.

Haec extrēma fuit aētās imperātōrum Athēniēnsium, 20 Iphicratis, Chabriae, Tīmotheī, neque post illōrum obitum quisquam dux in illā urbe fuit dignus memoriā.

Veniō nunc ad fortissimum virum māximīque cōnsiliī omnium barbarōrum, exceptīs duōbus Carthāginiēnsibus, Hamilcare et Hannibale. Dē quō hōc plūra referēmus, 25 quod et obscūriōra sunt ēius gesta plēraque et ea quae prōsperē eī cessērunt, nōn māgnitūdine cōpiārum, sed cōnsiliī, quō tum omnēs superābat, accidērunt; quōrum nisi ratiō explicāta fuerit, rēs appārēre nōn poterunt.

XIV. DATAMĒS.

I. Datamēs, patre Camisare, natiōne Cāre, mātre Scythissā nātus, pīnum mīlitum in numerō fuit apud Artaxerxēn eōrum quī rēgiam tuēbantur. Pater ēius Camisarēs, quod et manū fortis et bellō strēnuus et rēgī multī locīs fidēlis erat repertus, habuit prōvinciam partem Ciliciae iūxtā Cappadociam, quam incolunt Leucosyri. Datamēs militāre mūnus fungēns pīnum quālis esset aperuit in bellō quod rēx adversus Cadūsiōs gessit. Namque hīc māgnī fuit ēius opera. Quō factum est, cum in eō bellō cecidisset Camisarēs, ut paterna eī trāderētur prōvincia.

II. Parī sē virtūte posteā praebuit, cum Autophrādātēs iūssū rēgis bellō persequerētur eōs quī dēfēcerant. Namque hūius operā hostēs, cum castra iam intrāssent, multīs mīlibus rēgiōrum interfectis prōfligātī sunt exercitusque reliquus cōservātus rēgis est; quā ex rē māiōribus rēbus praeesse coepit. Erat eō tempore Thuys dynastēs Paphlagoniae, antiquō genere, ortus ā Pylaemene illō, quem Homērus Trōicō bellō ā Patroclō interfectum ait. Is rēgī dictō audiēns nōn erat. Quam ob causam bellō eum persequī cōstituit eīque reī praefēcit Datamēn, propīnquam Paphlagonis; namque ex frātre et sorōre erant nātī. Quam ob causam Datamēs pīnum experīrī voluit ut sine armīs propīnquam ad officium redūceret. Ad quem cum vēnisset sine praesidiō, quod ab amīcō nūllās verērētur īnsidiās, paene interiit; nam Thuys eum clam interficere voluit. Erat māter cum Datame, amita-

Paphlagonis. Ea quid ageretur resciit, filiumque monuit. Ille fugā periculum evitavit bellumque indixit Thuynī. In quō cum ab Ariobarzāne, praefectō Lȳdiae et Iōniae totiusque Phrygiae, dēsertus esset, nihilō sēgnius persevērāvit vivumque Thuyn cēpit cum uxōre et liberis. 5

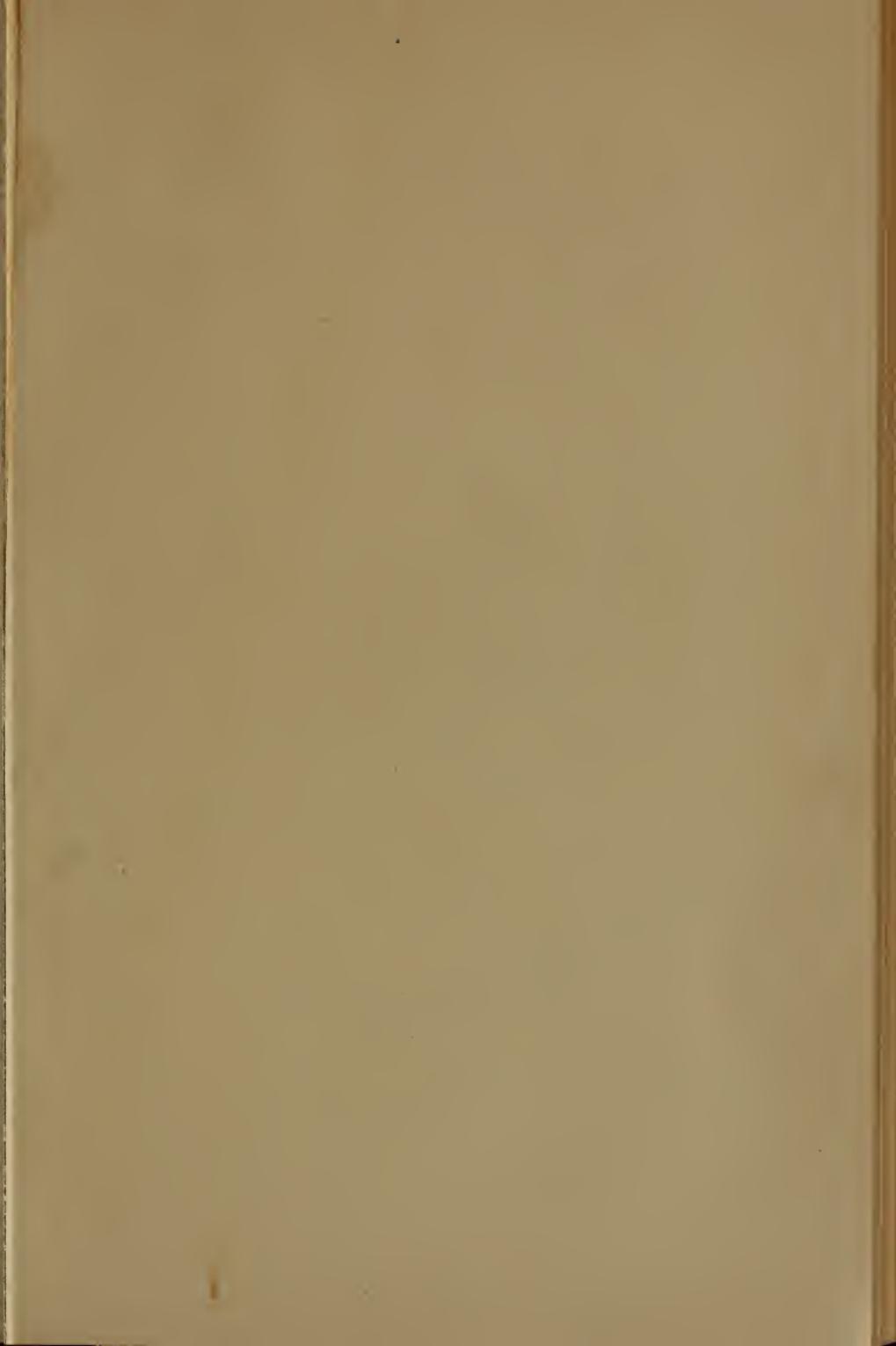
III. Cūius factī nē prius fāma ad rēgem quam ipse pervenīret, dedit operam. Itaque omnibus īsciis eō, ubi erat rēx, vēnit posterōque diē Thuyn, hominem māximī corporis terribilīque faciē, quod et niger et capillō longō barbāque erat prōmissā, optimā veste tēxit, quam satrapae 10 rēgii gerere cōsuērant, ornāvit etiam torque atque armillis aureis cēterōque rēgiō cultū; ipse agrestī duplici amiculō circumdatus hirtāque tunicā, gerēns in capite galeam vēnatōriam, dextrā manū clāvam, sinistrā cōpulam, ita vinctum ante sē Thuynem agēbat, ut sī feram bēstiam 15 captam dūceret. Quae cum omnēs aspicerent propter novitātem ornātū ignōtamque fōrmam ob eamque rem māgnus esset concursus, fuit nōn nēmō quī agnōseret Thuyn rēgiōque nūntiāret. Prīmō nōn accrēdidit itaque Pharnabāzum mīsit explōrātum. 20

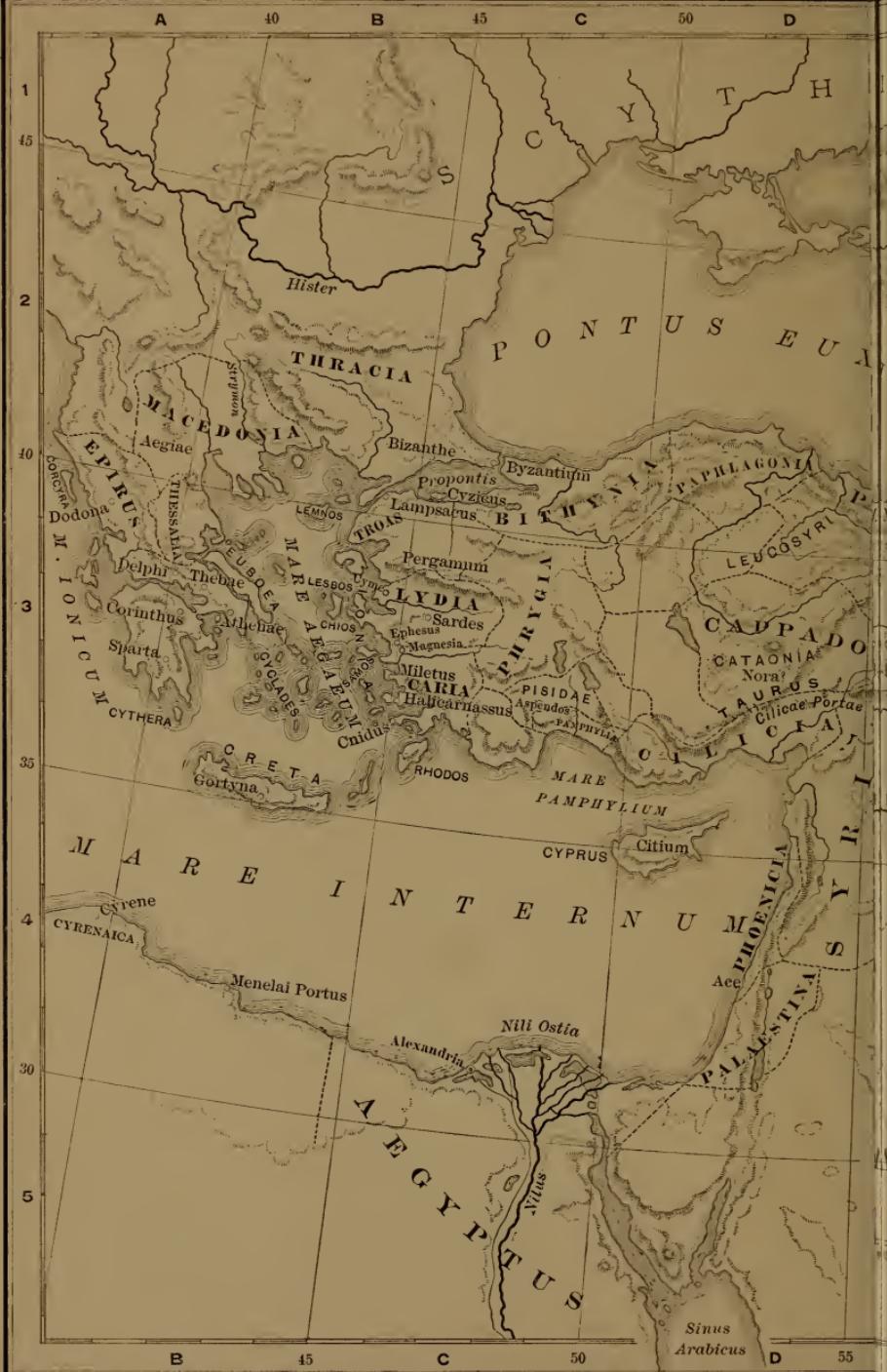
Ā quō ut rem gestam comperit, statim admittī iussit, māgnō opere dēlectātus cum factō tum ornātū, imprīmis quod nōbilis rēx in potestātem inopīnantī vēnerat. Itaque māgnificē Datamēn dōnātum ad exercitum mīsit, quī tum contrahēbātur duce Pharnabāzō et Tithrauste ad 25 bellum Aegyptium, parīque eum atque illōs imperiō esse iussit. Posteā vērō quam Pharnabāzum rēx revocāvit, illī summa imperiī trādita est.

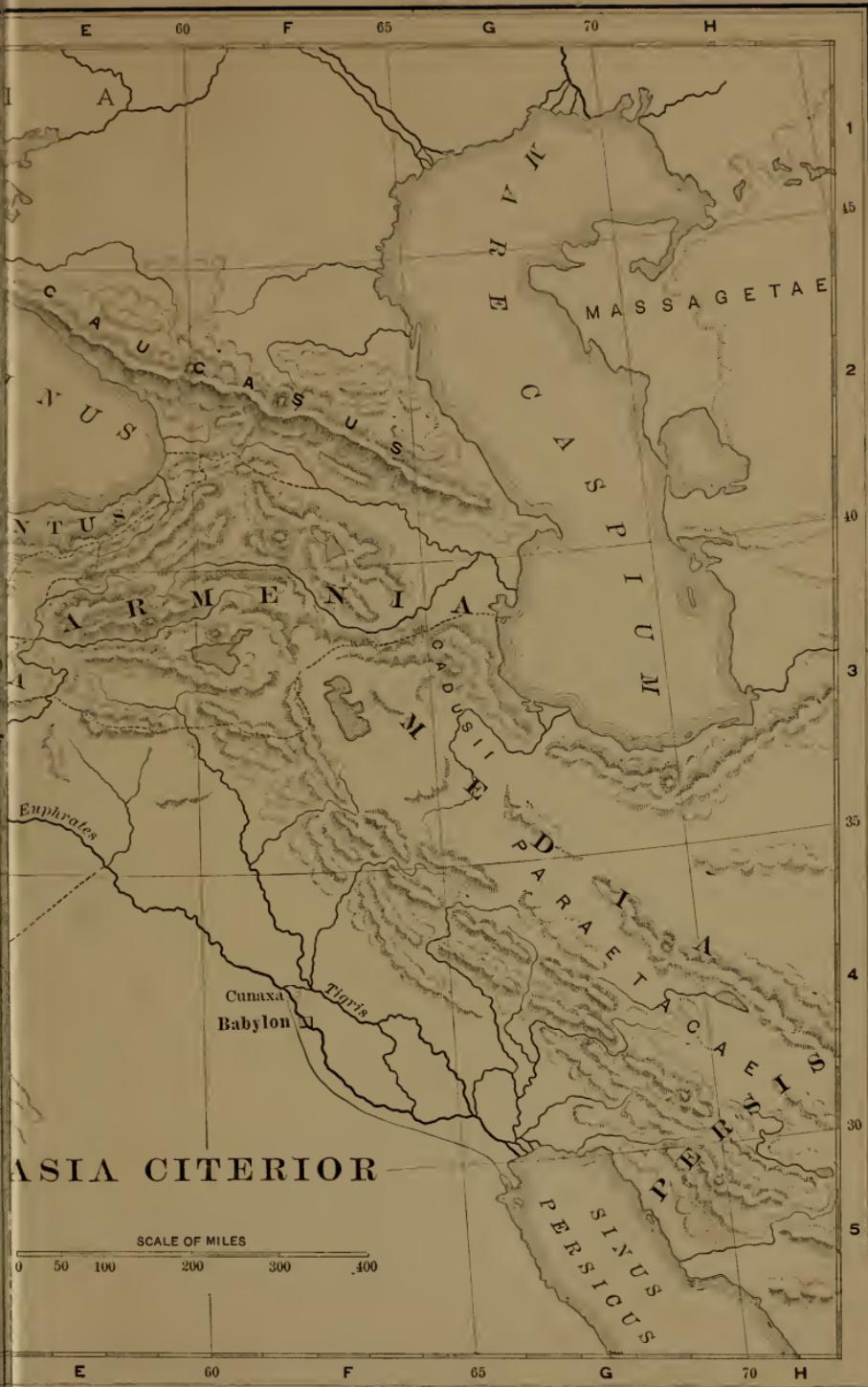
IV. Hīc cum māximō studiō comparāret exercitum Aegyptumque proficīscī parāret, subitō ā rēge litterae sunt 30 eī mīssae, ut Aspim aggredētur, quī Cataoniam tenēbat; quae gēns iacet suprā Ciliciam, cōnfīnis Cappadociae.

Namque Aspis, saltuōsam regiōnem castellisque mūnitam incolēns, nōn sōlum imperiō rēgis nōn pārēbat, sed etiam fīnitimās regiōnēs vēxābat et quae rēgi portārentur ab rīpiēbat. Datamēs etsī longē aberat ab eīs regiōnibus et 5 ā māiore rē abstrahēbātur, tamen rēgis voluntātī mōrem gerendum putāvit. Itaque cum paucīs, sed viris fortibus nāvem cōscendit, exīstīmāns, quod accidit, facilius sē imprūdentem parvā manū oppressūrum quam parātum quamvis māgnō exercitū. Hāc dēlātus in Ciliciam, ēgresa-
10 sus inde, diēs noctēsque iter faciēns Taurum trānsiit eōque quō studuerat vēnit. Quaerit quibus locīs sit Aspis; cōgnōscit haud longē abesse profectumque tum vēnatū. Quem dum speculātur, adventūs ēius causa cōgnōscitur. Pisidās cum eīs quōs sēcum habēbat ad 15 resistendum Aspis comparat. Id Datamēs ubi audīvit, arma sūmit, suōs sequī iubet; ipse equō concitātō ad hostem vehitur. Quem procul Aspis cōspiciēns ad sē ferentem pertimēscit atque ā cōnātū resistendī dēterritus sēsē dēdidit. Hunc Datamēs vinctum ad rēgem dūcen-
20 dum trādit Mithridātī.

V. Haec dum geruntur, Artaxerxēs reminiscēns ā quantō bellō ad quam parvam rem prīcipem ducum mīsisset, sē ipse reprehendit et nūntium ad exercitum Acēn mīsit, quod nōndum Datamēn profectum putābat, 25 quī diceret nē ab exercitū discēderet. Hīc priusquam perveniret quō erat profectus, in itinere convēnit, quī Aspim dūcēbant. Quā celeritātē cum māgnam benevolentiam rēgis Datamēs cōsecūtus esset, nōn minōrem invidiam aulicōrum excēpit, quod illum ūnum plūris quam 30 sē omnēs fieri vidēbant. Quō factō cūnctī ad eum op̄primendum cōsēnsērunt. Haec Pandantēs, gazae custōs rēgliae, amīcus Datamī, perscrip̄ta eī mittit, in quib⁹







docet eum in māgnō fore pērīculō, sī quid illō imperante
adversi in Aegyptō accidisset. Namque eam esse cōn-
suētūdinem rēgiam, ut cāsūs adversōs hominibus tribuant,
secundōs fōrtūnae suae. Quō fierī ut facile impellantur
ad eōrum perniciem, quōrum ductū rēs male gestae 5
nūntientur. Illum hōc māiōre fore in discriminē, quod,
quibus rēx māximē oboediat, eōs habeat inimicissimōs.
Tālibus ille litteris cōgnitīs, cum iam ad exercitū Acēn
vēnisset, quod nōn ignorābat ea vērē scripta, dēsciscere
ā rēge cōstituit.

Neque tamen quicquam fēcit quod fidē suā esset
indīgnūm. Nam Mandroclem Māgnētem exercituī prae-
fēcit; ipse cum suis in Cappadociam discēdit coniūnc-
tamque huic Paphlagoniam occupat, cēlāns quā voluntāte
esset in rēgem. Clam cum Ariobarzāne facit amīcitiam, 15
manum comparat, urbēs mūnitās suis tuendās trādit.

VI. Sed haec propter hiemāle tempus minus prōspere
prōcēdēbant. Audit Pisidās quōsdam cōpiās adversus sē
parāre. Filium eō Arsidaeum cum exercitū mittit; cadit
in proeliō adulēscēns. Proficīscitur eō pater nōn ita 20
māgnā cum manū, cēlāns quantum vulnus accēpisset,
quod prius ad hostem pervenīre cupiēbat, quam dē male
rē gestā fāma ad suōs pervenīret, nē cōgnitā filii morte
animī dēbilitārentur mīlitum. Quō contenderat pervēnit
eīsque locīs castra pōnit, ut neque circumīrī multitudine 25
adversārōrum posset neque impedīrī, quōminus ipse ad
dimicandum manum habēret expedītam.

Erat cum eō Mithrobarzānēs, socer ēius, praefectus
equitū. Is dēspērātīs generī rēbus ad hostēs trānsfūgit.
Id Datamēs ut audīvit, sēnsit, sī in turbam exīsset ab 30
homine tam necessārō sē relictum, futūrum ut cēterī
idem cōnsilium sequerentur; itaque in vulgus ēdit suō

iūssū Mithrobarzānem profectum prō perfugā, quō facilius receptus interficeret hostēs; quā rē relinquī eum pār nōn esse et omnēs cōfestim sequī. Quod sī animō strēnuō fēcissent, futūrum ut adversāriī nōn possent resistere, cum et intrā vāllum et foris caederentur. Hāc rē probātā exercitum ēdūcit, Mithrobarzānem persecuitur, quī tantum quod ad hostēs pervēnerat, cum Datamēs sīgna īferrī iubet. Pisidae novā rē commōtī in opīniōnem addūcuntur perfugās malā fidē compositōque fēcisse, ut recepti māiōrī essent calamitātī. Prīmū eōs adoriuntur. Illī cum quid agerētur aut quā rē fieret ignōrārent, coāctī sunt cum eīs pūgnāre ad quōs trānsierant, ab eīisque stāre quōs relīquerant; quibus cum neutrī parcerent, celeriter sunt concisi. Reliquōs Pisidās resistentēs Datamēs in vādit; prīmō impetū pellit, fugientēs persecuitur, multōs interficit, castra hostium capit.

Tālī cōnsiliō ūnō tempore et prōditōrēs perculit et hostēs prōfligāvit et, quod ad perniciem suam fuerat cōgitātum, id ad salūtem convertit. Quō neque acūtius ūlliūs imperātōris cōgitātum neque celerius factum usquam lēgimus.

VII. Ab hōc tamen virō Sisinās, māximō nātū filius, dēscīt ad rēgemque trānsiit et dē dēfectiōne patris dētulit. Quō nūntiō Artaxerxēs commōtus, quod intellegēbat sibi cum virō fortī ac strēnuō negōtium esse, quī et prius cōgitāre quam cōnārī cōnsuēset et, cum cōgitāsse, facere audēret, Autophrādātem in Cappadociam mittit. Hic nē intrāre posset, saltum in quō Ciliciae portae sunt sitae Datamēs praeoccupāre studuit. Sed tam subitō cōpiās contrahere nōn potuit. Ā quā rē dēpulsus cum eā manū, quam contrāxerat, locum dēlēgit tālem, ut neque circumīrētur ab hostibus neque praeterīret adver-

sarius, quin ancipitibus locis premeretur, et, si dimicare vellet, non multum obesse multitudo hostium suae paucitati posset.

VIII. Haec etsi Autophrādātēs vidēbat, tamen statim māluit congregā quam cum tantis cōpiis refugere aut tam diū ūnō locō sedēre. Habēbat barbarōrum equitum vīginti, peditum centum mīlia, quos illi Cardacas appellant, ēiusdemque generis tria mīlia funditōrum, praetereā Cappadocum octō mīlia, Armeniōrum decem mīlia, Paphlagonum quīnque mīlia, Phrygum decem mīlia, Lȳdōrum quīnque mīlia, Aspendiōrum et Pisidārum circiter tria mīlia, Cilicum duo mīlia, Captiānōrum totidem, ex Graeciā conductōrum tria mīlia, levis armatūrae māximum numerum.

Hās adversus cōpias spēs omnis cōsistēbat Datamī in sē locīque nātūrā; namque hūius partem non habēbat vīcēsimam militum. Quibus frētus cōflīxit adversariōrumque multa mīlia concīdit, cum dē ipsius exercitū non amplius hominum mīlle cecidisset. Quam ob causam posterō diē tropaeum posuit, quō locō prīdiē pūgnātūm erat. Hinc cum castra mōvisset semperque īferior cōpiis superior omnibus proeliis discēderet, quod numquam manum cōsereret, nisi cum adversariōs locōrum angustiis clausisset, quod perītō regiōnum callidēque cōgitantī saepe accidēbat, Autophrādātēs, cum bellum dūci māiōre rēgis calamitāte quam adversariōrum vidēret, pācem amīcītiāque prīstinam memorāns eum hortātus est, ut cum rēge in grātiā redīret. Quam ille etsi fīdam non fore putābat, tamen condicōnem accēpit sēque ad Artaxerxem lēgātōs missūrum dīxit. Sīc bellum, quod rēx adversus Datamēn suscēperat, sēdātūm est. Autophrādātēs in Phrygiā sē recēpit.

IX. At rēx, quod implācābile odium in Datamēn suscēperat, postquam bellō eum opprimī nōn posse animadvertit, īnsidiis interficere studuit; quās ille plērāsque ēvitāvit. Sicut, cum eī nūntiātum esset quōsdam sibi 5 īnsidiārī, quī in amīcōrum erant numerō,—dē quibus, quod inimīci dētulerant, neque crēdendum neque neglegendum putāvit,—experīrī voluit, vērum falsumne sibi esset relātum. Itaque eō profectus est, in quō itinere futūrās īnsidiās dixerant. Sed ēlēgit corpore ac statūrā 10 simillimum suī eīquē vestītum suum dedit atque eō locō īre, quō ipse cōnsuērat, iussit; ipse autem ḍornātū vestītūque militārī inter corporis custōdēs iter facere coepit. At īnsidiātōrēs, postquam in eum locum āgmen pervēnit, dēceptī ḍordine atque vestītū impetum in eum faciunt, quī 15 suppositus erat. Praedixerat autem eīs Datamēs, cum quibus iter faciēbat, ut parātī essent facere quod ipsum vīdissent. Ipse, ut concurrantēs īnsidiātōrēs animum advertit, tēla in eōs coniēcit. Hōc idem cum ūniversi fēcissent, priusquam pervenirent ad eum quem aggredī 20 volēbant, cōnfixī concidērunt.

X. Hīc tamen tam callidus vir extrēmō tempore captus est Mithridātis, Ariobarzānis filii, dolō. Namque is pollicitus est rēgī sē eum interfectūrum, sī rēx permitteret, ut quodcumque vellet licēret impūnē facere, fidem- 25 que dē eā rē mōre Persārum dextrā dedisset. Hanc ut accēpit ā rēge mīssam, cōpiās parat et absēns amīcītiā cum Datame facit, rēgis prōvinciās vēxat, castella expūgnat, māgnās praedās capit, quārum partim suis dispertit, partim ad Datamēn mittit; parī modō complūra 30 castella eī trādit. Haec diū faciēndō persuāsit hominī sē īfīnītum adversus rēgem suscēpissee bellum, cum nihilō magis, nē quam suspicīōnem illi praebēret īnsidiārum,

neque conloquium eius petivit neque in cōspectum venire studuit. Sic absēns amīcitiam gerēbat, ut nōn beneficiis mūtuīs, sed commūni odiō, quod ergā rēgem suscēperant, continēri vidērentur.

XI. Id cum satis sē cōfirmāsse arbitrātus esset, certōrem facit Datamēn, tempus esse māiorēs rēs parārī et bellum cum ipsō rēge suscipī, dēque eā rē, sī ei vidērētur, quō locō vellet, in conloquium venīret. Probātā rē, conloquendī tempus sūmitur locusque quō convenīrētur. Hūc Mithridātēs cum ūnō, cū maximē habēbat fidem, ante aliquot diēs vēnit complūribusque locīs sēparātīm gladiōs obruit eaque loca diligenter notat. Ipsō autem conloquiī diē utrīque, locum quī explōrārent atque ipsōs scrūtārentur, mittunt; deinde ipsī sunt congressī. Hīc cum aliquamdiū in conloquio fuissent et dīversī discessissent iamque procul Datamēs abesset, Mithridātēs, priusquam ad suōs pervenīret, nē quam suspīcīonem pareret, in eundem locum revertitur atque ibi, ubi tēlum erat īfōssum, resēdit, ut sī lassitūdine cuperet adquiēscere, Datamēque revocāvit, simulāns sē quiddam in conloquio esse oblitum. Interim tēlum, quod latēbat, prōtulit nūdātumque vāgīnā veste tēxit ac Datamī venientī ait, dīgredientem sē animadvertisse locum quendam, quī erat in cōspectū, ad castra ponenda esse idōneum.

Quem cum digitō dēmōstrāret et ille respiceret, āversum ferrō trānsfixit priusque quam quisquam posset succurrere, interfēcit. Ita ille vir, quī multōs cōsiliō, nēminem perfidiā cēperat, simulātā captus est amīcitā.

XV. EPAMĪNŌNDĀS.

I. Epamīnōndās, Polymniī filius, Thēbānus. Dē hōc priusquam scribimus, haec praecipienda videntur lēctōribus, nē aliēnōs mōrēs ad suōs referant, nēve ea quae ipsīs leviōra sunt, parī modō apud cēterōs fuisse arbitrentur. Scīmus enim mūsicēn nostrīs mōribus abesse ā pīncipis persōnā, saltāre vērō etiam in vītiīs pōnī; quae omnia apud Graecōs et grāta et laude dīgna dūcuntur. Cum autem exprimere imāginem cōnsuētūdīnis atque vītāe velīmus Epamīnōndae, nihil vidēmur dēbēre praetermittere, quod pertineat ad eam dēclārandam. Quā rē dīcēmus pīmum dē genere ēius, deinde quibus disciplīnīs et ā quibus sit ērudītus, tum dē mōribus ingenīique facultātibus et sī qua alia memoriā dīgna erunt, postrēmō dē rēbus gestīs, quae ā plūrimīs animī antepōnuntur virtūtibus.

II. Nātus igitur patre quō dīximus, genere honestō, pauper iam ā māiōribus relictus est, ērudītus autem sīc ut nēmō Thēbānus magis. Nam et citharīzāre et cantāre ad chordārum sonum doctus est ā Dionȳsiō, qui nōn 20 minōre fuit in mūsicis glōriā quam Dāmōn aut Lamprus, quōrum per vulgāta sunt nōmina, cantāre tībiīs ab Olympiodōrō, saltāre ā Calliphrōne. At philosophiae pīceptōrem habuit Lȳsim Tārentīnum, Pȳthagorēum; cuī quidem sīc fuit dēdītus, ut adulēscēns trīstem ac sevērum 25 senem omnibus aequālibus suis in familiāritāte anteposuerit; neque prius eum ā sē dīmīsit, quam in doctrīnīs tantō antecessit condiscipulōs, ut facile intellegī posset

parī modō superātūrum omnēs in cēterīs artibus. Atque haec ad nostram cōsuētūdinem sunt levia et potius contemnenda; at in Graeciā, utique olim, māgnae laudi erant. Postquam ephēbus est factus et palaestrae dare operam coepit, nōn tam māgnitūdinī vīrium servīvit quam vēlōcitātī; illam enim ad athlētārum ūsum, hanc ad bellī exīstīmābat ūtilitātem pertinēre. Itaque exercēbātur plūrīnum currēdō et lūctandō ad eum fīnem, quoad stāns complectī posset atque contendere. In armīs vērō plūrīnum studīi cōnsūmēbat.

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III. Ad hanc corporis firmitātem plūra etiam animī bona accesserant. Erat enim modestus, prūdēns, gravis, temporibus sapienter ūtēns, perītus bellī, fortis manū, animō māximō, adeō vēritātis dīligēns, ut nē iocō quidem mentīrētur. Idem continēns, clēmēns patiēnsque admīrandum in modum, nōn sōlum populī, sed etiam amīcōrum ferēns iniūriās, in prīmīs commīssa cēlāns, quodque interdum nōn minus prōdest quam disertē dīcere, studiōsus audiendī; ex hōc enim facillimē discī arbitrābātur. Itaque cum in circulum vēnisset, ī quō aut dē rē pūblicā disputārētur aut dē philosophiā sermō habērētur, numquam inde prius discessit, quam ad fīnem sermō esset adductus.

Paupertātem adeō facile perpessus est, ut dē rē pūblicā nihil praeter glōriam cēperit. Amīcōrum in sē tuendō caruit facultātibus, fidē ad aliōs sublevandōs saepe sīc ūsus est, ut iūdicārī possit omnia eī cum amīcīs fuisse commūnia. Nam cum aut cīvium suōrum aliquis ab hostibus esset captus aut virgō nūbilis propter paupertātem conlocārī nōn posset, amīcōrum concilium habēbat et quantum quisque daret prō facultātibus imperābat. Eamque summam cum fēcerat, potius quam ipse acci-

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peret pecūniā, addūcēbat eum quī quaerēbat ad eōs quī cōferēbant, eīque ut ipsī numerārent faciēbat, ut ille ad quem ea rēs perveniēbat scīret quantum cuīque dēbēret.

5 IV. Temptāta autem ēius est abstinentia ā Diomedonte Cȳzicēnō: namque is rogātū Artaxerxis rēgis Epamīnōndam pecūniā corrumpendum suscēperat. Hīc māgnō cum pondere aurī Thēbās vēnit et Mīcythum adulēscentulum, quem tum Epamīnōndas plūrimum diligēbat, 10 quīnque talentīs ad suam perdūxit voluntātem. Mīcythus Epamīnōndam convēnit et causam adventūs Diomedontis ostendit.

At ille Diomedontī cōram “Nihil,” inquit, “opus pecūniā est; nam sī rēx ea vult quae Thēbānīs sunt ūtilia, 15 grātiās facere sum parātus, sīn autem contrāria, nōn habet aurī atque argenti satis. Namque orbis terrārum dīvitiās accipere nōlō prō patriae cāritāte. Tū quod mē incōgnitum temptāstī tuīque similem exīstimāstī, nōn mīror tibique īgnōscō; sed ēgredere properē, nē aliōs corrumpās, cum 20 mē nōn potueris. Et tū, Mīcythe, argentum huic redde, aut, nisi id cōfestim facis, ego tē trādam magistrātū.” Hunc Diomedōn cum rogāret, ut tūtō exīre suaque, quae attulerat, licēret efferre, “Istud quidem,” inquit, “faciam, neque tuā causā, sed meā, nē, sī tibi sit pecūnia adēmpta, 25 aliquis dīcat id ad mē ēreptum pervēnisse, quod dēlātum accipere nōluissem.”

Ā quō cum quaeſisset, quō sē dēdūci vellet, et ille Athēnās dīxisset, praeſidium dedit, ut tūtō pervenīret. Neque vērō id satis habuit, sed etiam, ut inviolātus in 30 nāvem ēscenderet, per Chabriam Athēniēnsem, dē quō suprā mentiōnem fēcimus, effēcit. Abstinentiae erit hōc satis testimōnium. Plūrima quidem prōferre possumus,

sed modus adhibendus est, quoniam ūnō hōc volūmine vītam excellentium virōrum complūrium conclūdere cōstituimus, quōrum rēs sēparātim multīs mīlibus versuum complūrēs scriptōrēs ante nōs explicārunt.

V. Fuit etiam disertus, ut nēmō eī Thēbānus pār esset 5 ēloquentiā, neque minus concinnus in brevitāte respondendī quam in perpetuā orātiōne ornātus. Habuit obtrētātōrem Meneclidēn quendam, indidem Thēbīs, et adversārium in administrandā rē pūblica, satis exercitātum in dīcendō, ut Thēbānum scilicet; namque illī gentī plūs 10 inest vīrium quam ingenii. Is quod in rē mīlitārī flōrēre Epamīnōndam vidēbat, hortārī solēbat Thēbānōs ut pācem bellō anteferrent, nē illius imperātōris opera dēsiderārētur. Huic ille “Fallis,” inquit, “verbō cīvēs tuōs, quod eōs ā bellō āvocās; ōtiī enim nōmine servitūtem 15 conciliās; nam paritur pāx bellō. Itaque qui eā diūtinā volunt frūi, bellō exercitātē esse dēbent. Quā rē sī prīncipēs Graeciae vultis esse, castrīs est vōbīs ūtendum, nōn palaestrā.” Idem ille Meneclidēs cum huic obiceret, quod liberōs nōn habēret neque uxōrem dūxisset, māx- 20 imēque īsolentiam, quod sibi Agamemnonis bellī glōriam vidērētur cōsecūtus: at ille “Dēsine,” inquit, “Meneclida, dē uxōre mihi exprobrāre; nam nūllius in istā rē minus ūtī cōnsiliō volō.” Habēbat enim Meneclidēs suspičiōnē adulteriī. “Quod autem mē Agamemnonem 25 aemulārī putās, falleris. Namque ille cum ūniversā Graeciā vix decem annīs ūnam cēpit urbem, ego contrā ea ūnā urbe nostrā diēque ūnō tōtam Graeciam Lacedae-moniīs fugātīs liberāvī.”

VI. Idem cum in conventū vēnisset Arcadum, petēns 30 ut societātem cum Thēbānīs et Argivīs facerent, contrāque Callistratus, Athēniēnsium lēgātus, quī ēloquentiā

omnēs eō praestābat tempore, postulāret ut potius amīcītiā sequerentur Atticōrum, et in ὥρātiōne suā multa invēctus esset in Thēbānōs et Argivōs in eīsque hōc posuisset, animum advertere dēbēre Arcades quālēs utrāque cīvitās cīvēs prōcreāset, ex quibus dē cēterī possent iūdicāre: Argivōs enim fuisse Orestem et Alcmēōnēm mātricidās, Thēbīs Oedipum nātūm, qui, cum patrem suum interfēcisset, ex mātre līberōs prōcreāset; huic in respondendō Epamīnōndās, cum dē cēterī perōrāset, postquam ad illa duo opprobria pervēnit, admirārī sē dīxit stultitiam rhētoris Atticī, qui nōn animadverterit, innocentēs illōs nātōs domī, scelere admīssō cum patriā essent expulsī, receptōs esse ab Athēniēnsib⁹.

Sed māximē ēius ēloquentia ēlūxit Spartae lēgātī ante 15 pūgnam Leuctricam. Quō cum omnium sociōrum convēnissent lēgātī, cōram frequentissimō conventū sīc Lace-daemoniōrum tyrannidem coarguit, ut nōn minus illā ὥρātiōne opēs eōrum concusserit quam Leuctriā pūgnā. Tum enim perfēcit, quod post appāruit, ut auxiliō Lace-20 daemoniī sociōrum prīvārentur.

VII. Fuisse patientem suōrumque iniūriās ferentem cīvium, quod sē patriae īrāscī nefās esse dūceret, haec sunt testimōnia. Cum eum propter invidiam cīvēs suī praeficere exercituī nōluissent duxque esset dēlectus bellī imperītus, cūius errōre rēs eō esset dēducta, ut omnēs dē salūte pertimēserent, quod locōrum angustiis clausī ab hostibus obsidēbantur, dēsiderārī copta est Epamī-nōndae dīligentia; erat enim ibi prīvātus numerō mīlitis. A quō cum peterent opem, nūllam adhibuit memoriam 30 contumēliae et exercitūm obsidiōne liberātūm domum redūxit incolumēm. Nec vērō hōc semel fēcit, sed sae-pius. Māximē autem fuit inlūstre, cum in Peloponnēsum

exercitum dūxisset adversus Lacedaemoniōs habēretque conlēgās duōs, quōrum alter erat Pelopidās, vir fortis ac strēnuus.

Hī cum crīminibus adversāriōrum omnēs in invidiam vēnissent ob eamque rem imperium eīs esset abrogātum 5 atque in eōrum locum aliī praetōrēs successissent, Epamī-nōndās populi scītō nōn pāruit idemque ut facerent persuāsit conlēgīs, et bellum quod suscēperat gessit. Namque animadvertēbat, nisi id fēcisset, tōtum exercitum propter praetōrum imprūdentiam īscītiamque bellī peritūrum. 10 Lēx erat Thēbīs, quae morte multābat, sī quis imperium diūtius retinuissest quam lēge praeſītūm foret. Hanc Epamī-nōndās cum reī pūblicae cōservandae causā lātam vidēret, ad perniciem cīvitātis cōnferrī nōluit et quattuor mēnsibus diūtius quam populus iusserat gessit imperium. 15

VIII. Postquam domum reditum est, conlēgāe ēius hōc crīmine accūsābantur. Quibus ille permīsit, ut omnēm causam in sē trānsferrent suāque operā factum contendenter, ut lēgī nōn oboedirent. Quā dēfēnsiōne illīs periculō liberātīs, nēmō Epamī-nōndām respōnsūrum putābat, quod quid dīceret nōn habēret. At ille in iūdiciūm vēnit, nihil eōrum negāvit quae adversāriī crīmī dabant, omniaque quae conlēgāe dīixerant cōfessus est neque recūsāvit quōminus lēgis poenam subīret, sed ūnum ab eīs petīvit, ut in sepulcrō suō īscriberent: 25

“Epamī-nōndās ā Thēbānīs morte multātus est, quod eōs coēgit apud Leuctra superāre Lacedaemoniōs, quōs ante sē imperātōrem nēmō Boeōtōrum ausus sit aspicere in aciē, quodque ūnō proeliō nōn sōlum Thēbās ab interitū retrāxit, sed etiam ūniversam Graeciam in libērtātem 30 vindicāvit eōque rēs utrōrumque perdūxit, ut Thēbānī Spartam oppūgnārent, Lacedaemoniī satis habērent, sī

salvi esse possent, neque prius bellare destitit quam Messenē restitutā urbem eorum obsidiōne clausit."

Haec cum dixisset, risus omnium cum hilaritatē coortus est, neque quisquam iūdex ausus est dē eō ferre suffrāgium. Sic ā iūdiciō capitī maximā discessit gloriā.

IX. Hic extrēmō tempore imperātor apud Mantinēam cum aciē instrūcta audācius instāret hostibus, cōgnitus ā Lacedaemoniis, quod in unius perniciē eius patriae sitam putābant salūtem, universi in unum impetum fēcerunt neque prius abscesserunt, quam magnā caede editā multisque occisi fortissimē ipsum Epamīnondam pugnantem, sparō eminus percussum, concidere vidērunt. Huius casū aliquantum retardatī sunt Boeōti, neque tamen prius pugnā excesserunt quam repugnantēs profligārunt. At Epamīnondās, cum animadverteret mortiferum sē vulnus accēpisse simulque, sī ferrum, quod ex hastili in corpore remāserat, extraxisset, animam statim emissūrum, usque eō retinuit, quoad renūtiātum est vīcisse Boeōtōs. Id postquam audīvit, "Satis," inquit, "vīxi; invīctus enim morior." Tum ferrō extractō cōfestim exanimātus est.

X. Hic uxōrem numquam dūxit. In quō cum reprehenderētur ā Pelopidā, quī filium habēbat infāmem, maleque eum in eō patriae cōsulere diceret, quod liberōs nōn relinqueret, "Vidē," inquit, "nē tū pēius cōsulās, quī tālem ex tē nātum relictūrus sis. Neque vērō stirps potest mihi deesse; namque ex mē nātam relinquō pugnam Leuctricam, quae nōn modo mihi superstes, sed etiam immortālis sit necesse est." Quō tempore duce Pelopidā exsulēs Thēbās occupārunt et praesidium Lacedaemoniōrum ex arce expulērunt, Epamīnondās, quam diū facta est caedēs cīvium, domō sē tenuit, quod neque dēfendere malōs volēbat neque im-

pūgnāre, nē manūs suōrum sanguine cruentāret; namque omnem cīvilem vīctōriam fūnestam putābat. Idem, postquam apud Cadmēam cum Lacedaemoniis pūgnārī coep-tum est, in prīmīs stetit.

Hūius dē virtūtibus vītāque satis erit dictum, sī hōc 5 ūnum adiūnixerō, quod nēmō ībit īfītiās, Thēbās et ante Epamīnōndam nātum et post ēiusdem interitum perpetuō aliēnō pāruisse imperiō, contrā ea, quam diū ille praefuerit rei pūblicae, caput fuisse tōtius Graeciae. Ex quō intel-legī potest ūnum hominem plūris quam cīvitātem fuisse. 10

XVI. PELOPIDĀS.

I. Pelopidās Thēbānus, magis historicis quam vulgō nōtus. Cūius dē virtūtibus dubitō quem ad modum expōnam, quod vereor, sī rēs explicāre incipiam, nē nōn vītam ēius ēnārrāre, sed historiam videar scrībere; sīn 5 tantum modo summās attigerō, nē rudibus Graecārum litterārum minus dilūcidē appāreat, quantus fuerit ille vir. Itaque utrīque reī occurram, quantum potuerō, et medēbor cum satietatī tum īgnōrantiae lēctōrum.

Phoebidās Lacedaemonius cum exercitum Olynthum 10 dūceret iterque per Thēbās faceret, arcem oppidi, quae Cadmēa nōminātur, occupāvit impulsū paucōrum Thēbānorū, qui adversariae factiōni quō facilius resisterent, Lacōnum rēbus studēbant, idque suō prīvātō, nōn pūblicō fēcit cōnsiliō. Quō factō eum Lacedaemoniī ab exercitū 15 remōvērunt pecūniāque multārunt, neque eō magis arcem Thēbānīs reddidērunt, quod susceptis inimīcitiīs satius dūcēbant eōs obsidēri quam liberāri; nam post Peloponnesiū bellum Athēnāsque dēvictās cum Thēbānīs sibi rem esse exīstīmābant et eōs esse sōlōs, qui adversus sē 20 sistere audērent. Hāc mente amīcis suis summās potestatēs dederant alteriusque factiōnis prīncipēs partim interfēcerant, aliōs in exsilium ēiēcerant; in quibus Pelopidās hīc, dē quō scribēre exōrsī sumus, pulsus patriā carēbat.

II. Hi omnēs ferē Athēnās sē contulerant, nōn quō 25 sequerentur ōtium, sed ut, quem ex proximō locum fōrs obtulisset, eō patriam recuperāre nīterentur. Itaque cum tempus esset vīsum reī gerendae, commūniter cum eīs

qui Thēbis idem sentiebant, diem dēlēgērunt ad inimicōs opprimendōs cīvitātemque liberandam eum quō māximī magistratūs simul cōsuērant epulārī. Māgnæ saepe rēs nōn ita māgnis cōpiis sunt gestae, sed profectō numquam tam ab tenuī initiō tantae opēs sunt prōfligātae; nam 5 duodecim adulēscētulī coīerunt ex eīs, qui exsiliō erant multātī, cum omnīnō nōn essent amplius centum, qui tantō sē offerrent perīculō. Quā paucitāte perculta est Lacedaemoniōrum potentia. Iī enim nōn magis adversariōrum factiōnī quam Spartānī eō tempore bellum 10 intulērunt, qui pīncipēs erant tōtīus Graeciae; quōrum imperiī māiestas, neque ita multō post, Leuctricā pūgnā ab hōc initiō perculta concidit. Illī igitur duodecim, quōrum dux erat Pelopidās, cum Athēnīs interdiū exīsent, ut vesperāscēte caelō Thēbās possent pervenīre, 15 cum canibus vēnāticīs exiērunt, rētia ferentēs, vestitū agrestī, quō minōre suspīciōne facerent iter. Qui cum tempore ipsō quō studerant pervēnissent, domum Charōnis dēvertērunt, ā quō et tempus et diēs erat datus.

III. Hōc locō libet interpōnere, etsī sēiunctum ab rē 20 prōpositā est, nimia fidūcia quantae calamitātī soleat esse. Nam magistratūm Thēbānōrum statim ad aurēs pervēnit exsulēs in urbem vēnisse. Id illī vīnō epulīisque dēdītī usque eō dēspēxērunt, ut nē quaerere quidem dē tantā rē labōrārint. Accessit quod etiam magis aperīret eōrum 25 dēmentiam. Adlāta est enim epistula Athēnīs ab Archīnō ūnī ex eīs, Archiae, qui tum māximum magistratūm Thēbīs obtinēbat, in quā omnia dē profectiōne eōrum perscrīpta erant. Quae cum iam accubantī in convīviō esset data, sīcūt erat signāta, sub pulvīnum subiciēns, “In crāstinum,” 30 inquit, “differō rēs sēriās.” At illī omnēs, cum iam nox prōcessisset, vīnolentī ab exsulib⁹ duce Pelopidā sunt

interfecti. Quibus rēbus cōflectis, vulgō ad arma libētātemque vocatō, nōn sōlum quī in urbe erant, sed etiam undique ex agris concurrerunt, praesidium Lacedaemoniorum ex arce pepulērunt, patriam obsidiōne liberarunt, 5 auctōrēs Cadmēae occupandae partim occidērunt, partim in exsilium ēiēcērunt.

IV. Hōc tam turbidō tempore, sicut suprā docuimus, Epaminōndās, quoad cum cīvibus dīmicātum est, domī quiētus fuit. Itaque haec liberatārum Thēbārum propria laus est Pelopidae, cēterae ferē commūnēs cum Epaminōndā. Namque Leuctricā pūgnā imperatōre Epaminōndā hīc fuit dux dēlectae manūs, quae pīma phalangem prōstrāvit Lacōnum. Omnibus praetereā periculis ēius adfuit — sicut, Spartam cum oppūgnāvit, alterum 15 tenuit cornū — quōque Messēna celerius restituerētur, lēgātus in Persās est profectus. Dēnique haec fuit altera persōna Thēbis, sed tamen secunda ita, ut proxima esset Epaminōndae.

V. Cōflictātus autem est etiam adversā fōrtūnā. Nam et initiō, sicut ostendimus, exsul patriā caruit et, cum Thessaliā in potestātem Thēbānorū cuperet redigere lēgatiōnisque iūre satis tēctum sē arbitrāretur, quod apud omnēs gentēs sāncutum esse cōnsuēsset, ā tyrannō Alexandrō Pheraeō simul cum Ismēniā comprehēnsus in vincla 25 coniectus est. Hunc Epaminōndās recuperāvit, bellō persequēns Alexandrum. Post id factum numquam animō plācārī potuit in eum, ā quō erat violātus. Itaque persuāsit Thēbānis ut subsidiō Thessaliae proficiscerentur tyrannōisque ēius expellerent. Cūius bellī cum eiī summa 30 esset data eōque cum exercitū profectus esset, nōn dubitāvit, simul ac cōspēxit hostem, cōfligere. In quō proeliō Alexandrum ut animadvertisit, incēnsus īrā equum

in eum concitāvit proculque digressus ā suīs coniectū
tēlōrum cōnfossus concidit. Atque hōc secundā vīctōriā
accidit; nam iam inclinātae erant tyrannōrum cōpiae.
Quō factō omnēs Thessaliae cīvitātēs interfectum Pelopidam
corōnīs aureīs et statuīs aēneīs līberōsque ēius
multō agrō dōnārunt.

XVII. AGĒSILAUS.

I. Agēsilāus Lacedaemonius cum ā cēteris scriptōribus tum eximiē ā Xenophonte Sōcraticō conlaudātus est; eō enim ūsus est familiārissimē.

Hīc pīmūm dē rēgnō cum Leōtychidē, frātris filiō, habuit contentiōnem. Mōs erat enim Lacedaemoniīs ā māiōribus trāditus, ut bīnōs habērent semper rēgēs, nōmine magis quam imperiō, ex duābus familiis Proclī et Eurysthenis, quī pīncipēs ex prōgeniē Herculis Spartae rēgēs fūerunt. Hōrum ex alterā in alterius familiae locum fieri nōn licēbat; ita suum utraque retinēbat ūrdinēm. Pīmūm ratiō habēbātur, quī māximus nātū esset ex liberis ēius, quī rēgnāns dēcessisset; sīn is virile secus nōn reliquisset, tum dēligēbātur, quī proximus esset propīnquitāte. Mortuus erat Āgis rēx, frāter Agēsilāi; filium reliquerat Leōtychidem. Quem ille nātum nōn āgnōrat, eundem moriēns suum esse dīixerat. Is dē honōre rēgnī cum Agēsilāō, patruō suō, contendit neque id quod petīvit cōnsecūtus est; nam Lysandrō suffrāgante, homine, ut ostendimus suprā, factiōsō et iīs temporibus potente, Agēsilāus antelātus est.

II. Hīc simul atque imperiī potītus est, persuāsit Lacedaemoniīs ut cum exercitū sē mitterent in Asiam bellumque rēgī facerent, docēns satius esse in Asiā quam in Eurōpā dīmicārī. Namque fāma exierat Artaxerxēn comparāre classēs pedestrēsque exercitūs, quōs in Graeciam mitteret. Datā potestātē tantā celeritātē ūsus est, ut prius in Asiam cum cōpiīs pervēnerit quam rēgīi satrapae eum scīrent

profectum. Quō factum est ut omnēs imparātōs imprūdentēsque offenderet. Id ut cōgnōvit Tissaphernēs, quī summum imperium tum inter praefectōs habēbat rēgiōs, indūtiās ā Lacōne petīvit, simulāns sē dare operam, ut Lacedaemoniīs cum rēge convenīret, rē autem vērā ad 5 cōpiās comparandās, eāsque impetrāvit trimēnstrēs. Iūrāvit autem uterque sē sine dolō indūtiās cōservātūrum.

In quā pactiōne summā fidē mānsit Agēsilāus; contrā ea Tissaphernēs nihil aliud quam bellum comparāvit. Id etsī sentīebat Lacō, tamen iūsiūrandum servābat multumque in eō sē cōsequī dīcēbat, quod Tissaphernēs periūriō suō et hominēs suis rēbus abaliēnāret et deōs sibi irātōs redderet, sē autem cōservātā religiōne cōfirmāre exercitum, cum animadverteret deūm nūmen facere sēcum, hominēsque sibi conciliāre amīciōrēs, quod 15 eis studēre cōnsuēssent, quōs cōservāvare fidem vidērent.

III. Postquam indūtiārum praeterit diēs, barbarus nōn dubitāns, quod ipsīs erant plūrima domicilia in Cāriā et ea regiō eis temporibus multō putābātur locuplētissima, eō potissimum hostēs impetum factūrōs, omnēs suās cōpiās 20 eō contrāxerat. At Agēsilāus in Phrygiam sē convertit eamque prius dēpopulātus est, quam Tissaphernēs usquam sē movēret.

Māgnā praedā mīlitibus locuplētātīs Ephesum hiemātum exercitum redūxit atque ibi officiñs armōrum īstitūtīs 25 māgnā industriā bellum apparāvit. Et quō studiōsius armārentur īsigniusque ḍrnārentur, praemia prōposuit, quibus dōnārentur, quōrum ēgregia in eā rē fuisse in industria. Fēcit idem in exercitatiōnum generibus, ut, qui cēterīs praestitissent, eōs māgnīs adficeret mūneribus. 30 Hīs igitur rēbus effēcit ut et ḍrnātissimum et exercitātissimum habēret exercitum. Huic cum tempus esset

visum cōpiās extrahere ex hibernāculīs, vīdit, sī, quō esset iter factūrus, palam prōnūntiāset, hostēs nōn crēditūrōs aliāsque regiōnēs praesidiis occupatūrōs neque dubitatūrōs aliud eum factūrum ac prōnūntiāset. Itaque cum ille
 5 Sardis itūrum sē dixisset, Tissaphernēs eandem Cāriam dēfendendam putāvit. In quō cum eum opīniō fefellisset vīctumque sē vidisset cōsiliō, sērō suis praesidiō profectus est; nam cum illō vēnisset, iam Agēsilāus multīs locīs expūgnatīs māgnā erat praedā potītus. Lacō autem cum
 10 vidēret hostēs equitātū superārē, numquam in campō suī fēcit potestātem et eīs locīs manū cōseruit, quibus plūs pedestrēs cōpiae valērent. Pepulit ergō, quotiēnscumque congressus est, multō māiōrēs adversāriōrum cōpiās et sīc in Asiā versātus est, ut omnium opīniōne vīctor
 15 dūcerētur.

IV. Hīc cum iam animō meditārētur proficisci in Persās et ipsum rēgem adorīrī, nūntius eī domō vēnit ephorōrum mīssū, bellum Athēniēnsēs et Boeōtōs indīxisse Lacedaemoniīs: quā rē venīre nē dubitāret. In hōc nōn
 20 minus eīus pietās suspicienda est quam virtūs bellica; quī cum vīctōrī praeesset exercituī māximamque habēret fidūciā rēgnī Persārum potiundī, tantā modestiā dictō audiēns fuit iūssīs absentium magistrātūm, ut sī prīvātus in comitiō esset Spartae. Cūius exemplū utinam im-
 25 perātōrēs nostrī sequī voluissent! Sed illūc redeāmus. Agēsilāus opulentissimō rēgnō praeposuit bonam exīstī-
 mātiōnē multōque glōriōsius dūxit, sī īstitūtīs patriae pāruisset, quam sī bellō superāsset Asiam. Hāc igitur
 30 mente Hellēspontūm cōpiās trāiēcit tantāque ūsus est celeritāte, ut, quod iter Xerxēs annō vertente cōnfēcerat,
 hīc trānsierit trīgintā diēbus. Cum iam haud ita longē abesset ā Peloponnēsō, obsistere eī cōnatī sunt Athēni-

ēnsēs et Boeōtī cēterīque eōrum sociī apud Corōnēam; quōs omnēs gravī proeliō vīcit. Hūius vīctōriae vel māxima fuit laus, quod, cum plērīque ex fugā sē in templum Minervae coniēcissent quaererēturque ab eō, quid eīs vellet fierī, etsī aliquot vulnera accēperat eō proeliō 5 et īrātus vidēbātur omnibus quī adversus arma tulerant, tamen antetulit īrae religiōnem et eōs vetuit violārī.

Neque vērō hōc sōlum in Graeciā fēcit, ut templa deōrum sācta habēret, sed etiam apud barbarōs summā religiōne omnia simulācra ārāsque cōservāvit. Itaque 10 prae dicābat mīrārī sē, nōn sacrilegōrum numerō habērī quī supplicibus deōrum nocuissent, aut nōn graviōribus poenīs adfici quī religiōnem minuerent, quam quī fāna spoliārent.

V. Post hōc proelium conlātum omne bellum est circā 15 Corinthum ideōque Corinthium est appellātum. Hīc cum ūnā pūgnā decem mīlia hostium Agēsilāō duce cecidissent eōque factō opēs adversāriōrum dēbilitāte vidērentur, tantum āfuit ab īsolentiā glōriae, ut commiserātus sit fōrtūnam Graeciae, quod tam multī ā sē vīctī vitiō 20 adversāriōrum concidissent: namque illā multitūdine, sī sāna mēns esset, Graeciae supplicium Persās dare potuisse. Idem cum adversāriōs intrā moenia compulisset et ut Corinthum oppūgnāret multi hortārentur, negāvit id suae virtūtī convenīre: sē enim eum esse quī ad officium 25 peccantēs redire cōgeret, nōn quī urbēs nōbilissimās expūgnāret Graeciae. “Nam sī,” inquit, “eōs extinguere voluerimus, quī nōbīscum adversus barbarōs stetērunt, nōs met ipsī nōs expūgnāverimus illīs quiēscentibus. Quō factō sine negōtiō, cum voluerint, nōs oppriment.” 30

VI. Interim accidit illa calamitās apud Leuctra Lace daemoniis. Quō nē proficiscerētur, cum ā plērisque ad

exeundum impelleretur, ut si de exitu divinaret, excusavit senectutem. Idem, cum Epaminondas Spartam oppugnaret essetque sine muris oppidum, tamē sē imperatorem praebuit, ut eō tempore omnibus apparuerit, nisi ille fuisse, Spartam futuram non fuisse. In quō quidem discrimine celeritas eius consilii salutis fuit universis. Nam cum quidam adulcentulī hostium adventū perterriti ad Thēbanos transfugere vellent et locum extrā urbem edictum cēpissent, Agēsilāus, qui perniciōsissimum fore vidēret, si animadversum esset quemquam ad hostēs transfugere cōnāri, cum suis eō vēnit atque, ut si bonō animō fecissent, laudāvit cōnsilium eōrum, quod eum locum occupassent; id sē quoque fieri dēbēre animadvertisse. Sic adulcentes simulātā laudatiōne recuperāvit et adiunctis dē suis comitibus locum tūtum reliquit. Namque illi adiectō numerō eōrum, qui expertes erant cōnsiliī commovēre sē non sunt ausi eoque libentius, quod latē arbitrabantur quae cōgitaverant.

VII. Sine dubiō post Leuctricam pūgnam Lacedaemoniī sē numquam refēcērunt neque pristinum imperium recuperarunt, cum interim numquam Agēsilāus dēstitutus quibuscumque rēbus posset patriam iuvāre. Nam cum praecipue Lacedaemoniī indigērent pecūniā, ille omnibus qui a rēge dēfēcerant praesidiō fuit; a quibus magnā dōnatū pecūniā patriam sublevāvit. Atque in hōc illud imprīmis fuit admirabile, cum māxima mūnera ei ab rēgibus ac dynastīs cīvitātibusque cōferrentur, quod nihil umquam domum suam contulit, nihil dē victū, nihil dē vestitū Lacōnum mutavit. Domō eādem fuit contentus, quā Eurysthenes, prōgenitor māiorum suōrum, fuerat ūsus; quam qui intrārat, nullum sīgnum libidinis, nullum luxuriae vidēre poterat; contrā ea plūrima patientiae atque

abstinentiae. Sīc enim erat īstrūcta, ut in nūllā rē differret ā cūiusvīs inopis atque prīvātī.

VIII. Atque hīc tantus vir ut nātūram fautrīcem habuerat in tribuendīs animī virtūtibus, sīc maleficam nactus est in corpore fingendō; nam et statūrā fuit humili et corpore exiguō et claudus alterō pede. Quae rēs etiam nōnnūllam adferēbat dēfōrmitātem, atque ignōtī, faciem ēius cum intuērentur, contemnēbant; quī autem virtūtēs nōverant, nōn poterant admīrārī satis. Quod eī ūsū vēnit, cum annōrum octōgintā subsidiō Tachō in Aegyp- 10 tum mīssus esset et in actā cum suīs accubuisset sine ullō tēctō statumque habēret tāle, ut terra tēcta esset strāmentīs neque hūc amplius quam pellis esset iniecta, eōdem quō comitēs omnēs vestītū humili atque obsolētō, ut eōrum ḍrnātus nōn modo in eīs rēgem nēminem sig- 15 nificāret, sed hominēs esse nōn bēātissimōs suspiciōnem praebēret. Hūius dē adventū fāma cum ad rēgiōs esset perlāta, celeriter mūnera eō cūiusque generis sunt adlāta. Hīs quaerentibus Agēsilāum vix fidēs facta est, ūnum esse ex eīs qui tum accubābant. Quī cum rēgis verbīs quae 20 attulerant dedissent, ille praeter vitulīnam et ēius modī genera obsōniī quae praesēns tempus dēsiderābat, nihil accēpit; unguenta, corōnās secundamque mēnsam servīs dispergiit, cētera referri iussit. Quō factō eum barbarī magis etiam contempserunt, quod eum ignōrantiā bonā- 25 rum rērum vīlia potissimum sūmpsisse arbitrābantur.

Hīc cum ex Aegyptō reverterētur, dōnātus ā rēge Nectanabide ducentīs vīgintī talentīs, quae ille mūnerī populō suō daret, vēnissetque in portum, quī Menelāī vocātūr, iacēns inter Cȳrēnās et Aegyptum, in morbum implicitus 30 dēcessit. Ibi eum amīcī, quō Spartam facilius perferre possent, quod mel nōn habēbant, cērā circumfūdērunt atque ita domum rettulērunt.

XVIII. EUMENĒS.

I. Eumenēs Cardiānus. Hūius sī virtūtī pār data esset fōrtūna, nōn ille quidem māior exstisset — quod māgnōs hominēs virtūte mētīmur, nōn fōrtūnā — sed multō inlūstrior atque etiam honōrātior. Nam cum aetās ēius 5 incidisset in ea tempora, quibus Macedonēs flōrērent, multum eī dētrāxit inter eōs vīventī, quod aliēnae erat cīvitātis, neque aliud huic dēfuit quam generōsa stirps. Etsī enim domesticō summō genere erat, tamen Macedonēs eum sibi aliquandō antepōnī indīgnē ferēbant, neque 10 tamen nōn patiēbantur; vincēbat enim omnēs cūrā, vigilantiā, patientiā, calliditātē et celeritātē ingenii.

Hīc peradulēscēntulus ad amīcitiam accessit Philippi, Amyntae filii, brevīque tempore in intimam pervēnit familiāritātem; fulgēbat enim iam in adulēscēntulō indolēs 15 virtūtis. Itaque eum habuit ad manum scribae locō, quod multō apud Grāiōs honōrifīcentius est quam apud Rōmānōs. Namque apud nōs, rē vērā sīcūt sunt, mercennāriī scribae exīstīmantur; at apud illōs ē contrāriō nēmō ad id officium admittītur nisi honestō locō, et fidē 20 et industriā cōgnitā, quod necesse est omnīum cōnsiliōrum eum esse partīcipem. Hunc locum tenuit amīcitiae apud Philippum annōs septem. Illō interfēctō eōdem gradū fuit apud Alexandrum annōs tredecim. Novissimō tempore praeſuit etiam alterae equitum ālāe, quae He- 25 taericē appellābātur. Utrīque autem in cōnsiliō semper adfuit et omnīum rērum habitus est partīceps.

II. Alexandrō Babylōne mortuō, cum rēgna singulīs

familiāribus dispertīrentur et summa tradita esset tuenda eīdem, cuī Alexander moriēns ānulum suum dederat, Perdiccae — ex quō omnēs coniēcerant eum rēgnūm eī commīssisse, quoad līberī ēius in suā tūtēlam pēvēnissent; aberat enim Crateros et Antipater, quī antecēdere hunc vidēbantur; mortuus erat Hēphaestiō, quem ūnum Alexander, quod facile intellegī posset, plūrimī fēcerat — hōc tempore data est Eumenī Cappadocia sive potius dicta; nam tum in hostium erat potestāte. Hunc sibi Perdiccās adiūnixerat māgnō studiō, quod in homine fidem et industriam māgnam vidēbat, nōn dubitāns, sī eum pellēxisset, māgnō ūsuī fore sibi in eīs rēbus quās apparābat. Cōgitābat enim, quod ferē omnēs in māgnīs imperiīs concupīscunt, omnium partēs corripere atque complectī. Neque vērō hōc ille sōlus fēcit, sed cēterī quoque omnēs, quī Alexandri fuerant amīcī. Prīmus Leonnātus Macedoniam praeoccupāre dēstināvit. Is multīs māgnīsque pollicitatiōnibus persuādēre Eumenī studuit, ut Perdiccam dēsereret ac sēcum faceret societātem. Cum perdūcere eum nōn posset, interficere cōnātus est, et fēcisset, nisi ille clam noctū ex praesidiis ēius effūgisset.

III. Interim cōnfīta sunt illa bella, quae ad interniciōnem post Alexandri mortem gesta sunt, omnēsque concurrērunt ad Perdiccam opprimendum. Quem etsī īfīrmum vidēbat, quod ūnus omnibus resistere cōgēbātur, tamen amīcum nōn dēseruit neque salūtis quam fideī fuit cupidior. Praefēcerat hunc Perdiccās eī partī Asiae quae inter Taurum mōntem iacet atque Hellēspontum, et illum ūnum opposuerat Eurōpaeis adversāriis; ipse Aegyptum oppūgnātum adversus Ptolemaeum erat profectus. Eumenēs cum neque māgnās cōpiās neque firmās habēret, quod et inexercitātē et nōn multō ante erant

contractae, adventāre autem dicerentur Hellēspontumque trānsisse Antipater et Crateros māgnō cum exercitū Mace-donum, virī cum clāritāte tum ūsū bellī praestantēs — Macedonēs vērō mīlitēs eā tum erant fāmā, quā nunc 5 Rōmānī feruntur; etenim semper habitī sunt fortissimī, quī summī imperiī potīrentur — Eumenēs intellegēbat, sī cōpiae suaē cōgnōssent aduersus quōs dūcerentur, nōn modo nōn itūrās, sed simul cum nūntiō dilapsūrās.

Itaque hōc eī vīsum est prūdentissimum, ut dēviīs 10 itineribus mīlitēs dūceret, in quibus vēra audīre nōn possent, et eīs persuādēret sē contrā quōsdam barbarōs proficīscī. Atque tenuit hōc prōpositum et prius in aciem exercitum ēdūxit proeliumque commīsit, quam mīlitēs suī scīrent cum quibus arma cōnferrent. Effēcit etiam illud 15 locōrum praeoccupātiōne, ut equitātū potius dīmicāret, quō plūs valēbat, quam peditātū, quō erat dēterior.

IV. Quōrum ācerrimō concursū cum māgnam partem diēi esset pūgnātum, cadit Crateros dux et Neoptolemus, quī secundum locum imperiī tenēbat. Cum hōc concur- 20 rit ipse Eumenēs. Quī cum inter sē complexī in terram ex equīs dēcidissent, ut facile intellegī possent inimicā mente contendisse animōque magis etiam pūgnāsse quam corpore, nōn prius distractī sunt quam alterum anima relinqueret. Ab hōc aliquot plāgīs Eumenēs vulnerātur, 25 neque eō magis ex proeliō excessit, sed ācrius hostēs īstituit. Hic equitibus prōfligātis, imperfectō duce Craterō, multīs praetereā et māximē nōbilis captīs, pedester exercitus, quod in ea loca erat dēductus ut invitō Eumene ēlābī nōn posset, pācem ab eō petiit. Quam 30 cum impetrāsset, in fidē nōn mānsit et sē, simul ac potuit, ad Antipatrum recēpit. Eumenēs Craterum ex aciē sē-mivīvum ēlātum recreāre studuit; cum id nōn posset,

prō hominis dīgnitātē prōque prīstinā amīctiā — namque illō ūsus erat Alexandrō vīvō familiāriter — amplō fūnere extulit ossaque in Macedoniam uxōrī ēius ac liberī remīsit.

V. Haec dum apud Hellēspontum geruntur, Perdiccās 5 apud Nīlūmū flūmen interficitur ā Seleucō et Antigene, rērumque summa ad Antipatrum dēfertur. Hīc quī nōn dēseruerant, exercitū suffrāgium ferente, capitī absentēs damnantur, in eīs Eumenēs. Hāc ille percūlsum plāgā nōn succubuit neque eō sētius bellum administrāvit. Sed 10 exilēs rēs animī māgnitūdinem, etsī nōn frangēbant, tamē minuēbant. Hunc persequēns Antigonus, cum omnī genere cōpiārum abundāret, saepe in itineribus vēxābātur, neque umquam ad manū accēdere licēbat nisi eīs locīs quibus paucī multī possent resistere. Sed extrēmō tem- 15 pore, cum cōnsiliō capī nōn posset, multitūdine circumitus est. Hinc tamen multī suis āmīssīs sē expedīvit et in castellum Phrygiae, quod Nōra appellātur, cōfūgit. In quō cum circumsedērētur et verērētur nē ūnō locō manēns equōs militārēs perderet, quod spatiū nōn esset 20 agitandī, callidū fuit ēius inventū, quem ad modū stāns iūmentū concalfierī exercērīque posset, quō liben- tius et cibō ūterētur et ā corporis mōtū nōn removerētur. Substringēbat caput lōrō altius quam ut priōribus pedibus plēnē terrām posset attingere, deinde post verberibus 25 cōgēbat exsultāre et calcēs remittere; quī mōtus nōn minus sūdōrem excutiēbat, quam sī in spatiō dēcurreret. Quō factū est, quod omnibus mīrābile est vīsum, ut aequē nitida iūmenta ex castellō ēdūceret, cum complūrēs mēnsēs in obsidiōne fuisse, ac sī in campestribus ea locīs 30 habuisset. In hāc conclūsiōne, quotiēnscumque voluit, apparātum et mūnītiōnēs Antigonī aliās incendit, aliās

disiēcit. Tenuit autem sē ūnō locō quam diū hiems fuit, quod castra sub dīvō habēre nōn poterat. Vēr appro-pīnquābat; simulātā dēditiōne, dum dē condicīōnibus tractat, praefectīs Antigonī imposuit sēque ac suōs omnēs 5 extrāxit incolumēs.

VI. Ad hunc Olympiās, māter quae fuerat Alexandri, cum litterās et nūntiōs mīsisset in Asiam cōnsultum, utrum repetitum īret Macedoniam — nam tum in Ēpīrō habitābat — et suās rēs occupāret, huic ille pīmum suāsit 10 nē sē movēret et exspectāret, quoad Alexandri filius rēgnū adipīscerētur; sīn aliquā cupiditāte raperētur in Macedoniam, obliviscerētur omnium iniūriārum et in nē-minem acerbiō ūterētur imperiō. Hōrum illa nihil fēcit: nam et in Macedoniam profecta est et ibi crūdē-15 lissimē sē gessit. Petiit autem ab Eumene absente nē paterētur Philippi domūs ac familiae inimīcissimōs stir-pem quoque interimere, ferretque opem liberīs Alexandri. Quam veniam sī daret, quam pīmum exercitūs parāret, 20 quōs sibi subsidiō addūceret. Id quō facilis faceret, sē omnibus praefectīs, quī in officiō manēbant, mīsisse litterās, ut eī pārērent ēiusque cōsiliī ūterentur. Hīs rēbus Eumenēs permōtus satius dūxit, sī ita tulisset fōrtūna, perīre bene meritīs referentem grātiām quam ingrātūm vivere.

25 VII. Itaque cōpiās contrāxit, bellum adversus Antigōnum comparāvit. Quod ūnā erant Macedones complūrēs nōbilēs, in eīs Peucestēs, quī corporis custōs fuerat Alexandri, tum autem obtinēbat Persidem, et Antigenēs, cūius sub imperiō phalanx erat Macedonum, invidiam 30 verēns — quam tamen effugere nōn potuit — sī potius ipse aliēnigena summī imperiī potirētur quam aliquis Mace-donum, quōrum ibi erat multitūdō, in prīncipiīs Alexandri

nōmine tabernāculum statuit in eōque sellam auream cum sceptrō ac diadēmate iussit pōnī eōque omnēs cottidiē convenīre, ut ibi dē summīs rēbus cōnsilia cape-rentur; crēdēns minōre sē invidiā fore, sī speciē imperiī nōminisque simulātiōne Alexandri bellum vidērētur ad-⁵ ministrāre. Quod effēcit; nam cum nōn ad Eumenis prīncipia, sed ad rēgia convenīrētur atque ibi dē rēbus dēliberārētur, quōdam modo latēbat, cum tamen per eum ūnum gererentur omnia.

VIII. Hic in Paraetacīs cum Antigonō cōnfluxit, nōn ¹⁰ aciē instrūctā, sed in itinere, eumque male acceptum in Mēdiam hiemātum coēgit redire. Ipse in finitimā regiōne Persidis hiemātum cōpiās dīvīsit, nōn ut voluit, sed ut militum cōgēbat voluntās. Namque illa phalanx Alexandri Māgnī, quae Asiam peragrārat dēviceratque ¹⁵ Persās, inveterātā cum glōriā tum etiam licentiā, nōn pārēre sē ducibus, sed imperāre postulābat, ut nunc veterānī faciunt nostrī. Itaque periculum est nē faciant quod illī fēcerunt, suā intemperantiā nimiāque licentiā ut omnia perdant neque minus eōs cum quibus fēcerint, ²⁰ quam adversus quōs steterint. Quod sī quis illōrum veterānōrum legat facta, paria hōrum cōgnōscat neque rem ūllam nisi tempus interesse iūdicet. Sed ad illōs rever-tar. Hīberna sūmpserant nōn ad ūsum belli, sed ad ipsōrum lūxuriā, longēque inter sē discesserant. Hōc ²⁵ Antigonus cum comperīset intellegeretque sē parem nōn esse parātis adversāriis, statuit aliquid sibi cōsiliī novī esse capiendum. Duae erant viae quā ex Mēdīs, ubi ille hiemābat, ad adversāriōrum hībernācula posset pervenīrī. Quārum brevior per loca dēserta, quae nēmō incolēbat ³⁰ propter aquae inopiam, cēterum diērum erat ferē decem; illa autem, quā omnēs commeābant, alterō tantō longiō-

rem habēbat ānfrāctūm, sed erat cōpiōsa omniumque rērum abundāns. Hāc sī proficiscerētur, intellegēbat prius adversāriōs rescitūrōs dē suō adventū quam ipse tertiam partem cōfēcisset itineris; sin per loca sōla contende-
5 ret, spērābat sē imprūdentem hostem oppressūrum.

Ad hanc rem cōnficiendam imperāvit quam plūrimōs ūtrēs atque etiam culleōs comparārī; post haec pābulum;
praetereā cibāria cocta diērum decem, ut quam minimē fieret ignis in castrīs. Iter quō habeat omnēs cēlat.
10 Sic parātus, quā cōstituerat proficiscitur.

IX. Dīmidium ferē spatium cōnfēcerat, cum ex fūmō castrōrum ēius suspiciō adlāta est ad Eumenem hostem appropinquāre. Conveniunt ducēs; quaeritur, quid opus sit factō. Intellegēbant omnēs tam celeriter cōpiās
15 ipsōrum contrahī nōn posse, quam Antigonus adfutūrus vidēbātur. Hīc omnibus titubantibus et dē rēbus summīs dēspērantibus Eumenēs ait, sī celeritātem velint adhibēre et imperāta facere, quod ante nōn fēcerint, sē rem expeditūrum. Nam quod diēbus quīnque hostis trānsisse
20 posset, sē effectūrum ut nōn minus totidem diērum spatiō retardārētur; quā rē circumīrent, suās quisque contraheret cōpiās. Ad Antigonī autem refrēnandum impetum tāle capit cōsilium. Certōs mittit hominēs ad īfimōs mōntēs, quī obviī erant itinerī adversāriōrum, eīsque
25 praecipit ut prīmā nocte quam lātissimē possint ignēs faciant quam māximōs atque hōs secundā vigiliā minuant, tertiā perexiguōs reddant, ut adsimulātā castrōrum cōsuētūdine suspiciōnem iniciant hostibus eīs locīs esse castra ac dē eōrum adventū esse praenūtiātum; idem-
30 que posterā nocte faciant. Quibus imperātum erat, dīligerter praeceptum cūrant. Antigonus tenebrīs obortīs ignēs cōspicātur; crēdit dē suō adventū esse auditum

et adversariōs illūc suās contrāxisse cōpiās. Mūtat cōsilium et, quoniam imprudētēs adorī nōn posset, flectit iter suum et illum āfrāctum longiōrem cōpiōsae viae capit ibique diem ūnum opperītur ad lassitudinem sēdandam militum ac reficienda iūmenta, quō integrōre exercitū dēcerneret.

X. Sic Eumenēs callidum imperatōrem vīcit cōnsiliō celeritātemque impedīvit ēius, neque tamen multum prōfēcit; nam invidiā ducum, cum quibus erat, perfidiāque Macedonum veterānōrum, cum superior proeliō discessisset, Antigonō est dēdītus, cum exercitus eī ter ante sēparatīs temporibus iūrāsset sē eum dēfēnsūrum neque umquam dēsērtūrum. Sed tanta fuit nōnnūllōrum virtūtis obtrectatiō, ut fidem āmittere māllent quam eum nōn perdere. Atque hunc Antigonus, cum eī fuisse īfestissimus, cōservāsset, sī per suōs esset licitum, quod ab nūllō sē plūs adiuvārī posse intellegēbat in eīs rēbus quās impendēre iam appārēbat omnibus. Imminēbant enim Seleucus, Lysimachus, Ptolemaeus, opibus iam valentēs, cum quibus eī dē summīs rēbus erat dīmicandum. Sed nōn passī sunt iī qui circā erant, quod vidēbant Eumene receptō omnēs prae illō parvī futūrōs. Ipse autem Antigonus adeō erat incēnsus, ut nisi māgnā spē māximārum rērum lēnīrī nōn posset.

XI. Itaque cum eum in custōdiam dedisset et pfectus custōdum quaesīsset, quem ad modum servārī vellet, “Ut ācerriūm,” inquit, “leōnem aut ferōcissimum elephantum”; nōndum enim statuerat, cōservāret eum necne. Veniēbat autem ad Eumenem utrumque genus hominum, et qui propter odium frūctum oculis ex ēius cāsū capere vellent, et qui propter veterem amīcitiam conloquī cōsōlārīque cuperent, multi etiam, qui ēius

fōrmam cōgnōscere studēbant, quālis esset quem tam diū tamque valdē timuissent, cūius in perniciē positam spem habuissent vīctōriae. At Eumenēs, cum diūtius in vincīs esset, ait Onomarchō, penes quem summa imperiī erat 5 custōdiae, sē mīrārī quā rē iam tertium diem sīc tenērētur; nōn enim hōc convenīre Antigonī prūdentiae, ut sīc ūterētur dēvictō; quīn aut interfici aut mīssum fierī iubēret. Hīc cum ferōcius Onomarchō loquī vidērētur, “Quid? Tū,” inquit, “animō sī istō erās, cūr nōn in 10 proeliō cecidistī potius quam in potestātem inimīci venīrēs?” Huic Eumenēs “Utinam quidem istud ēvēnisset! Sed eō nōn accidit, quod numquam cum fortiore sum congressus; nōn enim cum quōquam arma contulī, quīn is mihi succubuerit.” Neque id erat falsum; nōn 15 enim virtūte hostium, sed amīcōrum perfidiā dēcidit. . . . Nam et dīgnitātē fuit honestā et vīribus ad labōrem ferendum firmīs neque tam māgnō corpore quam figūrā venustā.

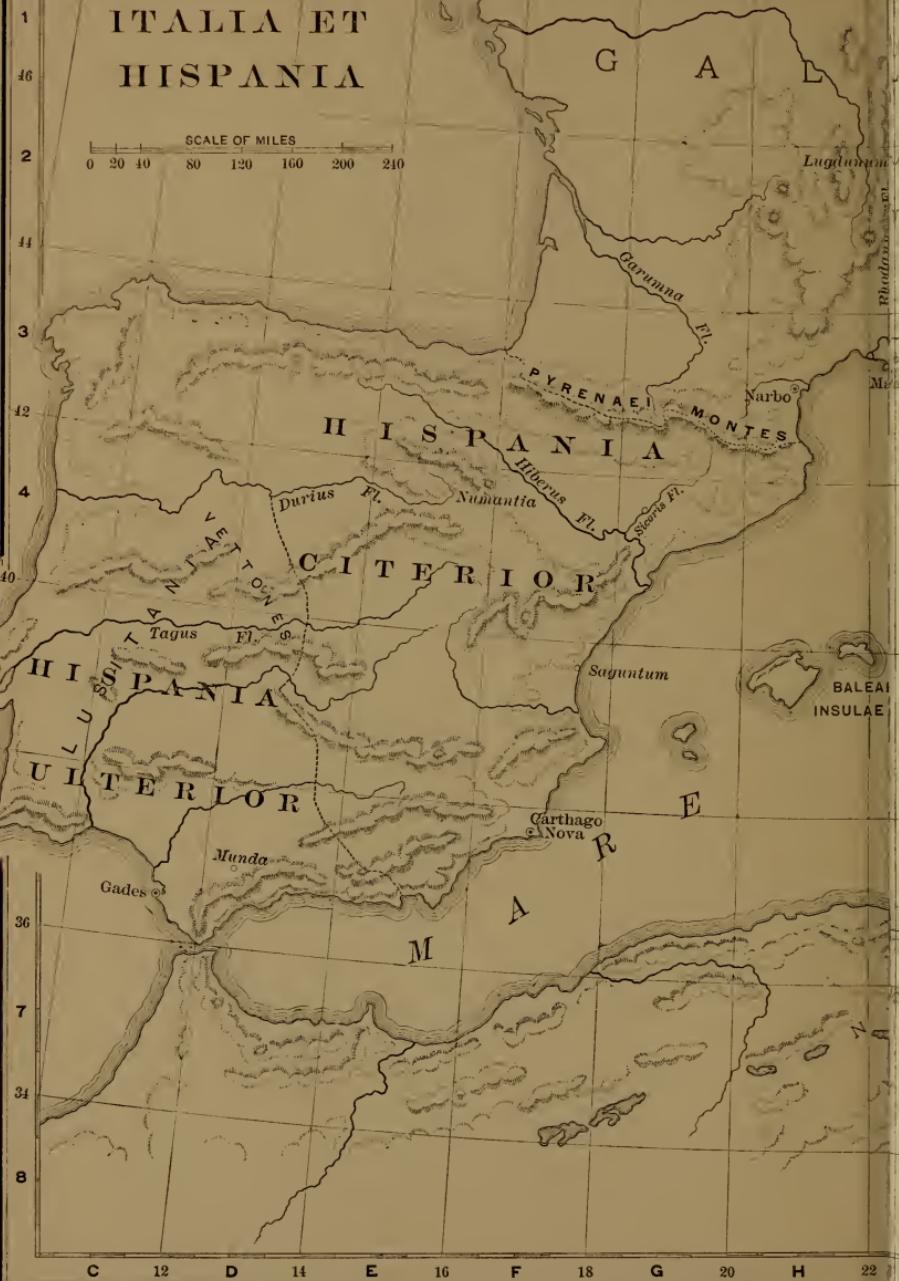
XII. Dē hōc Antigonus cum sōlus cōstituere nōn 20 audēret, ad cōnsilium rettulit. Hīc cum omnēs prīmō perturbatī admirarentur nōn iam dē eō sūmptum esse supplicium, ā quō tot annōs adeō essent male habitū, ut saepe ad dēspēratiōnem forent adductī, quīque māximōs ducēs interfecisset, dēnique in quō ūnō tantum esset, ut, 25 quoad ille viveret, ipsī sēcūrī esse nōn possent, interfectō nihil habitūrī negōtiī essent; postrēmō, si illī redderet salūtem, quaerēbant quibus amīcīs esset ūsūrus: sēsē enim cum Eumene apud eum nōn futūrōs. Hīc cōgnitā cōnsiliī voluntātē tamen usque ad septimum diem dēli- 30 berandī sibi spatium reliquit. Tum autem, cum iam verērētur nē qua sēditiō exercitūs orerētur, vetuit quemquam ad eum admittī et cottīdiānum vīctum removērī



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iussit; nam negabat sē ei vim adlātūrum, cuī aliquandō fuisse amīcus. Hīc tamen nōn amplius quam trīdūm famē fatigātus, cum castra movērentur, īsciente Antigonō iugulātus est ā custōdibus.

XIII. Sīc Eumenēs annōrum quīnque et quadrāgintā, 5 cum ab annō vīcēsimō, utī suprā ostendimus, septem annōs Philippō appāruisset, tredecim apud Alexandrum eundem locum obtinuisset, in eīs ūnum equitum ālae praeſuisset, post autem Alexandri Māgnī mortem im- 10 perātor exercitūs dūxisset summōsque ducēs partim repulisset, partim interfēcisset, captus nōn Antigonī virtūte, sed Macedonum periūriō tālem habuit exitum vītae. In quō quanta omnium fuerit opīniō eōrum, quī post Alexandrum Māgnū rēgēs sunt appellātī, ex hōc facillimē potest iūdicārī, quod, quōrum nēmō Eumene vīvō rēx 15 appellātus est, sed praefectus, eidem post hūiū occāsum statim rēgium ḥrnātūm nōmenque sūmpsērunt neque, quod initiō praedicārant, sē Alexandri liberis rēgnū servāre, praestāre voluērunt et hōc ūnō prōpūgnātōre sublātō quid sentīrent aperuērunt. Hūiū sceleris pīncipēs 20 fuērunt Antigonus, Ptolemaeus, Seleucus, Lysimachus, Cas-sandrus. Antigonus autem Eumenem mortuum propīn-quīs ēiū sepieliendum trādidit. Iī militārī honestōque fūnere, comitante tōtō exercitū, humāvērunt ossaque ēiū in Cappadociam ad mātrem atque uxōrem līberōsque ēiū 25 dēportanda cūrārunt.

XIX. PHŌCIŌN.

I. Phōciōn Athēniēnsis etsī saepe exercitibus praefuit summōsque magistratūs cēpit, tamen multō ēius nōtior est integritās vītae quam reī militāris labor. Itaque hūius memoria est nūlla, illīus autem māgna fāma, ex quō 5 cōgnōmine Bonus est appellātus. Fuit enim perpetuō pauper, cum dīvitissimus esse posset propter frequentēs dēlātōs honōrēs potestatēsque summās, quae eī ā populō dabantur. Hīc cum ā rēge Philippō mūnera māgnæ pecūniae repudiāret lēgātīque hortārentur accipere simul- 10 que admonērent, sī ipse eīs facile carēret, liberīs tamen suīs prōspiceret, quibus difficile esset in summā paupertāte tantam paternam tuērī glōriam, eīs ille “Si meī similēs erunt, īdem hīc,” inquit, “agellus illōs alet quī mē ad hanc dignitātem perdūxit; sīn dissimilēs sunt futūrī, nōlō 15 meīs impēnsīs illōrum alī augērīque lūxuriā.”

II. Īdem cum prope ad annum octōgēsum prōsperā pervēnisset fōrtūnā, extrēmīs temporibus māgnū in odium pervēnit suōrum cīvium, prīmō quod cum Dēmāde dē urbe trādendā Antipatrō cōnsēnserat ēiusque cōnsiliō 20 Dēmosthenēs cum cēterīs, quī bene dē rē pūblicā meriti exīstīmābantur, populī scītō in exsilium erant expulsī. Neque in eō sōlum offenderat, quod patriae male cōsuluerat, sed etiam quod amīcitiae fidem nōn praestiterat. Namque auctus adiūtusque ā Dēmosthene eum quem 25 tenēbat ascenderat gradum, cum adversus Charētem eum subōrnāret; ab eōdem in iūdiciīs, cum capitī causam dīceret, dēfēnsus aliquotiēns, liberātus discesserat. Hunc

nōn sōlum in pēculis nōn dēfendit, sed etiam prōdidit. Concidit autem māximē ūnō crīmine, quod, cum apud eum summum esset imperium populi iūssū et Nīcānorem, Cassandrī praefectum, īnsidiārī Pīraeō ā Dercylō monērētur idemque postulāret ut prōvidēret nē commeātibus cīvītās prīvārētur, huic audiente populō Phōciōn negāvit esse pēculum sēque ēius reī obsidem fore pollicitus est. Neque ita multō post Nīcānōr Pīraeō est potītus. Ad quem recuperandum cum populus armātus concurrisset, ille nōn modo nēminem ad arma vocāvit, sed nē armātīs quidem praeesse voluit.

III. Erant eō tempore Athēnīs duae factiōnēs, quārum ūna populī causam agēbat, altera optimātium. In hāc erat Phōciōn et Dēmētrius Phalēreus. Hārum utraque Mace-donum patrōciniī ūtēbātur; nam populārēs Polyperchontī favēbant, optimātēs cum Cassandrō sentiēbant. Interim ā Polyperchonte Cassandrus Macedoniā pulsus est. Quō factō populus superior factus statim ducēs adversāiae factiōnis capitīs damnātōs patriā prōpulit, in eīs Phōciō-nem et Dēmētrium Phalēreum, dēque eā rē lēgātōs ad Polyperchontem mīsit, quī ab eō peterent ut sua dēcrēta cōnfīrmāret. Hūc eōdem profectus est Phōciōn. Quō ut vēnit, causam apud Philippum rēgem verbō, rē ipsā quidem apud Polyperchontem iūssus est dīcere; namque is tum rēgis rēbus praeerat. Hīc ab Agnōne accūsātūs, quod Pīraeum Nīcānōrī prōdidisset, ex cōnsiliī sententiā in custōdiam coniectus Athēnās dēductus est, ut ibi dē eō lēgībus fieret iūdīcīum.

IV. Hūc ut pērventum est, cum propter aētātem pedi-bus iam nōn valēret vehiculōque portārētur, māgnī con-cursūs sunt factī, cum aliī, reminīscētēs veteris fāmae, aētātis miserērentur, plūrimī vērō irā exacuerentur propter

prōditionis suspicōnem māximēque quod aduersus populi
commoda in senectūte steterat. Quā rē nē perōrandī
quidem eī data est facultās dīcentī causam in iūdiciō;
lēgitimīs quibusdam cōflectīs damnātus trāditus est ūn-
5 decimvirīs, quibus ad supplicium mōre Athēniēnsium
pūblicē damnātī trādi solent. Hīc cum ad mortem dūce-
rētur, obvius eī fuit Euphilētus, quō familiāriter fuerat
ūsus. Is cum lacrimāns dixisset “Ō quam indīgna per-
peteris, Phōciōn!” huic ille “At nōn inopīnāta,” in-
10 quit; “hunc enim exitum plēriique clārī virī habuērunt
Athēniēnsēs.” In hōc tantum fuit odium multitūdinis, ut
nēmō ausus sit eum līber sepelīre. Itaque ā servīs
sepultus est.

XX. TĪMOLEŌN.

I. Tīmoleōn Corinthius. Sine dubiō māgnus omnium iūdiciō hīc vir exstitit. Namque huic ūnī contigit, quod nēsciō an nullī, ut et patriam, in quā erat nātus, oppres-sam ā tyrannō liberāret, et ā Syrācūsānīs, quibus auxiliō erat missus, iam inveterātam servitūtem dēpelleret tōtam- 5 que Siciliam, multōs annōs bellō vēxātam ā barbarīsque oppressam, suō adventū in prīstīnum restitueret. Sed in hīs rēbus nōn simplicī fōrtūnā cōnflictātus est et, id quod difficilius putātur, multō sapientius tulit secundam quam adversam fōrtūnam. Nam cum frāter ēius Tīmophanēs, 10 dux ā Corinthiīs dēlēctus, tyrannidem per mīlitēs mercen-nāriōs occupāset particepsque rēgnī ipse posset esse, tantum āfuit ā societāte sceleris, ut antetulerit cīvium suōrum lībērtātem frātris salūtī et pārēre lēgibūs quam imperāre patriae satius dūxerit. Hāc mente per harū- 15 spicem commūnēmque adfīnem, cuī soror ex eīsdem parentibus nāta nūpta erat, frātrem tyrannum interficiendū cūrāvit. Ipse nōn modo manūs nōn attulit, sed nē aspicere quidem frāternum sanguinem voluit. Nam dum rēs cōnficerēt, procul in praesidiō fuit, nē quis satelles 20 posset succurrere.

Hōc praeclārissimum ēius factum nōn parī modō probātum est ab omnibus; nōnnullī enim laesam ab eō pietātem putābant et invidiā laudem virtūtis obterēbant. Māter vērō post id factum neque domum ad sē filium 25 admīsit neque aspēxit, quīn eum frātricīdam impiumque dētestāns compellāret. Quibus rēbus ille adeō est com-

mōtus, ut nōnnumquam vītae fīnem facere voluerit atque ex ingrātōrum hominum cōspectū morte dēcēdere.

II. Interim Diōne Syrācūsīs interfectō Dionysius rūrsus Syrācūsārum potītus est. Cūius adversārī opem ā Corinthiis petierunt ducemque, quō in bellō ūterentur, postulārunt. Hūc Timoleōn mīssus incrēdiblī fēlicitāte Dionysium tōtā Siciliā dēpulit. Cum interficere posset, nōluit tūtōque ut Corinthum perveniret effēcit, quod utrōrumque Dionysiōrum opibus Corinthiī saepe adiūti fuerant, cūius benignitātis memoriam volēbat extāre, eamque praeclāram vīctōriam dūcēbat in quā plūs esset clēmentiae quam crūdēlitātis; postrēmō ut nōn sōlum auribus acciperētur, sed etiam oculis cernerētur quem ex quantō rēgnō ad quam fōrtūnam dētulisset. Post Dionysii dēcessum cum Hicetā bellāvit, quī adversātus erat Dionysiō; quem nōn odiō tyrannidis dissēnsisse, sed cupiditāte indicīo fuit, quod ipse expulsō Dionysiō imperium dīmittere nōluit. Hōc superātō Timoleōn māximās cōpiās Carthāginiēnsium apud Crīnīsum flūmen fugāvit ac satis habēre coēgit, sī licēret Africam obtinēre, quī iam complūrēs annōs possēsiōnem Siciliae tenēbant. Cēpit etiam Māmercū, Ītalicum ducem, hominem bellīcōsum et potentem, quī tyrannōs adiūtum in Siciliā vēnerat.

III. Quibus rēbus cōfēctis cum propter diūturnitātem bellī nōn sōlum regiōnēs, sed etiam urbēs dēsertās vidēret, conquīsīvit quōs potuit, pīmum Siculōs, dein Corinthō arcessīvit colōnōs, quod ab eīs initiō Syrācūsae erant conditae. Cīvibus veteribus sua restituit, novīs bellō 30 vacuēfactās possēsiōnēs divīsit, urbium moenia disiecta fānaque dētēcta refēcit, cīvitātibus lēgēs libērtātemque reddidit; ex māximō bellō tantum ōtium tōtae īsulae

conciliāvit, ut hīc conditor urbium eārum, nōn illi qui initio dēdūixerant, vidērētur. Arcem Syrācūsīs, quam mūnierat Dionȳsius ad urbem obsidēdam, ā fundāmentīs disiēcit, cētera tyrannidis prōpūgnācula dēmōlītus est deditque operam, ut quam minimē multa vestīgia servi-
tūtis manērent. Cum tantīs esset opibus, ut etiam invitīs imperāre posset, tantum autem amōrem habēret omnium Siculōrum, ut nūllō recūsante rēgnū obtinēre licēret, māluit sē dīligī quam metuī. Itaque, cum pīmū potuit, imperium dēposuit ac privātū Syrācūsīs, quod reliquū
vitae fuit, vīxit. Neque vērō id imperitē fēcit; nam quod cēterī rēgēs imperiō potuērunt, hīc benevolentīa tenuit. Nūllus honōs huic dēfuit, neque posteā rēs ūlla Syrācūsīs gesta est pūblicē, dē quā prius sit dēcrētū
quam Timoleontis sententiā cōgnitā. Nūllīus umquam cōnsilium nōn modo antelātū, sed nē comparātū quidem est. Neque id magis ēius benevolentīa factū est quam prūdentīa.

IV. Hīc cum aetāte iam prōvēctus esset, sine ūllō morbō lūmina oculōrum āmīsit. Quam calamitātem ita
moderatē tulit, ut neque eum querentem quisquam audierit neque eō minus privātīs pūblicīsque rēbus interfuerit. Veniēbat autem in theātrum, cum ibi concilium populi habērētur, propter valētūdinē vēctus iūmentīs iūnctīs, atque ita dē vehiculō quae vidēbantur dīcēbat.
Neque hōc illī quisquam tribuēbat superbiae; nihil enim umquam neque īsolēns neque glōriōsum ex ōre ēius exiit. Qui quidem, cum suās laudēs audiret praedicārī,
numquam aliud dīxit quam sē in eā rē māximē dīs agere grātiās atque habēre, quod, cum Siciliam recreāre cōstituissent, tum sē potissimum ducem esse voluissent.
Nihil enim rērum hūmānārum sine deōrum nūmine gerī

putābat; itaque suae domī sacellum Automatiās cōnstituerat idque sāctissimē colēbat.

V. Ad hanc hominis excellentem bonitātem mirabilēs accesserant cāsūs; nam proelia māxima nātālī suō diē 5 fēcit omnia, quō factum est ut ēius diem nātālem fēstum habēret ūniversa Sicilia. Huic quīdam Laphystius, homō petulāns et ingrātus, vadimōnium cum vellet impōnere, quod cum illō sē lēge agere diceret, et complūrēs concurrisserent, quī procācītātem hominis manibus coercēre 10 cōnārentur, Tīmoleōn ḍrāvit hominēs nē id facerent.

Namque id ut Laphystiō et cuīvis licēret, sē māximōs labōrēs summaque adiisse pericula. Hanc enim speciem libērtātis esse, sī omnibus, quod quisque vellet, lēgibus experīrī licēret. Idem, cum quīdam Laphystiī similis, 15 nōmine Dēmaenetus, in cōntiōne populī dē rēbus gestis ēius dētrahere coepisset ac nōnnūlla inveherētur in Tīmoleonta, dīxit nunc dēmum sē vōtī esse damnātum; namque hōc ā dīs immortālibus semper precātum, ut tālem libērtātem restitueret Syrācūsānīs, in quā cuīvis 20 licēret dē quō vellet quod vellet impūne dīcere.

Hīc cum diem suprēmum obīset, pūblicē ā Syrācūsānīs in gymnasīō, quod Tīmoleontēum appellātur, tōtā celebrante Siciliā sepultus est.

XXI. DĒ RĒGIBUS.

I. Hī ferē fuērunt Graecae gentis ducēs quī memoriā dignī videantur, praeter rēgēs; namque eōs attingere nōluimus, quod omnium rēs gestae sēparātим sunt relātae. Neque tamen iī admodum sunt multī. Lacedaemonius autem Agēsilāus nōmine, nōn potestātē fuit rēx, sicut 5 cēterī Spartānī. Ex eīs vērō, quī dominātum imperiō tenuērunt, excellentissimī fuērunt, ut nōs iūdicāmus, Persārum Cȳrus et Dārēus, Hystaspī filius, quōrum uterque p̄ivātus virtūte rēgnū est adeptus. Prior hōrum apud Massagetās in proeliō cecidit, Dārēus senectūte diem 10 obiit suprēmū. Trēs sunt praetereā ēiusdem gentis: Xerxēs et duo Artaxerxae, Macrochīr cōgnōmine et Mnēmōn. Xerxī māximē est inlūstre, quod māximīs post hominū memoriam exercitibus terrā marīque bellū intulit Graeciae. At Macrochīr praeципuam habet laudem 15 amplissimae pulcherrimaeque corporis fōrmae, quam incrēdibilī ornāvit virtūte bellī; namque illō Persēs nēmō manū fuit fortior. Mnēmōn autem iūstitiae fāmā flōruit; nam cum mātris suae scelere āmīsisset uxōrem, tantum indulxit dolōrī, ut eum pietās vinceret. Ex his duo 20 eōdem nōmine morbō nātūrae dēbitum reddidērunt, tertius ab Artabānō praefectō ferrō interēmptus est.

II. Ex Macedonum autem gente duo multō cēterōs antecessērunt rērum gestārum glōriā: Philippus, Amyntae filius, et Alexander Māgnus. Hōrum alter Babylōne 25 morbō cōnsūmptus est, Philippus Aegiīs ā Pausaniā, cum spectātum lūdōs īret, iūxtā theātrum occīsus est. Unus

Epīrōtēs, Pyrrhus, quī cum populō Rōmānō bellāvit. Is cum Argōs oppidum oppūgnāret in Peloponnēsō, lapide ictus interiit. Unus item Siculus, Dionysius prior. Nam et manū fortis et bellī perītus fuit et, id quod in tyrannō 5 nōn facile reperītur, minimē libidinōsus, nōn luxuriōsus, nōn avārus, nūllius dēnique reī cupidus nisi singulāris perpetuīque imperiī ob eamque rem crūdēlis; nam dum id studuit mūnīre, nūllius pepercit vitae, quem ēius īsidiātōrem putāret. Hīc cum virtūte tyraṇnidem sibi peperisset, 10 māgnā retinuit fēlicitātē; māior enim annōs sexāgintā nātus dēcessit flōrente rēgnō. Neque in tam multīs annīs cūiusquam ex suā stirpe fūnus vidit, cum ex tribus uxōribus līberōs prōcreāset multīque eī nātī essent nepōtēs.

III. Fuērunt praetereā māgnī rēgēs ex amīcis Alexan- 15 drī Māgnī, quī post obitum ēius imperia cēpērunt, in eīs Antigonus et hūius filius Dēmētrius, Lysimachus, Seleucus, Ptolemaeus. Ex hīs Antigonus in proeliō, cum adversus Seleucum et Lysimachum dīmicāret, occīsus est. Parī lētō adfectus est Lysimachus ab Seleucō; namque socie- 20 tātē dissolutā bellum inter sē gessērunt. At Dēmētrius, cum filiam suam Seleucō in mātrimōnium dedisset neque eō magis fīda inter eōs amīcitia manēre potuisset, captus bellō in custōdiā sacer generī periit ā morbō. Neque ita multō post Seleucus ā Ptolemaeō Ceraunō dolō interfectus 25 est, quem ille ā patre expulsum Alexandrēā aliēnārum opum indigentem recēperat. Ipse autem Ptolemaeus, cum vīvus filiō rēgnūm trādidisset, ab illō eōdem vitā pīvātus dīcitur.

Dē quibus quoniam satis dictum putāmus, nōn incom- 30 modum vidētūr nōn praeterīre Hamilcarem et Hannibalem, quōs et animī māgnitūdine et calliditātē omnēs in Africā nātōs praeſtitisse cōnstat.

XXII. HAMILCAR.

I. Hamilcar, Hannibal's son, by birth Carthaginian, at first in the Punic war, but in the subsequent wars he became a general. When he first came to Sicily, he was not well received by the Sicilians, who were then under the command of Hieron. He had to fight his way through the Sicilian cities, and finally took Lilybaeum. After this he became a powerful general, and was able to defeat the Romans in several battles. He was a great general, and his name is still remembered in Sicily.

II. At the same time, the Romans were fighting against the Carthaginians in Sicily. They had a general named Catulus, who was a very brave and skillful general. He fought many battles against the Carthaginians, and was successful in most of them. He was a great general, and his name is still remembered in Sicily.

rārat rem pūblicam sē habentem cōgnōvit. Namque diūturnitāte externī malī tantum exārsit intestinum bellum, ut numquam in parī perīculō fuerit Carthāgō nisi cum dēlēta est. Prīmō mercennārii mīlitēs, quibus ad 5 versus Rōmānōs ūsī erant, dēscivērunt, quōrum numerus erat vīgintī mīlium. Iī tōtam abaliēnārunt Āfricam, ipsam Carthāginem oppūgnārunt. Quibus malīs adeō sunt Poenī perterriti, ut etiam auxilia ab Rōmānīs petierint; eaque impetrārunt. Sed extrēmō, cum prope iam ad 10 dēspērātiōnēm pervēnissent, Hamilcarem imperātōrem fēcērunt. Is nōn sōlum hostēs ā mūris Carthāginis remōvit, cum amplius centum mīlia facta essent armātōrum, sed etiam eō compulit, ut locōrum angustiī clausī plūrēs famē quam ferrō interīrent. Omnia oppida abaliēnāta, in 15 eis Uticam atque Hippōnem, valentissima tōtius Āfricae, restituit patriae. Neque eō fuit contentus, sed etiam fīnēs imperiī prōpāgāvit, tōtā Āfricā tantum ḍ̄tium redidit, ut nūllum in eā bellum vidērētur multī annīs fuisse.

20 III. Rēbus hīs ex sententiā perāctī fidentī animō atque īfestō Rōmānīs, quō facilius causam bellandī reperīret, effēcit ut imperātor cum exercitū in Hispāniā mitterētur, eōque sēcum dūxit filium Hannibalem annōrum novem. Erat praetereā cum eō adulēscēns inlūstris, 25 fōrmōsus, Hasdrubal, cuī ille fīliam suam in mātrimōnium dedit. Dē hōc ideō mentiōnēm fēcimus, quod Hamilcare occīsō ille exercitū praeſuit rēſque māgnās gessit et p̄ncip̄s largītiōne vetustōs pervertit mōrēs Carthāginiēnsium ēiusdemque post mortem Hannibal ab exercitū 30 accēpit imperium.

IV. At Hamilcar, posteāquam mare trānsiit in Hispāniāmque vēnit, māgnās rēs secundā gessit fōrtūnā;

māximās bellicōsissimāsque gentēs subēgit, equīs, armīs,
virīs, pecūniā tōtam locuplētāvit Africam. Hīc cum in
Italiā bellum īferre meditārētur, nōnō annō postquam
in Hispāniā vēnerat, in proeliō pūgnāns adversus Vettō-
nēs occīsus est. Hīius perpetuum odium ergā Rōmānōs 5
māximē concitāsse vidētur secundum bellum Poenicum;
namque Hannibal, fīlius ēius, adsiduīs patris obtestātiō-
nibus eō est perductus, ut interīre quam Rōmānōs nōn
experīrī māllēt.

XXIII. HANNIBAL.

I. Hannibal, Hamilcaris filius, Carthaginiensis. Si verum est, quod nemō dubitat, ut populus Rōmānus omnēs gentēs virtūte superārit, nōn est infitiandum Hannibalem tantō praestitisse ceterōs imperatōres prudētiā, quantō 5 populus Rōmānus antecēdat fortitūdine cūnctās natiōnēs; nam quotiēnscumque cum eō congressus est in Italiā, semper discessit superior. Quod nisi domī civium suōrum invidiā dēbilitātus esset, Rōmānōs vidētur superāre potuisse. Sed multōrum obtrectatiō dēvicit unius virtūtem.

10 II. Hic autem velut hēreditātē relīctum odium paternum ergā Rōmānōs sīc cōservāvit, ut prius animam quam id dēposuerit, quī quidem, cum patriā pulsus esset et alienārum opum indigēret, numquam dēstiterit animō bellāre cum Rōmānīs. Nam ut omittam Philippum, quem 15 absēns hostem reddidit Rōmānīs, omnium eīs temporibus potentissimus rēx Antiochus fuit. Hunc tantā cupiditātē incendit bellandī, ut usque ā rubrō mari arma cōnātus sit īferre Italiae. Ad quem cum lēgātī vēnissent Rōmānī, quī dē ēius voluntāte explōrārent darentque operam 20 cōsiliis clandestinīs ut Hannibalem in suspicōnem rēgī addūcerent, tamquam ab ipsīs corruptus alia atque anteā sentīret, neque id frūstrā fēcissent idque Hannibal compērisset sēque ab interiōribus cōsiliis sēgregārī vīdisset, tempore datō adiit ad rēgem, eīque cum multa dē fidē 25 suā et odiō in Rōmānōs commemorāset, hōc adiūnxit: “Pater meus,” inquit, “Hamilcar puerulō mē, utpote nōn amplius novem annōs nātō, in Hispāniā imperātor

proficisciens Carthagine Iovī optimō māximō hostiās immolāvit. Quae dīvīna rēs dum cōficiēbātur, quaeſīvit ā mē vellemne sēcum in caſtra proficiſcī. Id cum libenter accēpiſſem atque ab eō petere coepiſſem nē dubitāret dūcere, tum ille, ‘Faciam,’ inquit, ‘sī mihi fidem quam postulō dederis.’ Simul mē ad āram addūxit, apud quam ſacrificāre iñtituerat, eamque cēterīs remōtīs tenentem iūrāre iussit numquām mē in amīcitiā cum Rōmānīs fore. Id ego iūsiūrandum patri datum usque ad hanc aetātem ita cōſervāvī, ut nēminī dubium eſſe dēbeat, quīn reliquō tempore eādem mente ſim futūrus. Quā rē ſi quid amicē dē Rōmānīs cōgītābis, nōn imprūdenter fēceris, ſi mē cēlāris; cum quidem bellum parābis, tē ipsum frūſtrāberis, ſi nōn mē in eō p̄rīcipem posueris.”

III. Hāc igitur quā dīximus aetāte cum patre in Hispaniam profectus eſt, cūius post obitum, Hasdrubale imperātōre ſuffectō, equitatū omnī praefuit. Hōc quoque imperfectō exercitus ſummam imperiī ad eum dētulit. Id Carthāginem dēlātum pūblicē comprobātum eſt. Sīc Hannibal minor quīnque et vīgintī annīs nātus imperātōr factus proximō trienniō omnēs gentēs Hispaniae bellō subēgit, Saguntūm, foederātam cīvitātem, vī expūgnāvit, trēs exercitūs māximōs comparāvit. Ex hīs ūnum in Africam mīſit, alterum cum Hasdrubale frātre in Hispaniā reliquit, tertium in Italiam ſēcum dūxit. Ut saltum Pŷ renaeum trānsiit, quācumque iter fēcit, cum omnibus incolīs cōflīxit; nēminem niſi vīctuſ dīmīſit. Ad Alpēs posteā quam vēnit, quā Italiam ab Galliā ſēiungunt, quās nēmō umquam cum exercitū ante eum praeter Herculem Grāium trānsierat — quō factō is hodiē saltus Grāius appellātur — Alpicōs cōnantēs prohibēre trānsitū concīdit, loca patefēcit, itinera mūniit, effēcit ut eā elephantus

ōrnātus ire posset, quā anteā ūnus homō inermis vix poterat rēpere. Hāc cōpiās trādūxit in Italiamque per-vēnit.

IV. Cōnflixerat apud Rhodanum cum P. Cornēliō Scipiōne cōnsule eumque pepulerat. Cum hōc eōdem Clastidiī apud Padum dēcernit sauciumque inde ac fugātum dīmittit. Tertiō idem Scipiō cum conlēgā Ti. Longō apud Trebiam adversus eum vēnit. Cum eis manum cōseruit, utrōsque prōfligāvit. Inde per Ligurēs Appennīnum trānsiit, petēns Etrūriam. Hōc in itinere adeō gravī morbō adficitur oculōrum, ut posteā num-quam dextrō aequē bene ūsus sit. Quā valētūdine cum etiamnum premerētur lecticāque ferrētur, C. Flāminium cōsulem apud Trasumēnum cum exercitū īsidiīs cir-
cumventum occīdit, neque multō post C. Centenium praetōrem cum dēlēctā manū saltūs occupantem. Hinc in Apūliam pervēnit. Ibi obviam ei vēnērunt duo cōsulēs, C. Terentius et L. Aemilius. Utrīusque exercitū ūnō proeliō fugāvit, Paulum cōsulem occīdit et aliquot
praetereā cōsulārēs, in eis Cn. Servilium Geminum, quī superiōre annō fuerat cōsul.

V. Hāc pūgnā pūgnātā Rōmam profectus nūllō resiste[n]te in propīnquiis urbī mōntibus morātus est. Cum aliquot ibi diēs castra habuisset et Capuam reverterētur,
Q. Fabius Māximus, dictātor Rōmānus, in agrō Falernō ei sē obiēcit. Hic clausus locōrum angustiis noctū sine nūllō dētrimentō exercitūs sē expedīvit Fabiōque, callidissimō imperātōri, dedit verba; namque obductā nocte sarmenta in cornibus iuvencōrum dēligāta incendit ēius-
que generis multitūdinem māgnam dispālātam immisit. Quō repentinō visū obiectō tantum terrōrem iniēcit exercituī Rōmānōrum, ut ēgredi extrā vāllum nēmō sit ausus.

Hanc post rem gestam nōn ita multis diēbus M. Minucium Rūfum, magistrum equitum parī ac dictatōrem imperiō, dolō p̄ductum in proelium fugāvit. Ti. Semprōnium Gracchum, iterum cōsulem, in Lūcānīs absēns in īsidiās inductum sustulit. M. Claudium Marcellum, 5 quīnquiēns cōsulem, apud Venusiam parī modō interfēcit. Longum est omnia ēnumerāre proelia. Quā rē hōc ūnum satis erit dictum, ex quō intellegī possit quantus ille fuerit: quam diū in Ītaliā fuit, nēmō eī in aciē restitit, nēmō adversus eum post Cannēnsem pūgnam 10 in campō castra posuit.

VI. Hinc invīctus patriam dēfēnsum revocātus bellum gessit adversus P. Scīpiōnem, filium ēius Scīpiōnis quem ipse prīmō apud Rhodanum, iterum apud Padum, tertīo apud Trebiam fugārat. Cum hōc exhaustī iam patriae 15 facultatibus cupīvit impraesentiārum bellum compōnere, quō valentior posteā congrederētur. Inde conloquium convēnit, condicōnēs nōn convēnērunt. Post id factum paucīs diēbus apud Zamam cum eōdem cōnflīxit; pulsus — incrēdibile dictū — biduō et duābus noctibus Hadrū- 20 mētum pervēnit, quod abest ab Zamā circiter mīlia passuum trecenta. In hāc fugā Numidae, quī simul cum eō ex aciē excesserant, īsidiātī sunt eī, quōs nōn sōlum effūgit, sed etiam ipsōs oppressit. Hadrūmētī reliquōs ē fugā conlēgit, novīs dilēctibus paucīs diēbus multōs 25 contrāxit.

VII. Cum in apparandō ācerrimē esset occupātus, Carthāginiēnsēs bellum cum Rōmānīs composuērunt. Ille nihilō sētius exercituī posteā praefuit rēsque in Āfricā gessit usque ad P. Sulpiciū C. Aurēliū cōsulēs. His 30 enim magistratibus lēgātī Carthāginiēnsēs Rōmam vēnērunt, quī senatuī populōque Rōmānō grātiās agerent, quod

cum eis pācem fēcissent, ob eamque rem corōnā aureā
eōs dōnārent simulque peterent ut obsidēs eōrum Fre-
gellis essent captīvique redderentur. Hīs ex senātūs cō-
sultō respōnsum est: mūnus eōrum grātum acceptumque
5 esse; obsidēs, quō locō rogārent, futūrōs; captīvōs nōn
remissūrōs, quod Hannibalem, cūius operā susceptum
bellum foret, inimicissimum nōminī Rōmānō, etiamnum
cum imperiō apud exercitum habērent itemque frātrem
ēius Māgōnem. Hōc respōnsō Carthāginiēnsēs cōgnitō
10 Hannibalem domum et Māgōnem revocārunt. Hūc ut
rediit, rēx factus est, postquam imperātor fuerat annō
secundō et vīcēsimō — ut enim Rōmae cōsulēs, sīc Car-
thāgine quotannī annuī bīnī rēgēs creābantur. In eō
magistrātū parī diligentia sē Hannibal praebuit ac fuerat
15 in bellō. Namque effēcit ex novīs vectīgālibus nōn sōlum
ut esset pecūnia, quae Rōmānīs ex foedere penderētur,
sed etiam superesset, quae in aerāriō repōnerētur.
Deinde M. Claudiō L. Fūriō cōnsulibus Rōmā lēgātī Car-
thāginem vēnērunt. Hōs Hannibal ratus suī exposcendī
20 grātiā mīssōs, priusquam eīs senātus darētur, nāvem as-
cendit clam atque in Sīriam ad Antiochum perfūgit.
Hāc rē palam factā Poenī nāvēs duās, quae eum com-
prehenderent, sī possent cōsequī, mīserunt, bona ēius
pūblicārunt, domum ā fundāmentīs disiēcērunt, ipsum
25 exsulem iūdicārunt.

VIII. At Hannibal annō quartō postquam domō pro-
fūgerat, L. Cornēliō Q. Minuciō cōnsulibus, cum quīnque
nāvibus Āfricam accessit in fīnibus Cȳrēnaeōrum, sī fōrte
Carthāginiēnsēs ad bellum indūcere posset Antiochī spē
30 fidūciāque, cuī iam persuāserat ut cum exercitibus in
Ītaliā proficiscerētur. Hūc Māgōnem frātrem excīvit.
Id ubi Poenī rescīvērunt, Māgōnem eādem, quā frātrem,

absentem adfēcērunt poenā. Illi dēspērātis rēbus cum solvissent nāvēs ac vēla ventūs dedissent, Hannibal ad Antiochum pervēnit. Dē Māgōnis interitū duplex memoria prōdita est: namque alii naufragiō, aliī ā servulīs ipsius interfectum eum scriptum reliquērunt. Antiochus autem sī tam in gerendō bellō cōnsiliīs eius pārēre voluisset, quam in suscipiendō īstituerat, propius Tiberī quam Thermopylīs dē summā imperiī dīmicāset. Quem etsī multa stultē cōnārī vidēbat, tamen nūllā dēseruit in rē. Praefuit paucīs nāvibus, quās ex Syriā iūssus erat in Asiam dūcere, eīisque adversus Rhodiōrum classem in Pamphylīo mari cōnfluxit. In quō cum multitūdine adversāriōrum suī superārentur, ipse quō cornū rem gessit fuit superior.

IX. Antiochō fugātō verēns nē dēderētur, quod sine dubiō accidisset, sī suī fēcisset potestātem, Crētam ad Gortyniōs vēnit, ut ibi quō sē cōferret cōsiderāret. Vedit autem vir omnium callidissimus in māgnō sē fore periculō, nisi quid prōvidisset, propter avāritiam Crētēnsium; māgnam enim sēcum pecūniā portābat, dē quā sciēbat exīsse fāmam. Itaque capit tāle cōsilium. Amphorās complūrēs complet plumbō, summās operit aurō et argentō. Hās praesentibus pīncipibus dēpōnit in templō Diānae, simulāns sē suās fōrtūnās illōrum fideī crēdere. Hīs in errōrem inductī statuās aēneās, quās sēcum portābat, omnī suā pecūniā complet eāsque in prōpatulō domī abicit. Gortyniī templum māgnā cūrā custōdiunt, nōn tam ā cēterīs quam ab Hannibale, nē ille īscientibus eīs tolleret sua sēcumque dūceret.

X. Sīc cōservātīs suīs rēbus omnibus Poenus inlūsīs Crētēnsibus ad Prūsiā in Pontum pervēnit. Apud quem eōdem animō fuit ergā Italiam neque aliud quic-

quam ēgit quam rēgem armāvit et exacuit adversus Rōmānōs. Quem cum vidēret domesticis opibus minus esse rōbustum, conciliābat cēterōs rēgēs, adiungēbat bellicōsās natiōnēs. Dissidēbat ab eō Pergamēnus rēx Eumenēs, 5 Rōmānīs amīcissimus, bellumque inter eōs gerēbātur et marī et terrā; sed utrobīque Eumenēs plūs valēbat propter Rōmānōrum societātem. Quō magis cupiēbat eum Hannibal opprimī, quem sī remōvisset, faciliōra sibi cētera fore arbitrābātur. Ad hunc interficiendum tālem 10 iniit rationēm. Classe paucis diēbus erant dēcrētūrī. Superābātur nāvium multitūdine; dolō erat pūgnandum, cum pār nōn esset armīs. Imperāvit quam plūrimās venēnātās serpentēs vivās conligī eāsque in vāsa fīctilia conicī. Hārum cum effēcisset māgnam multitūdinem, 15 diē ipsō, quō factūrus erat nāvāle proelium, classiārīos convocat eīsque praecipit, omnēs ut in ūnam Eumenis rēgis concurrant nāvem, ā cēterīs tantum satis habeant sē dēfendere. Id illōs facile serpentium multitūdine cōsecūtūrōs. Rēx autem in quā nāvē veherētur, ut scīrent 20 sē factūrum; quem sī aut cēpissent aut interfēcissent, māgnō eīs pollicētur praemiō fore.

XI. Tālī cohortatiōne militum factā classis ab utrīsque in proelium dēdūcitur. Quārum aciē cōnstitūtā, prius quam sīgnūm pūgnae darētur, Hannibal, ut palam faceret 25 suīs quō locō Eumenēs esset, tabellārium in scaphā cum cādūceō mittit. Quī ubi ad nāvēs adversāriōrum pervēnit epistulamque ostendēns sē rēgem professus est quaerere, statim ad Eumenem dēductus est, quod nēmō dubitābat quīn aliquid dē pāce esset scriptū. Tabellārius ducis 30 nāvē dēclārātā suis eōdem, unde erat ēgressus, sē recēpit. At Eumenēs solūtā epistulā nihil in eā repperit nisi quae ad inrīdendum eum pertinērent. Cūius reī etsī causam

mīrābātur neque reperiēbat, tamen proelium statim committere nōn dubitāvit. Hōrum in concursū Bīthynī Hannibalis praeceptō ūniversī nāvem Eumenis adoriuntur. Quōrum vim rēx cum sustinēre nōn posset, fugā salūtem petiit, quam cōsecūtus nōn esset, nisi intrā sua praesidia sē recēpisset, quae in proximō lītore erant conlocāta. Reliquae Pergamēnae nāvēs cum adversāriōs premerent ācrius, repente in eās vāsa fīctilia, dē quibus suprā mentionēm fēcimus, conicī copta sunt. Quae iacta initiō rīsum pūgnantibus concitārunt, neque quā rē id fieret poterat intellegī. Postquam autem nāvēs suās opplētās cōnspēxerunt serpentibus, novā rē perterriti, cum quid potissimum vītārent nōn vidērent, puppēs vertērunt sēque ad sua castra nautica rettulērunt. Sīc Hannibal cōsiliō arma Pergamēnōrum superāvit, neque tum sōlum, sed saepe aliās pedestribus cōpiīs parī prūdentiā pepulit adversāriōs.

XII. Quae dum in Asiā geruntur, accidit cāsū ut lēgātī Prūsiae Rōmae apud T. Quīncium Flāminīnum cōnsulārem cēnārent, atque ibi dē Hannibale mentiōne factā ex eīs ūnus dīceret eum in Prūsiae rēgnō esse. Id posterō diē Flāminīnus senātuī dētulit. Patrēs cōscriptī, qui Hannibale vīvō numquam sē sine īnsidiīs futūrōs existimārent, lēgātōs in Bīthyniam mīsērunt, in eīs Flāminīnum, qui ab rēge peterent nē inimicissimum suum sēcum habēret sibique dēderet. Hīs Prūsia negārē ausus nōn est; illud recūsāvit, nē id ā sē fierī postulārent, quod adversus iūs hospitiī esset: ipsī, sī possent, comprehendērent; locum, ubi esset, facile inventūrōs. Hannibal enim ūnō locō sē tenēbat, in castellō, quod eī ā rēge datum erat mūnerī, idque sīc aedificārat, ut in omnibus partibus aedificiī exitūs habēret, scilicet verēns nē ūsū venīret quod accidit.

Hūc cum lēgātī Rōmānōrum vēniſſent ac multitūdine domum ēius circumdeſſent, puer ab iānuā prōſpiciēns Hannibalī dixit plūrēs praeter cōſuētūdinem armātōs appārēre. Quī imperāvit eī, ut omnēs forēs aedificiī cir-
cumīret ac properē sibi nūntiāret num eōdem modō undique obſidērētur. Puer cum celeriter, quid vidisſet, renūntiāſſet omnēſque exitūs occupatōs ostendisſet, sēnsit id nōn fōrtuitō factum, sed sē petī neque sibi diūtius vītam esse retinendam. Quam nē aliēnō arbitriō dimit-
teret, memor prīſtinārum virtūtum venēnum, quod ſemper ſēcum habēre cōſuērat, ſūmpſit.

XIII. Sīc vir fortissimus, multīs variīſque perfūnctus labōribus, annō adquiēvit ſeptuāgēsimō. Quibus cōſulibus interierit nōn convenit. Namque Atticus M. Claudiō
15 Marcellō Q. Fabiō Labeōne cōſulibus mortuum in annālī ſuō ſcripturn reliquit, at Polybius L. Aemiliō Paulō Cn. Baebiō Tamphilō, Sulpicius autem Blithō P. Cornēliō Cethēgō M. Baebiō Tamphilō. Atque hīc tantus vir tantisque bellī dīſtrictus nōn nihil temporis tribuit litterīſ.
20 Namque aliquot ēius librī ſunt, Graecō ſermōne cōflectī, in eīs ad Rhodiōs dē Cn. Manlii Volsōnis in Asiā rēbus gestīſ. Hūius bellī gesta multī memoriae prōdidērunt, ſed ex eīs duo, quī cum eō in caſtrī ſuērunt ſimulque vīxērunt, quam diū fōrtūna paſſa eſt, Silēnus et Sōſilus
25 Lacedaemonius. Atque hōc Sōſilō Hannibal litterārum Graecārum ūſus eſt doctōre.

Sed nōs tempus eſt hūius librī facere fīnem et Rōmānōrum explicāre imperātōrēs, quō facilius conlātī utrōrumque factī, quī virī praeferendī ſint poſſit iūdicāri.

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XXIV. CATō.

I. M. Catō, ortus mūnicipiō Tusculō, adulēscētulus, priusquam honōribus operam daret, versātus est in Sabīnīs, quod ibi hērēdium ā patre relictum habēbat. Inde hortatū L. Valeriī Flacci, quem in cōnsulatū cēnsūrāque habuit conlēgam, ut M. Perpenna cēnsōrius nārrāre solitus 5 est, Rōmam dēmigrāvit in forōque esse coepit. Prīnum stīpendium meruit annōrum decem septemque. Q. Fabiō M. Claudiō cōnsulibus tribūnus militum in Siciliā fuit. Inde ut rediit, castra secūtus est C. Claudiī Nerōnis, māgnīque opera ēius exīstīmāta est in proeliō apud Sē- 10 nam, quō cecidit Hasdrubal, frāter Hannibalī. Quaestor obtigit P. Africānō cōnsulī, cum quō nōn prō sortis necessitū line vīxit; namque ab eō perpetuā dissēnsit vīta. Aedilis plēbēi factus est cum C. Helviō. Praetor prōvinciam obtinuit Sardiniam, ex quā quaestor superiōre 15 tempore ex Africā dēcēdēns Q. Ennium poētam dē-dūxerat, quod nōn minōris aestimāmus quam quemlibet amplissimum Sardiniēnsem triumphum.

II. Cōnsulatū gessit cum L. Valeriō Flaccō. Sorte prōvinciam nactus Hispāniā citeriōrem, ex eā trium- 20

phum dēportāvit. Ibi cum diūtius morārētur, P. Scipiō Africānus cōsul iterum, cūius in priōre cōsulātū quaestor fuerat, voluit eum dē prōvinciā dēpellere et ipse eī succēdere; neque hōc per senātum efficere potuit, cum quidem Scipiō p̄incipātum in cīvitāte obtinēret, quod tum nōn potentiā, sed iūre rēs pūblica administrābātur. Quā ex rē īrātus senātū cōsulātū perāctō prīvātus in urbe mānsit. At Catō, cēnsor cum eōdem Flaccō factus, sevērē praefuit eī potestātī; nam et in complūrēs nōbilēs animadvertisit et multās rēs novās in ēdictum addidit, quā rē luxūria reprimerētur, quae iam tum incipiēbat pullulāre. Circiter annōs octōgintā, usque ad extrēmam aetātem ab adulēscētiā, rei pūblicae causā suspicere inimicitiās nōn dēstitut. A multīs temptātus, nōn modo nūllum dētrīmen-
tum existimātiōnis fēcit, sed quoad vixit virtūtum laude crēvit.

III. In omnibus rēbus singulārī fuit industriā; nam et agricola sollers et peritus iūris cōsultus et māgnus imperātor et probābilis ḍrātor et cupidissimus litterārum fuit. Quārum studium etsī senior adripuerat, tamen tantum prōgressum fēcīt, ut nōn facile reperiā possit neque dē Graecis neque dē Italicis rēbus, quod eī fuerit in cōgnitum. Ab adulēscētiā cōnfēcīt ḍrātiōnēs. Senex historiās scribere instituit. Eārum sunt libri septem.
25 Prīmus continet rēs gestās rēgum populī Rōmānī, secundus et tertius unde quaeque cīvitās orta sit Italica; ob quam rem omnēs Originēs vidētur appellāsse. In quartō autem bellum Poenicum est prīnum, in quīntō secundum. Atque haec omnia capitulātim sunt dicta.
30 Reliqua quoque bella parī modō persecūtus est usque ad praetūram Ser. Galbae, quī dīripuit Lūsitānōs; atque hōrum bellōrum ducēs nōn nōmināvit, sed sine nōminibus

rēs notāvit. In eīsdem exposuit quae in Ītaliā Hispāniis-
que vidērentur admiranda; in quibus multa industria et
diligentia compāret, nūlla doctrīna.

Hūius dē vitā et mōribus plūra in eō librō persecūtī
sumus, quem sēparātim dē eō fēcimus rogātū T. Pom- 5
pōnii Attici. Quā rē studiōsōs Catōnis ad illud volūmen
dēlēgāmus.

XXV. ATTICUS.

I. T. Pompōnius Atticus, ab origine ūltimā stirpis Rōmānae generātus, perpetuō ā māiōribus acceptam equestrem obtinuit dīgnitātem. Patre ūsus est dīligente et, ut tum erant tempora, dītī imprīmīsque studiōsō litterārum. Hīc, prout ipse amābat litterās, omnibus doctrīnīs quibus puerilis aetās impertirī dēbet filium ērudīvit. Erat autem in puerō praeter docilitātem ingenii summa suāvitās ūris atque vōcis, ut nōn sōlum celeriter acciperet quae trādēbantur, sed etiam excellenter prōnūntiāret.
10 Quā ex rē in pueritiā nōbilis inter aequālēs ferēbātur clāriusque exsplendēscēbat quam generōsī condiscipuli animō aequō ferre possent. Itaque incitābat omnēs studiō suō, quō in numerō fuērunt L. Torquātus, C. Marius filius, M. Cicerō; quōs cōnsuētudine suā sīc dēvinxit, ut
15 nēmō eis perpetuā vitā fuerit cārior.

II. Pater mātūrē dēcessit. Ipse adulēscēntulus prop̄ter adfīnitātem P. Sulpicii, qui tribūnus plēbēi interfectus est, nōn expers fuit illiū perīculi; namque Anicia, Pompōniī cōnsōbrīna, nūpserat Serviō, frātri Sulpicii. Itaque
20 interfectō Sulpiciō posteā quam vīdit Cinnānō tumultū cīvitātem esse perturbātam neque sibi darī facultātem prō dīgnitāte vivendī, quīn alterutram partem offenderet, dissociātis animīs cīvium, cum alii Sullānīs, aliī Cinnānīs favērent partibus, idōneum tempus ratus studiis
25 obsequendī suīs Athēnās sē contulit. Neque eō sētius adulēscēntem Marium hostem iūdicātum iūvit opibus suīs, cūiis fugam pecūniā sublevāvit. Ac nē illa peregrinātiō

dētrīmentum aliquod adferret reī familiārī, eōdem māgnam partem fōrtūnārum traiēcit suārum. Hīc ita vīxit, ut ūni-versis Athēnīēnsibus meritō esset cārissimus; nam praeter grātiam, quae iam in adulēscēntulō māgna erat, saepe suīs opibus inopiam eōrum pūblicam levāvit. Cum enim 5 versūram facere pūblicē necesse esset neque ēius condicōnem aequam habērent, semper sē interposuit, atque ita, ut neque ūsūram umquam ab eīs accēperit neque longius quam dictum esset dēbēre passus sit. Quod utrumque erat eīs salūtāre; nam neque indulgēndō in-veterāscere eōrum aes aliēnum patiēbātur neque multipli-candis ūsūris crēscere. Auxit hōc officium alia quoque liberālitàtē; nam ūniversōs frūmentō dōnāvit, ita ut singulīs sēnī modī trīticī darentur, quī modus mēnsūrae medimnus Athēnīs appellātur. 15

III. Hīc autem sīc sē gerēbat, ut commūnis īfīmīs, pār prīcipibūs vidērētur. Quō factum est ut huic omnēs honōrēs, quōs possent, pūblicē habērent cīvemque facere studērent; quō beneficiō ille ūtī nōluit. Quam diū adfuit, nē qua sibi statua pōnerētur restitit, absēns prohibēre nōn 20 potuit. Itaque aliquot ipsī et Phīdīiae locīs sānctissimīs posuērunt; hunc enim in omnī prōcūrātiōne reī pūblicae āctōrem auctōremque habēbant potissimum. Igitur prī-mū illud mūnus fōrtūnae, quod in eā urbe nātus est, in quā domicilium orbis terrārum esset imperii, ut eandem 25 et patriam habēret et domum; hōc specimen prūdentiae, quod, cum in eam sē cīvitātem contulisset, quae antīquī-tate, hūmānitāte doctrināque praestāret omnēs, ūnus eī fuit cārissimus.

IV. Hūc ex Asia Sulla dēcēdēns cum vēnisset, quam 30 diū ibi fuit, sēcum habuit Pompōnium, captus adulēscēntis et hūmānitāte et doctrinā. Sīc enim Graecē loquēbātur,

ut Athēnis nātus vidērētur; tanta autem suāvitās erat sermōnis Latīnī, ut appārēret in eō nātīvum quemdam lepōrem esse, nōn ascītum. Idem poēmata prōnūntiābat et Graecē et Latinē sīc, ut suprā nihil posset addi.
 5 Quibus rēbus factum est ut Sulla nusquam eum ab sē dīmitteret cuperetque sēcum dēdūcere. Cuī cum persuādēre temptāret, “Nōlī, ὄρō tē,” inquit Pompōnius, “adversum eōs mē velle dūcere, cum quibus nē contrā tē arma ferrem, Ἰταλiam reliquī.” At Sulla adulēscētis
 10 officiō conlaudātō omnia mūnera eī, quae Athēnīs accēperat, proficīscēns iussit dēferī.

Hic complūrēs annōs morātus, cum et reī familiārī tantum operaे daret, quantum nōn indīligēns dēbēret pater familiās, et omnia reliqua tempora aut litterīs aut
 15 Athēniēnsium reī pūblicae tribueret, nihilō minus amīcīs urbāna officia praestitit; nam et ad comitia eōrum ventītāvit et, sī qua rēs māior ācta est, nōn dēfuit. Sicut Cicerōnī in omnibus ēius perīculī singulārem fidem praebuit; cuī ex patriā fugientī sēstertiūm ducenta et
 20 quīnquāgintā mīlia dōnāvit. Tranquillātis autem rēbus Rōmānīs remigrāvit Rōmam, ut opīnor L. Cottā L. Torquātō cōnsulibus; quem discēdentem sīc ūniversa cīvitās Athēniēnsium prōsecūta est, ut lacrimīs dēsideriī futūrī dolōrem indicāret.

25 V. Habēbat avunculum Q. Caeciliūm, equitem Rōmānum, familiārem L. Lūcullī, dīvitem, difficillimā nātūrā; cūius sīc asperitātem veritus est, ut, quem nēmō ferre posset, hūiis sine offēnsiōne ad summam senectūtem retinuerit benevolentiam. Quō factō tulit pietatis frūctum. Caecilius enim moriēns testāmentō adoptāvit eum hērēdemque fēcit ex dōdrante; ex quā hērēditātē accēpit circiter centiēns sēstertium. Erat nūpta soror Atticī

Q. Tulliō Cicerōni, eāsque nūptiās M. Cicerō conciliārat, cum quō ā condiscipulātū vivēbat coniūnctissimē, multō etiam familiārius quam cum Quīntō; ut iūdicārī possit plūs in amīcitiā valēre similitūdinem mōrum quam adfīnitātem. Utēbātur autem intimē Q. Hortēnsiō, qui eīs 5 temporibus prīncipātum ēloquentiae tenēbat, ut intellegī nōn posset uter eum plūs diligenter, Cicerō an Hortēnsius et, id quod erat difficillimum, efficiēbat ut, inter quōs tantae laudis esset aemulātiō, nūlla intercēderet obtrec-tatiō essetque tālium virōrum copula. 10

VI. In rē pūblicā ita est versātus, ut semper optimārum partium et esset et exīstīmārētur, neque tamen sē cīvilibus fluctibus committeret, quod nōn magis eōs in suā potestāte exīstīmābat esse, qui sē hīs dedissent, quam quī maritimī iactārentur. Honōrēs nōn petiit, cum eī 15 patērent propter vel grātiam vel dignitātem; quod neque petī mōre māiōrum neque capī possent cōnservātis lēgi-bus in tam effūsīs ambitūs largītiōnibus neque gerī ē rē pūblicā sine perīculō corruptīs cīvitātis mōribus. Ad hastam pūblicam numquam accessit. Nūllius reī neque 20 praes neque manceps factus est. Nēminem neque suō nōmine neque subscribēns accūsāvit, in iūs dē suā rē numquam iit, iūdīcīum nūllum habuit. Multōrum cō-sulūm praetōrumque praefectūrās dēlātās sīc accēpit, ut nēminem in prōvinciam sit secūtus, honōre fuerit con- 25 tentus, reī familiāris dēspēxerit frūctum; qui nē cum Quīntō quidem Cicerōne voluerit ire in Asiam, cum apud eum lēgātī locum obtinēre posset. Nōn enim decēre sē arbitrābātur, cum praetūram gerere nōluisset, adseclam esse praetōris. Quā in rē nōn sōlum dīgnitātī serviēbat, 30 sed etiam tranquillitātī, cum suspicōnēs quoque vītāret crīminum. Quō fiēbat ut ēius observantia omnibus esset

cārior, cum eam officiō, nōn timōrī neque speī tribū vidērent.

VII. Incidit Caesariānum cīvile bellum. Cum habēret annōs circiter sexāgintā, ūsus est aetātis vacātiōne neque sē quōquam mōvit ex urbe. Quae amīcīs suīs opus fuerant ad Pompeīum proficiscentibus, omnia ex suā rē familiārī dedit, ipsum Pompeīum coniunctum nōn offendit. Nūllum ab eō habēbat ūrnāmentum, ut cēterī, quī per eum aut honōrēs aut dīvitīas cēperant; quōrum partim 10 invītissimī castra sunt secūtī, partim summā cum ēius offēnsiōne domī remānsērunt. Caesāri autem Atticī quiēs tantō opere fuit grāta, ut vīctor, cum prīvātīs pecūniās per epistulās imperāret, huic nōn sōlum molestus nōn fuerit, sed etiam sorōris filium et Q. Cicerōnem ex Pompeī pēi castrīs concesserit. Sīc vetere īstitūtō vitae effūgit nova perīcula.

VIII. Sēcūtum est illud. Occīsō Caesare cum rēs pūblica penes Brūtōs vidērētur esse et Cassium ac tōta cīvitās sē ad eōs convertisset, sīc M. Brūtō ūsus est, ut 20 nūllō ille adulēscēns aequālī familiārius quam hōc sene, neque sōlum eum prīcipem cōnsiliī habēret, sed etiam in convīctū. Excōgitātum est ā quibusdam, ut prīvātū aerārium Caesaris interfectōribus ab equitibus Rōmānīs cōnstituerētur. Id facile effīci posse arbitrātī sunt, sī 25 prīcipēs ēius ūrdinis pecūniās contulissent. Itaque appellātus est ā C. Flāviō, Brūtī familiārī, Atticus, ut ēius reī prīnceps esse velle.

At ille, quī officia amīcīs praestanda sine factiōne exīstīmāret semperque ā tālibus sē cōsiliīs remōvisset, 30 respondit: sī quid Brūtus dē suīs facultātībus ūtī voluisset, ūsūrum, quantum eae paterentur, sē neque cum quōquam dē eā rē conlocūtūrum neque coitūrum. Sīc

ille cōsēnsiōnis globus hūius ūnius dissēnsiōne disiectus est. Neque multō post superior esse coepit Antōnius, ita ut Brūtus et Cassius omīssā cūrā prōvinciārum, quae eīs dicis causā datae erant ā cōnsole, dēspērātīs rēbus in exsilium profic̄serentur. Atticus, quī pecūniā simul 5 cum cēterīs cōferre nōluerat flōrentī illi partī, abiectō Brūtō Italiāque cēdēntī sēstertiūm centum mīlia mūnerī mīsit. Eīdem in Epīrō absēns trecenta iussit darī, neque eō magis potentī adūlātus est Antōniō neque dēspērātōs reliquit.

10

IX. Secūtum est bellum gestum apud Mutinam. In quō sī tantum eum prūdentem dicam, minus quam dēbeam praedicem, cum ille potius dīvīnus fuerit, sī dīvīnātiō appellanda est perpetua nātūralis bonitās, quae nūllīs cāsibus agitātur neque minuitur. Hostis Antōnius 15 iūdicātus Italiā cesserat; spēs restituendī nūlla erat. Nōn sōlum inimīcī, quī tum erant potentissimī et plūrimī, sed etiam quī adversāriis ēius sē vēnditābant et in eō laedendō aliquam cōnsecūtūrōs spērābant commoditātem, Antōniī familiārēs īsequēbantur, uxōrem Fulviām omnībus 20 rēbus spoliāre cupiēbant, liberōs etiam extingue re parābant. Atticus, cum Cicerōnis intimā familiāritātē ūterētūr, amīcissimus esset Brūtō, nōn modo nihil eīs indulſit ad Antōniū violandum, sed ē contrāriō familiārēs ēius ex urbe profugientēs, quantum potuit, tēxit, quibus rēbus 25 indiguērunt, adiūvit. Pūbliō vērō Volumniō ea tribuit, ut plūra ā parente profic̄scī nōn potuerint. Ipsī autem Fulviāe, cum litibus distinērētūr māgnīsque terrōribus vēxārētūr, tantā diligētiā officiū suūm̄ praestitit, ut nūllum illa stiterit vadimōniūm sine Atticō, Atticus 30 spōnsor omnīum rērum fuerit. Quīn etiam, cum illa fundūm secundā fōrtūnā ēmisset in diem neque post

calamitatem versuram facere potuisse, ille se interposuit pecuniamque sine faenore sineque ullâ stipulatiōne crēdit, māximum existimāns quaestum, memorem grātumque cōgnōscī, simulque aperiēns se nōn fōrtūnae, sed homini-
bus solēre esse amīcum.

Quae cum faciebat, nēmō eum temporis causā facere poterat existimāre; nēminī enim in opīniōnem veniēbat Antōnium rērum potitūrum. Sed sēnsus ēius ā nōnnūllis optimātibus reprehendēbātur, quod parum ūdisse malōs 10 cīvēs vidērētur. Ille autem, suī iūdiciī, potius quid se facere pār esset intuēbātur quam quid alii laudātūri forent.

X. Conversa subitō fōrtūna est. Ut Antōnīus rediit in Ītaliā, nēmō nōn māgnō in periculō Atticum putārat 15 propter intimam familiāritātem Cicerōnis et Brūti. Itaque ad adventum imperātorum dē forō dēcesserat, timēns prōscriptiōnem, latēbatque apud P. Volumnium, cuī, ut ostendimus, paulō ante opem tulerat — tanta varietās eis temporibus fuit fōrtūnae, ut modo hī, modo illi in 20 summō essent aut fastigiō aut periculō — habēbatque sēcum Q. Gellium Cānum, aequālem simillimumque suī. Hōc quoque Atticī bonitatis exemplum, quod cum eō, quem puerum in lūdō cōgnōrat, adeō coniunctē vīxit, ut ad extrēmam aetātem amīctia eōrum crēverit. Antōnīus 25 autem, etsī tantō odio ferēbātur in Cicerōnem, ut nōn sōlum eī, sed etiam omnibus ēius amīcīs esset inimīcus eōsque vellet prōscribere multis hortantibus, tamen Atticī memor fuit officiī et eī, cum requīsisset ubinam esset, suā manū scripsit, nē timēret statimque ad se venīret: 30 se eum et ēius causā Cānum dē prōscriptōrum numerō exēmissee. Ac nē quod periculum incideret, quod noctū fīebat, praesidium eī mīsit. Sīc Atticus in summō timōre

nōn sōlum sibi, sed etiam eī quem cārissimum habēbat praesidiō fuit, ut appārēret nūllam sēiūnctam sibi ab eō velle fōrtūnam. Quod sī gubernātor praecipuā laude effertur, quī nāvem ex hieme marīque scopulōsō servat, cūr nōn singulāris ēius exīstīmētur prūdentia, quī ex tot tamque 5 gravibus procellīs cīvīlibus ad incolumitātem pervēnit?

XI. Quibus ex malīs ut sē ēmersit, nihil aliud ēgit quam ut quam plūrimīs, quibus rēbus posset, esset auxiliō. Cum prōscrīptōs praemiīs imperātōrum vulgus conquīreret, nēmō in Ēpīrum vēnit, cuī rēs ūlla dēfuerit, nēminī nōn 10 ibi perpetuō manendī potestās facta est; quīn etiam post proelium Philippēnse interitumque C. Cassī et M. Brūtī L. Iūliū Mōcillam praetōrium et filium ēius Aulumque Torquātum cēterōsque parī fōrtūnā perculsōs īstituit tuēri atque ex Ēpīrō eīs omnia Samothrāciam supportārī 15 iussit. Difficile est omnia persecūti et nōn necessārium. Illud ūnum intellegī volumus, illīus liberālitātem neque temporāriam neque callidam fuisse. Id ex ipsīs rēbus ac temporib⁹ iūdicārī potest, quod nōn flōrentibus sē vēnditāvit, sed adflīctis semper succurrit: quī quidem 20 Serviliām, Brūtī mātrem, nōn minus post mortem ēius quam flōrentem coluerit. Sīc liberālitāte ūtēns nūllās imīcītiās gessit, quod neque laedēbat quemquam neque, sī quam iniūriā accēperat, nōn mālēbat oblīvīscī quam ulcīscī. Idem immortālī memoriā percepta retinēbat 25 beneficia; quae autem ipse tribuerat, tam diū meminerat, quoad ille grātus erat quī accēperat. Itaque hīc fēcit ut vērē dictum videātur:

Suī cūique mōrēs fīngunt fōrtūnam hōminibus.

Neque tamen ille prius fōrtūnam quam sē ipse finxit, quī 30 cāvit nē quā in rē iūre plecterētur.

XII. His igitur rēbus effēcit ut M. Vipsānius Agrippa, intimā familiāritāte coniūnctus adulēscētī Caesarī, cum propter suam grātiā et Caesaris potentiam nūllius condicōnis nōn habēret potestātem, potissimum ēius dēligeret adfīnitātem praeoptāretque equitis Rōmānī filiam generōsārum nūptiās. Atque hārum nūptiārum conciliātor fuit — nōn est enim cēlandum — M. Antōnius, triumvirūm rei pūblicae cōnstituendae. Cūius grātiā cum augēre possesiōnēs posset suās, tantum āfuit ā cupiditāte pecūniae, ut nūllā in rē ūsus sit eā nisi in dēprecandīs amīcōrum aut periculīs aut incommodīs.

Quod quidem sub ipsā prōscriptiōne perinlūstre fuit. Nam cum L. Saufēi equitis Rōmānī, aequālis suī, qui complūrēs annōs studiō ductus philosophiae habitābat 15 Athēnīs habēbatque in Ītaliā pretiōsās possesiōnēs, trēsvirī bona vēndidissent cōnsuētūdine eā quā tum rēs gerēbantur, Atticī labōre atque industriā factum est ut ēodem nūntiō Saufēius fieret certior sē patrimōnium āmīsisse et recuperāsse. Īdem L. Iūlium Calidum, quem 20 post Lūcrētī Catullique mortem multō ēlegantissimum poētam nostram tulisse aetātem vērē videor posse contendere, neque minus virum bonum optimisque artibus ērudītum, post prōscriptiōnem equitum propter māgnās ēius Africānās possesiōnēs in prōscriptōrum numerum ā 25 P. Volumniō, praefectō fabrūm Antōniī, absentem relātum expedivit. Quod in praesentī utrum eī labōriōsius an glōriōsius fuerit, difficile est iūdicāre, quod in eōrum periculīs nōn secus absentēs quam praesentēs amīcōs Atticō esse cūrae cōgnitum est.

30 XIII. Neque vērō ille minus bonus pater familiās habitus est quam cīvis; nam cum esset pecūniōsus, nēmō illō minus fuit emāx, minus aedificātor. Neque tamen

nōn imprīmīs bene habitāvit omnibusque optimis rēbus ūsus est; nam domum habuit in colle Quirinālī Tamphiliānam, ab avunculō hērēditāte relictam, cūius amoenitās nōn aedificiō, sed silvā cōnstābat — ipsum enim tēctum antiquitus cōstitūtum plūs salis quam sūmptūs habēbat ; — in quō nihil commūtāvit, nisi sī quid vetustātē coāctus est. Usus est familiā, sī ūtilitātē iūdicandum est, optimā ; sī fōrmā, vix mediocrī. Namque in eā erant puerī literatissimī, anāgnōstae optimī et plūrimī librāriī, ut nē pedisequus quidem quisquam esset quī nōn utrumque 10 hōrum pulchrē facere posset ; parī modō artificēs cēterī, quōs cultus domesticus dēsiderat, apprīmē bonī. Neque tamen hōrum quemquam nisi domī nātum domīque factum habuit ; quod est sīgnūm nōn sōlum continentiae, sed etiam dīlignantiae. Nam et nōn intemperanter con- 15 cupīscere, quod ā plūrimīs videās, continentis dēbet dūcī, et potius industriā quam pretiō parāre nōn mediocris est diligentiae. Elegāns, nōn māgnificus, splendidus, nōn sūmptuōsus ; omnisque diligentia munditiam, nōn adfluentiam adfectābat. Supellex modica, nōn multa, ut in 20 neutram partem cōnspicī posset.

Nec praeterībō, quamquam nōnnūllīs leve vīsum irī putem, cum imprīmī lautus esset eques Rōmānus et nōn parum liberāliter domum suam omnium ūrdinum hominēs invitāret, nōn amplius quam terna mīlia peraequē in 25 singulōs mēnsēs ex ephēmeride eum expēnsum sūmptuī ferre solitum. Atque hōc nōn audītum, sed cōgnitum praedicāmus ; saepe enim propter familiāritātem domēticis rēbus interfuius.

XIV. Nēmō in convīviō ēius aliud acroāma audīvit 30 quam anāgnōstēn, quod nōs quidem iūcundissimum arbitrāmur ; neque umquam sine aliquā lēctiōne apud eum

cēnātum est, ut nōn minus animō quam ventre convivae dēlectārentur. Namque eōs vocābat, quōrum mōrēs ā suis nōn abhorrērent. Cum tanta pecūniae facta esset accessiō, nihil dē cottidiānō cultū mūtāvit, nihil dē vitae cōnsuētūdine, tantāque ūsus est moderatiōne, ut neque in sēstertiō viciēns, quod ā patre accēperat, parum sē splendidē gesserit neque in sēstertiō centiēns adfluentius vixerit, quam instituerat, parique fastīgiō steterit in utrāque fōrtūnā. Nūllōs habuit hortōs, nūllam suburbānam aut maritimam sūmptuōsam villam, neque in Ītaliā, praeter Arrētīnum et Nōmentānum, rūsticum praedium, omnisque ēius pecūniae redditus cōnstābat in Ēpirōticīs et urbānis possessiōnibus. Ex quō cōgnoscī potest ūsum eum pecūniae nōn māgnitūdine, sed ratiōne metū solitum.

XV. Mendācium neque dicēbat neque patī poterat. Itaque ēius comitās nōn sine sevēritāte erat neque gravitās sine facilitāte, ut difficile esset intellectū utrum eum amicī magis verērentur an amārent. Quidquid rogābātur, religiōsē prōmittēbat, quod nōn liberālēs, sed levēs arbitrābātur pollicēri quod praestāre nōn possent. Idem in tenendō quod semel adnūisset tantā erat cūrā, ut nōn mandātam, sed suam rem vidērētur agere. Numquam susceptī negōtiī eum pertaesum est; suam enim existimātiōnem in eā rē agī putābat, quā nihil habēbat cārius. Quō fiēbat ut omnia Cicerōnum, M. Catōnis, Q. Hortēnsiī, A. Torquāti, multōrum praetereā equitum Rōmānōrum negōtia prōcūrāret. Ex quō iūdicāri potest nōn inertia, sed iūdiciō fūgisse reī pūblicae prōcuratiōnem.

XVI. Hūmānitatis vērō nūllum adferre māius testimōnium possum, quam quod adulēscēns idem senī Sullae fuit iūcundissimus, senex adulēscentī M. Brūtō, cum aequālibus autem suis Q. Hortēnsiō et M. Cicerōne sīc vixit, ut

iūdicāre difficile sit cuī aetātī fuerit aptissimus. Quamquam eum praecipue dilēxit Cicerō, ut nē frāter quidem eī Quintus cārior fuerit aut familiārior. Eī reī sunt indiciō praeter eōs librōs in quibus dē eō facit mentiōnem, quī in vulgus sunt ēditī, sēdecim volūmina, epistulārum, ab cōsulātū ēius usque ad extrēmum tempus ad Atticum mīssārum; quae quī legat, nōn multum dēsideret historiam contextam eōrum temporum. Sīc enim omnia dē studiis prīcipum, vitiis ducum, mūtatiōnibus reī pūblicae perscripta sunt, ut nihil in eīs nōn appāreat et facile exīstīmārī possit prūdentiam quōdam modo esse dīvīnatiōnem. Nōn enim Cicerō ea sōlum, quae vīvō sē accidērunt, futūra praedīxit, sed etiam, quae nunc ūsū veniunt, cecinit ut vātēs.

XVII. Dē pietāte autem Atticī quid plūra commēmorē? Cum hōc ipsum vērē glōriantem audierim in fūnere mātris suae, quam extulit annōrum nōnāgintā, cum ipse esset septem et sexāgintā, sē numquam cum mātre in grātiā redisse, numquam cum sorōre fuisse in simultāte, quam prope aequālem habēbat. Quod est 15 sīgnūm aut nūllam umquam inter eōs querimōniam intercessisse, aut hunc eā fuisse in suōs indulgentiā, ut, quōs amāre dēbēret, irāscī eīs nefās dūceret. Neque id fēcit nātūrā sōlum, quamquam omnēs eī pārēmus, sed etiam doctrinā; nam prīcipum philosophōrum ita per- 25 cepta habuit praecepta, ut eīs ad vītam agendam, nōn ad ostentatiōnem ūterētur.

XVIII. Mōris etiam māiōrum summus imitātor fuit antīquitatisque amātor, quam adeō diligenter habuit cōgnitam, ut eam tōtam in eō volūmine exposuerit, quō 30 magistrātūs ūordināvit. Nūlla enim lēx neque pāx neque bellum neque rēs inlūstris est populī Rōmānī, quae nōn

in eō suō tempore sit nōtāta, et, quod difficillimum fuit, sīc familiārum orīginem subtexuit, ut ex eō clārōrum virōrum propāginēs possimus cōgnōscere. Fēcit hōc idem sēparātim in aliis librīs, ut M. Brūtī rogātū Iūniām 5 familiam ā stirpe ad hanc aetātem ūrdine ēnumerāverit, notāns quis ā quō ortus quōs honōrēs quibusque temporib⁹ cēpisset; parī modō Marcellī Claudiī Marcellōrum, Scīpiōnis Cornēlii et Fabiī Māximī Fabiōrum et Aemiliōrum. Quibus librīs nihil potest esse dulcius eīs qui 10 aliquam cupiditātem habent nōtitiae clārōrum virōrum. Attigit poēticē quoque, crēdimus, nē ēius expers esset suāvitātis. Namque versibus dē eīs qui honōre rērumque gestārum amplitūdine cēterōs populi Rōmānī praestitērunt exposuit ita, ut sub singulōrum imāginibus facta magis- 15 trātūsque eōrum nōn amplius quaternīs quīnīsve versibus dēscrīpserit; quod vix crēdendum sit tantās rēs tam breviter potuisse dēclārāri. Est etiam ūnus liber Graecē cōflectus, dē cōnsulātū Cicerōnis.

XIX. Haec hāctenus Atticō vivō ēdita ā nōbīs sunt.
20 Nunc, quoniam fōrtūna nōs superstītēs eī esse voluit, reliqua persequēmur et, quantum potuerimus, rērum exemplīs lēctōrēs docēbimus, sīcūt suprā significāvimus, suōs cuīque mōrēs plērumque conciliāre fōrtūnam. Namque hīc contentus ūrdine equestri, quō erat ortus, in adfini-
25 tātem pervēnit imperātōris, Dīvī filii, cum iam ante familiāritātem ēius esset cōsecūtus nūllā aliā rē quam ēlegantia vītae, quā cēterōs cēperat p̄ncipēs cīvitātis dīgnitātē parī, fōrtūnā humiliōrēs. Tanta enim prō-
speritās Caesarem est cōsecūta, ut nihil eī nōn tribuerit
30 fōrtūna quod cuīquam ante dētulerat, et conciliārit, quod nēmō adhūc cīvis Rōmānus quīvit cōsequī. Nāta est autem Atticō neptis ex Agrippā, cuī virginem filiam con-

locārat. Hanc Caesar vix anniculam Ti. Claudiō Nerōni, Drūsillā nātō, privignō suō, dēspondit; quae coniunctiō necessitūdinem eōrum sānxit, familiāritātem reddidit frequentiōrem.

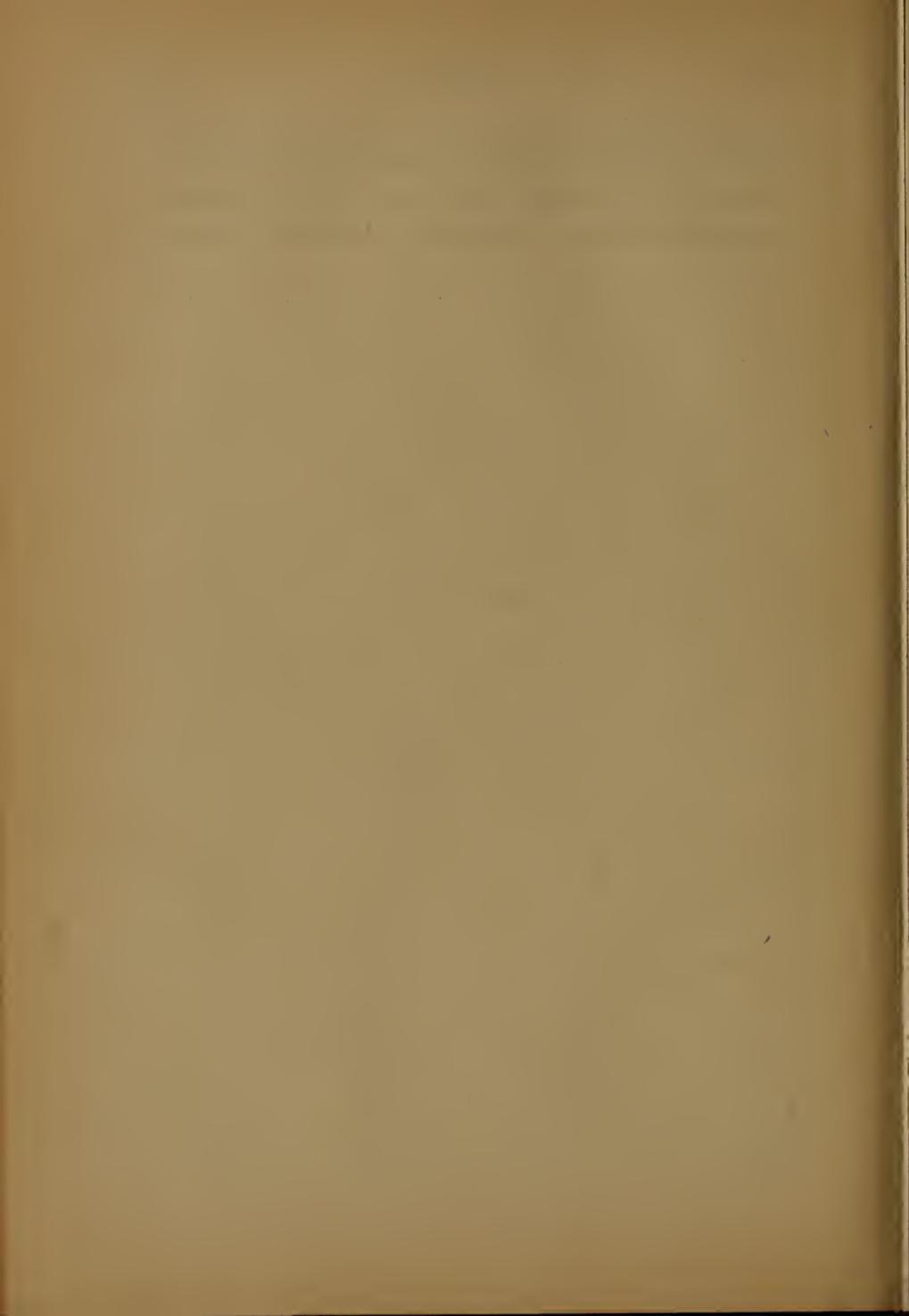
XX. Quamquam ante haec spōnsālia nōn sōlum, cum ab urbe abesset, numquam ad suōrum quemquam litterās mīsit, quīn Atticō scriberet quid ageret, imprīmīs quid legeret quibusque in locīs et quam diū esset morātūrus, sed etiam, cum esset in urbe et propter īfīnitās suās occupatiōnēs minus saepe quam vellet Atticō fruerētur, nūllus diēs temerē intercessit quō nōn ad eum scriberet, cum modo aliquid dē antīquitāte ab eō requīreret, modo aliquam quaestiōnem poēticam eī pōpōneret, interdum iocāns ēius verbōsiōrēs ēliceret epistulās. Ex quō accidit, cum aedis Iovis Feretriī in Capitōliō, ab Rōmulō cōstitūta, vetustāte atque incūriā dētēcta prōlāberētur, ut Atticī admonitū Caesar eam reficiendam cūrāret. Neque vērō ā M. Antōniō minus absēns litterīs colēbātur, adeō ut accūrātē ille ex ūltimīs terrīs quid ageret cūrae sibi habēret certiōrem facere Atticum. Hōc quāle sit, facilius exīstīmābit is quī iūdicāre poterit quantae sit sapientiae eōrum retinēre ūsum benevolentiamque, inter quōs māximārum rērum nōn sōlum aemulātiō, sed obtrectatiō tanta intercēdēbat, quantam fuit necesse inter Caesarem atque Antōnium, cum sē uterque pīncipem nōn sōlum urbis Rōmae, sed orbis terrārum esse cuperet.

XXI. Tālī modō cum septem et septuāgintā annōs complēsset atque ad extrēmā senectūtem nōn minus dīgnitāte quam grātiā fōrtūnāque crēvisset — multās enim hērēditātes nūllā aliā rē quam bonitāte cōsecūtus est — tantāque prōsperitāte ūsus esset valētūdinis, ut annīs trīgintā medicīnā nōn indiguisset, nactus est morbum,

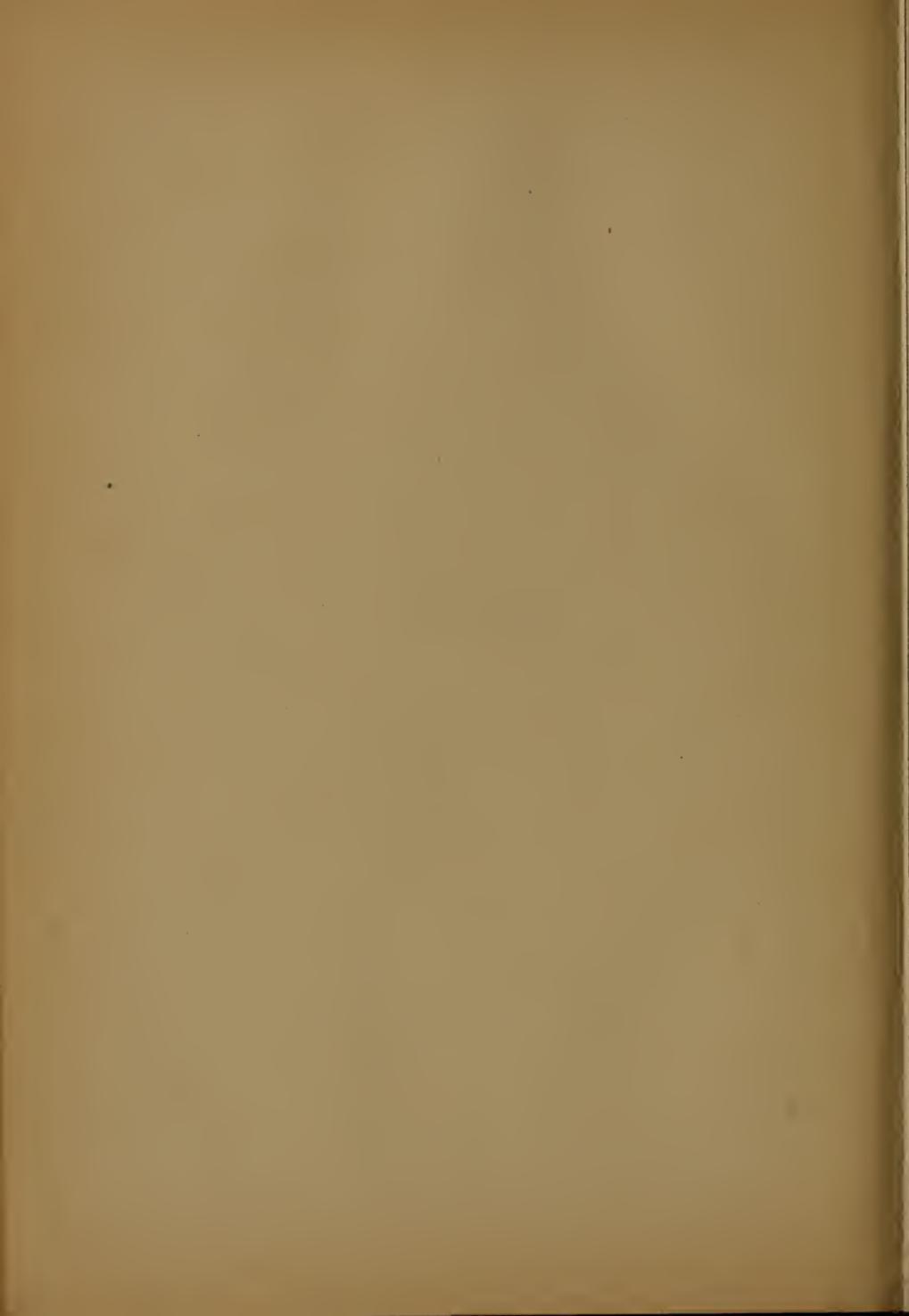
quem initio et ipse et medicī contempsērunt; nam putārunt esse tēnesmon, cuī remedia celeria faciliaque prōpōnēbantur. In hōc cum trēs mēnsēs sine ullis dolōribus, praeterquam quōs ex cūrātiōne capiēbat, cōnsūmpsisset, 5 subitō tanta vīs morbī in īnum intestīnum prōrūpit, ut extrēmō tempore per lumbōs fistulae pūris ērūperint. Atque hōc priusquam eī accideret, postquam in diēs dolōrēs accrēscere febrēsque accessisse sēnsit, Agrippam generum ad sē arcessī iussit et cum eō L. Cornēliūm 10 Balbum Sextumque Pēducaēum. Hōs ut vēnisse vīdit, in cubitum innīxus “Quantam,” inquit, “cūram diligētiamque in valētūdine meā tuendā hōc tempore adhibuerim, cum vōs testēs habeam, nihil necesse est plūribus verbīs commemorāre. Quibus quoniam, ut spērō, 15 satisfēci, mē nihil reliquī fēcisse, quod ad sānandum mē pertinēret, reliquum est ut egomet mihi cōnsulam. Id vōs ignōrāre nōluī; nam mihi stat alere morbum dēsinere. Namque hīs diēbus quidquid cibī sūmpsī, ita prōdūxi vitam, ut auxerim dolōrēs sine spē salūtis. Quā 20 rē ā vōbīs petō, pīmum ut cōnsilium probētis meum, deinde nē frūstrā dēhortandō impedire cōnēminī.”

XXII. Hāc orātiōne habitā tantā cōstantiā vōcis atque vultūs, ut nōn ex vītā, sed ex domō in domum vidērētur migrāre, cum quidem Agrippa eum flēns atque osculāns 25 orāret atque obsecrāret nē id quod nātūra cōgeret ipse quoque sibi accelerāret, et, quoniam tum quoque posset temporibus superesse, sē sibi suisque reservāret, precēs ēius taciturnā suā obstinātiōne dēpressit. Sīc cum bīdūm cibō sē abstinuisset, subitō febris dēcessit lēviorque 30 morbus esse coepit. Tamen prōpositum nihilō sētius perēgit itaque diē quīntō postquam id cōnsilium inierat, pīdiē Kal. Aprilēs Cn. Domitiō C. Sōsiō cōnsulibus

dēcessit. Elātus est in lectīculā, ut ipse praescripserat,
sine ullā pompā fūneris, comitantibus omnibus bonīs,
māximā vulgī frequentiā. Sepultus est iuxtā viam Appiam
ad quīntum lapidem in monumentō Q. Caeciliī, avunculī
suī.



NOTES



NOTES.

Page 1. **Cornēliī Nepōtis**: the *praenōmen* is unknown. For the three names which a Roman commonly had see A.* 80; H. 649. For an account of the *Dē Viris Illūstribus* of Nepos, see the INTRODUCTION, p. xi.

PREFACE.

1. Nōn dubitō fore plērōsque: 'I do not doubt that there will be very many people.' The best Latin writers use *quīn* and the subj. with *nōn dubitō*, meaning 'I do not doubt.' Nepos commonly uses the acc. and the inf., although he occasionally uses the subj. (e.g. p. 114, l. 29). See B. 298, and *a*; A. 319, *d*; G. 555, 2, and *n.*; H. 505, I, I. **plērōsque**: here and frequently in Nepos = *plūrimōs*. **Attice**: *T. Pompōnius Atticus*, to whom the work is dedicated. See p. 120 fol. **2. et nōn**: instead of *neque*, because *nōn* modifies *satis* especially. **3. persōnīs**: 'characters.' *Persōna* means, first, the mask worn by actors on the stage, then the character personated by the actors. For the case, see B. 226, 2; A. 245, *a*, I; G. 397, N. 2; H. 421, III. **iūdicent**: B. 283, I and 2; A. 320, *a*; G. 631, 2; H. 503, I. **relātum**: part. agreeing with the subst. clause *quis . . . docuerit*. **mūsicam . . .**

* B. = Bennett's Latin Grammar; A. = Allen and Greenough's, Revised edition; G. = Gildersleeve's, Revised edition; H. = Harkness's, the 'Standard' edition. References like this, p. 10, l. 8, are to the pages of this book. References to the maps like this, A. 2, are to the divisions at the tops and sides of the maps. Translations of Latin words or phrases are in single quotation marks. The explanations of proper names are given mainly in the Vocabulary.

abl. = "abative"; abs. = "absolute"; cf. (*cōfēr*) = "compare"; sc. (*scilicet*) = "supply," "understood"; n. = "note"; Rem. = "remark"; Vocab. = "Vocabulary," at the end of the book; dir. disc. = "direct discourse"; ind. disc. = "indirect discourse" (*ōrātiō obliqua*); constr. = "construction"; l. = "line"; p. = "page"; pp. = "pages"; lit. = "literally"; trans. = "translate" or "translation."

For other abbreviations, see the list preceding the Vocabulary.

Epamīnōndam: B. 178, *b*; A. 239, *2, c*; G. 339; H. 374. **4. docuerit**: note the mood and tense. See B. 300; A. 334; G. 467; H. 529, *I*. **virtūtibus**: do not trans. by the cognate Eng. word. See Vocab. **commemorārī**: sc. *vidēbunt*, implied in *legent*. **5. saltāsse = saltāvisse**. Nepos prefers the contracted forms in cases where *-vi-* is followed by *-s-*. Cf. *cantāsse*. **tībiīs cantāsse**: ‘played the flute’; the plu., because two pipes joined together were commonly played at the same time. For the case see B. 218, *7*; A. 248, *c, 1*; G. 401; H. 420, and *2*). **6. ferē**: ‘for the most part.’ **expertēs litterārum Graecārum**: ‘unacquainted with Grecian literature.’ For the case see B. 204, *I*; A. 218, *a*; G. 374, *n. 2*; H. 399, *I, 3*. **nihil rēctum**: sc. *esse*. **7. ipsō-rum**: ‘their own.’ See B. 249, *3*; A. 196, *a, 2, N.*; G. 521, *5, N. 4*; H. 452, *5*. **mōribus**: B. 187, *III, I*; A. 227 and *c*; G. 347, Rem. *2*; H. 386, *4*. **conveniat**: for the mood, see B. 314, *I*; A. 336, *2*; G. 650; H. 524. **8. II**: subject of *didicerint*, a common order in Latin. **didicerint**: B. 302, *I*; A. 307, *c*; G. 595; H. 508, *2*. **omnibus**: ‘in the eyes of all’; dat. of the person judging. See B. 188, *2, c*; A. 235; G. 352; H. 384, *4*. **honestā**: do not trans. by the cognate Eng. word. **9. īstitūtīs**: see B. 220, *3*; A. 253, *N.*; G. 397; H. 416, *N. 2*. **10. nōs . . . expōnendīs**: it may be noted as a curiosity that these words form an hexameter verse. Such an arrangement is censured by Cicero, but it occurs occasionally in his own writings. **11. secūtōs**: sc. *esse*. Nepos frequently omits *esse* in such forms, especially in the fut. act. inf.

11. Cīmōnī: see p. 23 fol. For the case, B. 192, *I*; A. 234; G. 359; H. 391. **turpe**: modifies the clause *habēre in mātrīmō-nium*. **Athēniēnsium summō virō**: ‘a distinguished man among the Athenians.’ The superlative is absolute, not relative, and, as is frequently the case, may be best translated by the positive. For the case of *Athēniēnsium* see B. 201, *I*; A. 216, *a, 2*; G. 372; H. 397, *3*. **12. sorōrem germānam**: ‘his own sister,’ properly used of a sister by the same father and mother, here of a half-sister by the same father. **14. īstitūtō**: B. 218, *I*; A. 249; G. 407; H. 421, *I*. **quidem**: emphasizes *id*, ‘but that.’ **nos-trīs mōribus**: see note on *īstitūtīs*, *I, 9*, above. **15. Lace-daemonī**: ‘at Sparta.’ B. 232, *4*; A. 258, *c, 2*; G. 411, Rem. *I*; H.

425, II. *nōbilis*: ‘high-born.’ Note the derivation. 16. *eat*: B. 284, 2; A. 319, 2; G. 631; H. 500, I. *mercēde conducta*: i.e. hired to entertain the guests. *tōtā ferē Graeciā*: ‘throughout almost the whole of Greece.’ See B. 228, I, b; A. 258, f, 2; G. 388; H. 425, 2. 17. *Olympiae*: B. 232, I; A. 258, c, 2; G. 411; H. 425, II. *Olympiae* modifies *victōrem*, and the two together = *Ολυμπιονίκης*, ‘an Olympic victor.’ *citārī*: ‘to be proclaimed,’ i.e. by the herald. *in scaenam prōdīre*: ‘to appear on the stage.’ 18. *populō . . . spectāculō*: B. 191, 2, a; A. 233, a; G. 356; H. 390, I. So *nēmint . . . turpitūdint*. *in eīsdem gentibus*: i.e. among the peoples of Greece. 20. *honestātē*: do not trans. by the cognate Eng. word; note the derivation and meaning. See Vocab. *pōnuntur*: ‘are counted.’

Page 2. 1. *Contrā ea*: ‘on the other hand,’ frequent in Nepos instead of the more common *contrā*. *plēraque*: ‘many things,’ cf. *plērōsque*, p. I, l. I. *nostrīs mōribus*: see note on *īnstitūtīs*, p. I, l. 9. 2. *Quem . . . dūcere*: B. 209, a; A. 221, c; G. 377, Rem. 3; H. 410, IV. 4. *māter familiās*: see Vocab. under *familia*. *prīmum locum tenet aedium*: i.e. appears in the *atrīum*, the principal room of the Roman house, instead of being confined to special women’s apartments. 5. *in celebri-tātē versātur*: ‘moves in the midst of society’; *in celebritātē*, ‘in the presence of many people,’ is contrasted with the seclusion of the Greek women. 6. *propīnquōrum*: sc. *in convīvium*. 9. *hīc*: ‘at this point.’ 10. *volūminis*: the whole work *De Virīs Illūs-trībus* (see Introduction, p. ix) contrasted with *librō* below. 11. *exōrsus sum*: sc. *explicāre*. *veniēmus . . . expōnēmus*: the editorial plural, used for modesty. Nepos sometimes uses the singular; e.g. p. 59, l. 23.

I. MILTIADES.

Page 3. Chapter I. 1. *Miltiadēs*: Nepos usually begins with the name of the person whose life he is describing. *Miltiadēs* is subject of *flōrēret* and *esset*. See note on *Iī*, p. I, l. 8, above. In the first part of the life of Miltiades, Nepos confuses the victor of Marathon with his uncle of the same name. 2. *antīquitātē*

generis: Miltiades claimed descent from Aeacus of Aegina, son of Zeus. **ūnus omnium māximē**: ‘most of all’; *ūnus*, is pleonastic. For the case of *omnium* see B. 201, 1; A. 216, 2; G. 370; H. 397, 2. **3. eāque aetāte**: B. 224; A. 251, and *a*; G. 400, and Rem. 1; H. 424. **nōn iam sōlum**: ‘no longer merely.’ **possent**: B. 284, 1; A. 319, 1; G. 552, 2; H. 500, II. **4. cīvēs suī**: ‘his fellow-citizens.’ In clauses of result *sē* and *suus* are not commonly used to refer to the subject of the main verb; *suī* is used here on the principle of B. 244, 4; A. 196, *g*; G. 309, 2; H. 449, 4. **5. futūrum**: sc. *esse*. Cf. note on *secūtōs*, p. 1, l. 11. **cōgnitum**: sc. *eum*, ‘after experience,’ more literally, ‘when known,’ = *cum cōgnōvissent*. The thought is that the Athenians at that time had hopes that Miltiades would turn out to be the kind of man that he did actually afterwards become. **6. Chersonēsum**: ‘to the (Thracian) Chersonese,’ see map of Greece, in the front of the book, I. 1. The word is used without a prep., as if it were the name of a town or island. This construction is common with Greek geographical names in *-us*. **colōnōs . . . mittere**: the Greeks were very active in that regard; their colonies were to be found all along the shores of the Mediterranean. **vellent**: B. 297, 2; A. 332, *a*, 2; G. 553, 3; H. 501, 1, 1. This construction should be distinguished from clauses of pure result; cf. *possent* in l. 5, above. **7. Cūius generis**: ‘of such people,’ i.e. *colōnōrum*. **8. ēius dēmi-gratiōnis**: B. 200; A. 217; G. 363, 2; H. 396, III. **9. Delphōs**: B. 182, 1, *a*; A. 258, *b*; G. 337; H. 380, II. **dēliberātum**: ‘to consult the oracle,’ B. 340; A. 302; G. 435; H. 546. **quō potissimum duce ūterentur**: ‘whom they should choose in preference to all others as their leader.’ For the case of *quō* see note on *institūtō*, p. 1, l. 14; *duce* is in apposition with *quō*. For the mood of *ūterentur* see note on *docuerit*, p. 1, l. 4.

11. cum quibus: the more common order is *quibus cum*. See B. 142, 4; A. 104, *e*, and *n.*; G. 413, Rem. 1; H. 187, 2. **Hīs cōsulentib⁹**: dative, ind. obj. of *praecēpit*. **12. nō-minātim**: i.e. mentioning his name, instead of returning an ambiguous answer as was frequently done. **13. id sī fēcissent**: the construction changes to ind. disc. depending on *dixit*, implied in *praecēpit*. Note the moods and tenses, and see B. 302, 1, and 319; A. 307, *c*, and 337; G. 595 and 657; H. 508, 2, and 527, 1. The

direct form might be: *id sī fēceritis* (fut. perf.), *incepta prōspera erunt*. *ut . . . sūmerent*: a substantive purpose clause, see B. 295, 1; A. 331; G. 546; H. 498, and cf. note on *vellent*, l. 6, above. **14.** *Miltiadēs*: subject of *accessisset*; cf. *Miltiadēs*, l. 1, above, and *Iī*, p. 1, l. 8. Trans. ‘When Miltiades had set out for the Chersonesus . . . and had reached.’ *classe*: ‘with a fleet,’ B. 218, 7; A. 248, c, 1; G. 401; H. 420. **15.** *Chersonēsum*: cf. l. 6, above, and the note. *Lēmnum*: cf. *Delphōs*, l. 9, above, and the note. **17.** *idque*: i.e. *ut sē sub potestātem redigerent Athēniēnsium*. *ut . . . facerent*: cf. *ut . . . sūmerent*, l. 13, above. **19.** *vēnisset*: represents what mood and tense of the dir. disc.? Give the reply of the Lemnians in dir. disc.; cf. note on *id sī fēcissent*, l. 13, above. **20.** *adversum tenet Athēnīs proficīscentibus*: ‘is dead ahead for those who are on their way from Athens.’ For the case of *proficīscentibus* see B. 188, 2, a; A. 235, b; G. 353; H. 384, 4, n. 3. **21.** *morandī tempus*: B. 338, 1, a; A. 298; G. 428; H. 542, 1. **22.** *nōn habēns*: trans. by a causal clause. *quō tendēbat*: ‘towards his destination’; what is the literal meaning?

II. **24.** *brevī tempore*: B. 231; A. 256; G. 393; H. 429. *cōpiīs disiectīs*: do not translate the abl. abs. literally. **25.** *regiōne*: B. 218, 1; A. 249; G. 407 and n. 2, d; H. 410, v, 3. *quam petierat*: i.e. at the possession of which he had aimed. *castellīs*: B. 192, 2; A. 234, a; G. 359; H. 391. **27.** *locuplētāvit*: sc. *eōs*, implied in *multitūdinem*.

Page 4. **1.** *prūdentiā*: note the derivation and be careful about the meaning. See Vocab. **2.** *dēvīcisset*: note the force of *dē-*. See Vocab. *summā aequitāte*: B. 220, 1; A. 248; G. 399; H. 419, III. **3.** *rēs cōnstituit*: ‘he arranged matters,’ ‘set affairs in order.’ **4.** *Erat enim . . . dīgnitātē rēgiā*: his reason for remaining in the Chersonesus; he was given royal honors. For the case of *dīgnitātē* see B. 224, 1; A. 251 and n; G. 400; H. 419, II. **5.** *nōmine*: sc. *rēgis*, implied in *rēgiā*. For the case see B. 214, 1, c; A. 243, a; G. 390, 2; H. 414, 1. *id*: ‘that position,’ i.e. *ut esset rēgiā dignitātē*. *imperiō*: i.e. by his position as a general of the Athenians. **6.** *cōnsecūtus*: sc. *est*. **8.** *voluntātē*: see note on *īnstitūtīs*, p. 1, l. 9. **9.** *illōrum*: sc. *voluntātē*.

10. revertitur et . . . postulat: B. 259, 3; A. 276, *d*; G. 229; H. 467, III. **11. ex pactō:** 'according to the agreement.' **ut . . . trādant:** object of *postulat*.

12. cum . . . dēditūrōs: express this in the form of dir. disc. Note the omission of the subject of *dēditūrōs*, which is common in Nepos. Here it is justified by euphonic reasons, to avoid the repetition of *sē* or *sēsē*. **13. sē . . . habēre:** ind. disc. after *dixit*, implied in *postulat*. Cf. p. 3, l. 19; since Miltiades now lived in the Chersonesus, he could sail to Lemnus with a north wind; hence he demanded the fulfilment of the promise. **Chersonēsī:** cf. p. 3, l. 6, and the note. **15. dictō::** 'argument,' lit., 'what was said.' **16. captī:** 'caught.' **17. Parī fēlicitātē . . . potestātem:** Nepos makes a double mistake. In the first place, there are other islands in the Aegean besides Lemnus and the Cyclades; and secondly, it was Conon who reduced the islands of the Aegean.

III. 20. Eīsdem temporibus: i.e. B.C. 513. **22. quā:** the adverb (cf. p. 91, l. 28) instead of the rel. pron. *quō*, 'by which.' **trādūceret:** B. 282, 2; A. 317, 2; G. 630; H. 497, I. **23. Ēius pōntis:** B. 200; A. 217; G. 363, 2; H. 396, III. **abesset:** 'while he should be gone.' The subjunctive is used because it represents the thought of Darius, which in the dir. form might be expressed thus: *pōntem custōdīte, dum aberō*. B. 323; A. 341; G. 662 and 2; H. 528. **25. Sīc:** refers to the clause *sī . . . trādīsset*, which follows. **26. Graecā linguā loquentēs:** 'the Greek-speaking peoples.' *Graecā linguā* is abl. of manner. **28. sē oppressō:** trans. by a conditional clause. Express the thought of Darius in dir. disc. **32. ā fōrtūnā:** the prep. is used because fortune is thought of as personified.

Page 5. **1. Nam sī . . . interīsset:** ind. disc. after a verb of saying implied in *hortātus est*. Give the sentence in the dir. form. Note that *trānsportārat* (= *trānsportāverat*) is ind.; it is an explanation of the writer, not forming part of the speech of Miltiades. See B. 314, 3; A. 336, 2, *b*; G. 508, 3; H. 524, 2, I). **3. genere:** 'by birth.' B. 226; A. 253; G. 397; H. 424. **4. Persārum dominātiōne et perīculō:** 'from the rule of the Persians and the danger arising from it.' **5. rescissō pōnte:** see note to p. 4, l. 28. **6. pauciā diēbus:** 'within a few days.'

See note on *brevi tempore*, p. 3, l. 24. 8. *nē rēs cōnficerētur obstitit*: 'opposed the carrying out of the plan.' *ipsīs*: see note on *ipsōrum*, p. 1, l. 7. Cf. *ipsōrum* in l. 10, below, and *sē*, referring to Histiaeus alone, in l. 12. 9. *summās imperiī*: the plural because several generals are referred to. 10. *rēgnō*: B. 218, 3; A. 254, b, 1; G. 401, N. 6; H. 425, I, 1), N. *quō*: i.e. Darius. Trans. the abl. abs. by a conditional clause.

15. *tam multīs cōnsciīs*: = *quod tam multī cōnsciī essent*.

16. *perventūra*: note the constr., and cf. p. 1, l. 1. 17. *ratiō*: 'way of thinking,' 'advice.'

IV. 23. *ducenta peditum*: sc. *mīlia*. 24. *causam interserēns*: 'alleging as a reason.' 25. *Athēniēnsibus*: dat. governed by *hostem*, instead of the usual objective gen. 25. *Sardīs expūgnāssent*: B.C. 499. *Sardīs* is acc. plu., for the Greek Σάρδεις. 27. *Eretriam*: see map of Greece, in the front of the book, F. 3. 28. *ēius gentis*: i.e. of the Eretrians. *abreptōs mīsērunt*: 'carried off and sent.' 30. *Marathōna*: Greek form of the acc. sing., 'to the plain of Marathon,' lit., 'to the plain Marathon.' The battle of Marathon was fought in 490 B.C. 31. *oppidō*: i.e. Athens; *urbe* is more usual in speaking of so important a city. 32. *tumultū*: 'threatening danger'; *tumultus* was applied by the Romans to a sudden uprising within the limits of Italy, an insurrection. Here it is used of a danger which unexpectedly presented itself within the limits of Attica.

Page 6. 2. *ēius generis, quī*: 'of the kind called.' *quī* agrees not with the antecedent *generis*, but with the predicate nom. *hēmerodromoe*. See B. 250, 3; A. 199; G. 614, Rem. 3, b; H. 445, 4. *hēmerodromoe*: 'day-runners,' i.e. couriers who could run all day and cover great distances. Herodotus tells us that Phidippus made the 140 miles between Athens and Sparta within 48 hours. 4. *auxiliō*: B. 218, 2; A. 243, e; G. 406; H. 414, IV. 4. *creant*: see note on *revertitur*, p. 4, l. 10. 5. *praetōrēs*: in speaking of the Greeks, = 'generals,' the Greek *στρατηγός*. The word also meant 'general' in early Latin, but was afterwards used in a different sense. Note the derivation; see Vocab. *praeessent*: see note on *trādūceret*, p. 4, l. 23. 6. *moenibus*: abl. of means. 7. *utrum . . . dēfenderent an . . . dēcernerent*: B. 300, and

4; A. 211 and 334; G. 458 and 467; H. 353 and 529, 1. **8. *ūnus***. 'alone.' **prīmō quōque tempore**: 'at the first possible moment.' Cf. B. 252, 5, c; A. 93, c; G. 318, 2; H. 458, 1. **9. castra fierent**: i.e. that they should take the field. **10. eōrum**: we might expect *suā* (cf. *adversus sē*, l. 12), but the demonstrative is sometimes used instead of the reflexive to avoid a possible ambiguity. The best writers show occasional irregularities in the use of *sē* and *suus*. **11. nōn dēspērārī**: 'that no discouragement was felt,' representing an impersonal verb of the dir. disc. So *audērī*, in l. 12. **tardiōrēs**: 'more cautious.'

V. **15. ea**: refers to *cīvitās*, instead of *quī* referring to *Plataeēnsēs*. **militum**: partitive gen. with *mille*. The subst. use of *mille* is rare in the sing., although it is found three times in Cicero. It is regular in the plural. **18. plūs . . . valēret**: 'had more influence,' i.e. his view prevailed. **20. locōque idōneō**: B. 228, 1, b; A. 258, f; G. 385, 3, N. 1; H. 425, 2. **21. sub mōntis rādīcibus**: 'at the foot of a mountain.' **aciē regiōne īstrūctā nōn apertissimā**: note the order. See B. 350, II, d; A. 344, h. *regiōne nōn apertissimā* = 'in a place which was not very open.' The omission of the prep. *in* is unusual, unless, perhaps, *regiōne apertissimā* may be regarded as abl. abs. **22. multīs locīs**: see note on *locōque idōneō*, l. 20, above. **rārae**: 'scattered,' an attributive adj. **23. hōc cōnsiliō**: 'with this design,' an abl. of attendant circumstance. See B. 221. **26. aequum**: sc. *esse*. **vidēbat**: note the mood and tense. B. 309, 2, a; A. 313, c; G. 604; H. 515, II. **frētus numerō**: 'relying on the number.' For the case of *numerō*, see B. 218, 3; A. 254, b, 2; G. 401, N. 6; H. 425, I, I), N.

28. venīrent: B. 291, a; A. 327; G. 577; H. 520, II. The subj. is used because at the time of *arbitrābātur* the action represented by *venirent* had no existence except in the mind of Miltiades. In general, when the action of the *priusquam* clause is anticipated or prevented by that of the main clause, the subjunctive is used. Nepos always uses *priusquam*, never *antequam*. **ūtile**: sc. *esse*. **29. peditum centum**: 'a hundred foot-soldiers'; *centum* is used substantively, like *mille* in l. 15, above. **31. tantō**: B. 223; A. 250; G. 403; H. 417, 2. **32. prōfligārint**: Nepos has a

great many cases of the perf. subj. in a result clause after a past tense. See B. 268, 6; A. 287, c; G. 513; H. 495, vi. In this so-called exception to the rule of the 'sequence of the tenses,' the verb of the result clause is independent so far as its tense is concerned. When the imp. subj. is used, the result is more closely connected with the time represented by the main verb.

Page 7. 1. *petierint*: see note on *profligārint*, p. 6, l. 32. 2. *adhūc*: i.e. up to the writer's own time. *nōbilius*: 'more famous.' Note the derivation; see Vocab. *nūlla enim umquam tam exigua manus*: 'for never did so small a force.' In Eng. we transfer the negative to the adv. 3. *opēs*: 'power,' including men, ships, money, and resources of all kinds.

VI. 4. *Cūius vīctōriæ*: 'for this victory,' gen. modifying *praemium*. Note the order, which is involved but natural. Read the sentence carefully through *in the Latin order*, noting the endings of the words and their relation to one another. *aliēnum*: 'out of place,' i.e. foreign to the subject. 5. *quō*: 'in order that.' Why is *quō* used rather than *ut*? 6. *eandem*: predicate adj., emphatic position. 7. *quondam*: 'in former times.' 8. *effūsī*: 'lavish,' contrasted with both *rārī* and *tenuēs*, while *obsolētī*, 'worthless,' lit. 'worn out,' is contrasted with *glōriōsī*. 11. *līberārat*: = *līberāverat*. *tālis honōs tribūtus est*, etc.: note the order; cf. note to l. 4, above. *tālis honōs* is explained by the clause *ut . . . committeret*; the clause *cum . . . dēpingerētur*, which modifies the *ut* clause, is put before it, instead of being included within it, an order of which Nepos is rather fond. *tālis* = *hīc*, as is frequently the case in Nepos. The special honor was that Miltiades was represented as foremost among the ten generals, encouraging the soldiers and directing the battle. 15. *largītōne magistrātuum*: it is not clear to what Nepos refers. He probably speaks generally, and with some confusion of Greek and Roman conditions.

VII. 21. *plērāsque*: sc. *īsulās*. 22. *Parum*: see map of Greece in the front of the book, G. 4. *opibus ēlātam*: 'full of confidence in its strength'; for the meaning of *opibus* see l. 3, above. *Parum*: object of *reconciliāre*. The position of *cum* is not unusual; cf. l. 12, above. 24. *vīneīs ac testūdinibus*:

these were movable sheds, with strong roofs, which were pushed up to the walls of the besieged city. Protected by these from the weapons thrown from above, the soldiers attacked the wall with the battering-ram. **25.** mūrōs: governed by *propius*. See B. 141, 3; A. 234, *e*; G. 359, N. 1; H. 437, 1. **26.** in eō esset ut oppidō potirētur: 'was on the point of taking the town.' **27.** nēsciō quō cāsū: 'by some chance.' Do not trans. *nēsciō* by a verb; *nēsciō quō* forms a compound indef. pron. See B. 253, 6; A. 202, *a*; G. 467, Rem. 1; H. 191, N. **28.** Cūius flamma: 'the light of this,' more literally, 'the flame caused by this.' **29.** utrīsque vēnit in opīniōnem: 'both sides got the idea.' For the case of *utrīsque* see B. 188, 1; A. 235, *a*; G. 350, 1; H. 384, 4, N. 2. **31.** dēterrērentur: see note on *prōfligārint*, p. 6, l. 32.

Page 8. **3.** prōditiōnis: B. 208, 1; A. 220; G. 378; H. 409, II. **4.** infectīs rēbus: 'without accomplishing his purpose.' discessisset: subj., because it gives the reason alleged by the accusers of Miltiades. **6.** ipse: 'in person.' **7.** Stēsagorās: a mistake of Nepos. Stesagoras died some time before these events. **8.** capitīs: see note on *prōditiōnis*, l. 3, above. pecūniā: B. 208, 2, *b*; A. 220, *b*, 1; G. 378, Rem. 3; H. 410, III. **9.** līs . . . aestimāta est: see Vocab., under *līs*. quīnquāgintā talentīs: abl. of price; we should say 'estimated at.' quantus . . . factus erat: 'the sum which had been expended on the fleet'; i.e. tantā pecūniā multātus est quantus sūmptus factus est. **11.** vincla pūblica: 'the public prison,' 'state's prison.'

VIII. **Hīc:** note the position; see note on *Iī*, p. 1, l. 8. **13.** crīmine Pariō: 'a complaint about Paros.' For the case cf. *pecūniā*, l. 8; for a different constr. *prōditiōnis*, l. 3. **15.** quae paucīs annīs ante fuerat: the rule of the sons of Pisistratus is included, hence the period from 560 to 510 B.C. is meant. The trial of Miltiades was in 489. **17.** multum . . . versātus: 'who had had long experience.' **18.** Miltiadēs . . . nōn vidētur posse esse: we should say 'it did not seem possible that Miltiades could be,' i.e. that he could be satisfied to be. **20.** habitārat: = habitāverat. **21.** fuerat appellātus: here = *erat appellātus*. **22.** erat . . . cōsecūtus: sc. *tyrannidem*, implied in *tyrannus fuerat appellātus*. **24.** potestātē sunt perpetuā: abl. of

quality (see note to p. 4, l. 4) = *potestātem perpetuam obtinent*, 'have absolute power.' **27.** *ut . . . esset*: result clause without any introductory word meaning 'so.' **28.** *patēret*: B. 283, 2; A. 320, *a*; G. 631, 1; H. 503, I. **māgna auctōritās**: sc. *et fuit*.

II. THEMISTOCLES.

Page 9. Chapter I. **1.** *Themistoclēs . . . Athēniēnsis*: this abrupt beginning is found in several of the lives. **Neoclī**: gen. of *Neoclēs*. See Vocab. **Hūius**: governs the expression *vitia ineuntis adulēscētiae*, 'his early faults,' 'the faults of his early life.' **4.** *est ὄrdiendus*: 'his story must be told,' lit., 'he must be described.' **generōsus**: do not translate by the cognate Eng. word. Note the derivation; see Vocab. **5.** *dūxit*: sc. *in mātrīmōnium*. **6.** *Quī cum*: 'since he.' **minus esset probātus parentibus**: 'incurred the displeasure of his parents,' more lit., 'was not approved of by his parents'; *parentibus* is dat. of the person judging, cf. *omnibus*, p. 1, l. 8. **7.** *līberius*: 'too freely,' 'too fast,' a common meaning of the comparative. **9.** *nōn frēgit eum*: 'did not crush him,' 'did not break his spirit.' **10.** *eam*: sc. *contumēliam*. **11.** *amicīs fāmaeque serviēns*: 'devoting himself to his friends and to (acquiring) fame.' **12.** *multum . . . versābātur*: 'he took an active part.' **privātīs iūdiciīs**: i.e. 'in the legal difficulties of his friends.' **cōtiōnem populi**: i.e. the popular assembly. **13.** *māior*: i.e. of more than ordinary importance. **14.** *quae opus erant reperiēbat*: 'he discovered the course of action which was necessary.' For the construction of *quae* see B. 218, 2, *a*; A. 243, *e*, Rem.; G. 406; H. 414, IV, N. 4. **eadem**: i.e. *ea quae opus erant*. **16.** *excōgitandīs*: i.e. *in rēbus excōgitandīs*. **instantibus**: 'the present,' more lit., 'what was immediately urgent,' contrasted with *futūrīs*, l. 17. **18.** **Quō**: i.e. on account of the course of conduct described in lines 12–18; *quō factum est* might be translated 'and so it happened.'

II. **20.** *Prīmus autem gradus*: 'now his first step.' **capēs-sendae reī pūblicae**: see Vocab. under *capēssō*. **21.** *bellō Corcȳraeō*: Nepos is in error here. Themistocles was not a general in the war between Athens and Corinth about Corcyra, and

his advice to build ships was given in connection with the war against Aegina, B.C. 482. **22.** *reliquō tempore*: ‘in the future,’ contrasted with *praesentī bellō*. B. 231, 1; A. 256, b, n; G. 393, and Rem. 2; H. 379, 1. **24.** *metallīs*: the silver mines of Mount Laurium in Attica, southeast of Athens ; these mines are worked at the present time by a French company, and still yield considerable amounts of silver. *largitiōne magistrātūm*: see note to p. 7, l. 15. *largitiōne pūblicā* would be more appropriate here, since the money yielded by the mines was distributed by a law passed in the regular way. **26.** *Quā* : = *classe*. **27.** *mari-*
timōs praedōnēs : ‘pirates.’

Page 10. **1.** *In quō* : ‘and by this policy,’ lit., ‘in which,’ i.e. in making Athens a maritime power Cf. *quō factum est*, p. 9, l. 18. These relative expressions to connect two sentences are a favorite usage with Nepos, especially *quō factō*. **2.** *bellī nāvālis* : ‘naval warfare.’ For the constr. see B. 204, 1; A. 218, a; G. 374; H. 399. *Athēniēnsēs* : object of both *ōrnāvit* and *fēcit*. Nepos is fond of reserving the object or the subject until the end of the sentence. Cf. *ferōciōrem reddidit cīvitātem*, p. 9, l. 23. **3.** *quan-*
tæ salūtī : B. 191, 2; A. 233, a; G. 356, 3; H. 390, 1. *fuerit* : see note on *prōfligārint*, p. 6, l. 32. Result clauses and ind. ques-tions are less closely subordinated to the main clause than purpose clauses (for instance), and hence admit these so-called exceptions to the rule of the ‘sequence of tenses.’ **4.** *bellō . . . Persicō* : the second Persian invasion is meant, under Xerxes, B.C. 480. *et*
marī et terrā : the more common expression is *terrā marīque*. For the constr. see B. 228, 1, c; A. 258, d; G. 385, n. 1; H. 425, 2. **7.** *quisquam* : see note on *Athēniēnsēs*, l. 2, above. *nāvium* : B. 203, 2; A. 215, b; G. 365, Rem. 2; H. 395, v. **8.** *fuit* : ‘consisted of.’ **10.** *fuērunt* : agrees by attraction with *mīlia*, instead of with the subject *exercitus*.

13. *mīsērunt* : sc. *Athēniēnsēs*. *quidnam facerent* : an indirect dubitative question ; the direct form would be *quidnam faciāmus!* These differ from ordinary indirect questions, which are indicative in the direct form. See B. 300, 2; A. 334, b; G. 467. **14.** *Dēliberantibus* : sc. *eīs*. *respondit ut . . . mūnīrent* : the subj. is due to the idea of command or advice in *respondit*,

which = *monuit* or *persuāsit*. What would the acc. with the inf. mean? **15.** ***Id respōnsum . . . nēmō***: note the order. See note on *Athēniēnsēs*, l. 2, above, and cf. *quisquam*, l. 7, above. ***Id respōnsum quō valēret***: ‘what this reply meant’; *quō* is the adv. What is the literal meaning? **16.** ***persuāsit cōnsilium esse***: ‘persuaded them that the advice was.’ Some verbs are used with either the inf. or the subj. with a difference of meaning; the former if the idea is ind. disc., the latter if it is purpose. See note on *respondit ut . . . mūnirent*, l. 14, above. **17.** ***ut . . . cōnferrent***: in apposition with *cōnsilium*. What kind of a clause, and why subj.? **18.** ***eum enim . . . mūrum līgneum***: ‘for that was the wooden wall meant by the god.’ *eum* agrees by attraction with *mūrum līgneum*. Note that *mūrum* is used here, and *moenibus* in l. 15. The distinction in meaning is shown by Caesar, B. G. 2, 6: *circumiectā multitūdine hominum tōtis moenibus undique in mūrum lapidēs iacē coepti sunt*. The distinction is observed here. They were to protect themselves in a city with wooden walls (*moenibus līgneis*), of which the wooden wall (*mūrum*) was to be the fleet. **Tālī** := *hōc*; so frequently in Nepos. Cf. p. 7, l. 11. **19.** ***superiōrēs***: ‘the former,’ sc. *nāvēs*. **20.** ***sua omnia quae movēri poterant***: ‘all their movable property,’ including their wives and children. **21.** ***arcem . . . trādunt***: according to Herodotus, those who remained behind did so because they did not accept the interpretation of Themistocles. They barricaded the Acropolis (*arcem*) with a ‘wooden wall.’

III. **24.** ***Hūius***: i.e. *Themistoclis*. **25.** ***in terrā dīmicārī***: ‘that the war be waged on land’; *dīmicārī* stands for an impersonal verb in the direct form. ***mīssī sunt***: the battle of Thermopylae took place before the events described at the end of Chap. II. **27.** ***longiusque . . . nōn paterentur***: instead of *nēve longius . . . paterentur*, because *nōn* modifies *paterentur* especially; *nōn paterentur* = *prohibērent*. Cf. *et nōn* instead of *neque*, p. 1, l. 2. **29.** ***omnēs***: used loosely of the *dilēcti* in l. 26. Only the Lacedaemonians and Thespians remained until the end. **32.** ***Angustiās***: ‘a narrow part of the sea.’

Page 11. **1.** ***Hinc***: ‘from there,’ i.e. from Artemisium. ***parī proeliō***: ‘after an indecisive battle.’ Abl. of attendant circum-

stance. See B. 221. **4. superāsset**: = *superāvisset*, ‘should round.’ The subj. is due to implied ind. disc., their thought being: *sī pars nāvium Euboeam superāverit, anticipī premēmur periculō.* *premerentur* is subj. after the expression *periculum erat* = *timēbant*. See B. 296, 2; A. 331, f; G. 550; H. 498, III.

IV. **9. astū**: the omission of *ad* with *accessit* is not common. **10. Cūius**: sc. *incendiū*. **11. cum . . . nōn audērent**: note the position of *cum* in the clause. Cf. note to p. 7, l. 11. **13. ūni-versōs**: ‘all together,’ ‘united,’ opposed to *dispersōs*. **14. testābātur**: an emphatic word. **16. summae imperiī praeerat**: ‘held the chief command’; *imperiī* is partitive gen. **17. minus quam vellet**: the subj. represents the thought of Themistocles transferred to past time, *eum moveō*, *minus quam volō*, or perhaps *minus quam velim*. Cf. B. 280, 2, a; A. 311, b; G. 257; H. 486, I. **dē servīs suīs**: sc. *eum*. **19. suīs verbīs**: ‘in his name,’ i.e. in the name of Themistocles. **21. cōnfectūrum**: sc. *eum*. Give the words of Themistocles in dir. disc. **23. Hōc eō valēbat**: ‘the purpose of this was.’ Cf. *quō valēret*, p. 10, l. 15. **ad dēpūgnandum**: ‘to fight it out.’ Note the force of *dē*. **24. barbarus**: i.e. Xerxes. **27. potuerit**: note the tense. See note on *prōfligārint*, p. 6, l. 32, above. The battle was fought in 480 B.C.

V. **29. Hīc**: adv. **male rem gesserat**: ‘he had been unsuccessful.’ **31. ab eōdem gradū dēpulsus est**: do not connect *eōdem* and *gradū*; *gradū dēpellere*, ‘to drive from one’s position,’ hence ‘to baffle,’ is a metaphor from the gladiatorial contests. *eōdem* refers to Themistocles.

Page 12. **1. id agī**: ‘that this was being agitated,’ i.e. that steps were being taken. **in Hellēspontō**: we should say, ‘over the Hellespont.’ **2. fēcerat**: see note on *trānsportārat*, p. 5. l. 2. **exclūderētur**: sc. *ille*. **3. sex mēnsibus**: on p. 82, l. 30, Nepos gives the time as a year. The actual time was four months. **4. eādem**: adv. **minus diēbus trīgintā**: the actual time was 46 days. **7. Haec altera vīctōria**: sc. *est*, ‘this is a second victory.’ **8. possit**: B. 283, 2; A. 320; G. 631; H. 503, I. **tropaeō**: = *vīctōriā*. **10. dēvicta**: note the force of *dē*. See Vocab.

VI. **12.** *Cum enim . . . ūterentur*: the emphatic words are *bonō* and *māgnō*. We should say in English, ‘for since the harbor at Phalerum which the Athenians used was neither large nor good.’ **13.** *triplex Pīraeī portus*: the port at the Piraeus included three separate harbors,—the Piraeus, in a narrower sense, Munychia, and Zea. See the plan on the map of Greece, in the front of the book. It was begun in 482 B.C., and finished in 477. **14.** *eīsque*: ‘such,’ ‘so strong.’ **15.** *dīgnitātē*: ‘splendor.’ **16.** *Idem*: ‘he also.’ *praecipuō suō perīculō*: ‘at particular personal risk’; *suō* represents an objective gen.; *perīculō* is abl. of attendant circumstance. **18.** *quā negārent oportēre*: ‘for saying that it was not necessary.’ For the mood of *negārent*, see B. 282, 3; A. 320, *f*; G. 631, 1; H. 503, II, 2. **20.** *quae hostēs possīderent*: ‘for the enemy to seize.’ B. 282, 2; A. 317, 2; G. 630; H. 497, 1. *aedificantēs*: ‘in their building,’ instead of *quōminus aedificārent*. **21.** *Hōc . . . volēbant*: ‘this had a far different purpose than they were willing to let appear,’ lit., ‘looked in a very different direction.’ Cf. *hōc eō valēbat*, p. 11, l. 23. **25.** *prīncipātū*: ‘the hegemony’; i.e. the chief place among the states of Greece. **28.** *dēsīerunt*: sc. *illī = Athēniēnsēs*. The omission of the subject in such a case as this is careless writing. **31.** *tuendō*: modifies *satis altī*. B. 338, 2, *a*; A. 299; G. 429; H. 541, II. *exstrūctī*: cf. *struī*, l. 27; *ex-* gives the idea of completeness.

Page 13. **1.** *neque*: instead of the more exact *nēve*. **2.** *esset*: subj. because it forms part of the command of Themistocles; so *putārent* in l. 3.

VII. **5.** *Themistoclēs*: subject of *vēnit*. Cf. *Iī sī*, p. 1, l. 8. **6.** *debit operam ut . . . dūceret*: ‘did his best to prolong the time,’ i.e. before appearing before the ephors. **7.** *causam interpō-nēns*: ‘alleging as a reason.’ **11.** *superesse*: ‘remained to be done.’ *ephorōs*: see Vocab. **12.** *summum . . . imperium*: *summa potestās* would be a more proper term for the civil power of the ephors; the *imperium*, or military command, belonged to the kings. **13.** *falsa eīs esse dēlāta*: ‘that a false report had been made to them.’ **14.** *illōs*: subject of *mittere*. *nōbilēs*: ‘prominent.’ Note the derivation. *quibus fidēs habērētur*: a clause of characteristic. *quibus* is dat. governed by the phrase *fidēs*

habērētur = *fūderent*. 15. *retinērent*: representing an imperative of the dir. disc. B. 316; A. 339; G. 652; H. 523, III. Give the words of Themistocles to the ephors in dir. disc. 16. *fūnctī summīs honōribus*: ‘who had held the highest offices.’ 18. *ut nē . . . dīmitterent*: subj. on account of the idea of command in *praedixit*. On *ut nē*, see B. 282, 1, b; A. 331, e, N. 2; G. 545. Rem. 1. 19. *esset remīssus*: part of the injunction of Themistocles, which in the dir. form might be: *nē prius Lacedaemoniōrum lēgātōs dīmittite, quam ipse remīssus erō*.

21. *magistrātūs senātumque*: i.e. to the ephors and the gerusia, or council of elders. 23. *līberimē professus est*: ‘declared with the utmost frankness.’ *quod . . . facere possent*: ‘a thing which they had a right to do according to the common law of nations.’ The antecedent of *quod* is the clause *deōs . . . saepsisse*, below. In such cases *id quod* is more usual; see B. 247, 1, b; A. 200, e, and N.; G. 614, Rem. 2. 24. *deōs pūblicōs*: i.e. the gods of Greece, while *patriōs* (sc. *deōs*) are the gods of Athens, and *Penātēs*, the household gods. 26. *neque . . . fēcisse*: i.e. in so doing had acted for the best interests of Greece. *neque . . . inūtile* is litotes. See B. 375, 1; A. 209, c; G. 449, 2; H. 637, VIII. 27. *illōrum*: i.e. *Athēniēsium*. 28. *oppositum esse*: agrees in form with the predicate acc. *prōpūgnāculum*, instead of with the subject *urbem*. *bis*: in what battles? 29. *fēcisse*: note the inf. in a rel. clause. See B. 314, 4; A. 336, c; G. 655, Rem. 1; H. 524, 1, 1). 30. *facere*: ‘were acting.’ Note the tense. *intuērentur*: B. 283, 3, a; A. 320, e; G. 626, Rem.; H. 517.

Page 14. 1. *mīserant*: not part of the words of Themistocles. Cf. note to p. 5, l. 2. *remitterent*: see note on *retinērent*, p. 13, l. 15, above. *illōs*: i.e. *lēgātōs*. 2. *essent receptūrī*: ‘they were not likely to recover.’ See B. 115; A. 129; G. 247; H. 233.

VIII. *effūgit*: sc. *Themistocles*. 4. *quōd damnātus erat Miltiadēs*: see p. 8, l. 18. 5. *tēstārum suffrāgiīs ē cīvitāte expulsus*: under certain conditions, after due notice and discussion, the Athenians might vote for the banishment of a citizen who was so powerful as to seem to menace the freedom of the state. Each voter wrote a name on an oyster-shell (*ōστρακον*, whence the

name *ostracism*) or on a potsherd, and if 6000 shells bore the same name, the person so designated was banished for ten years (see p. 17, l. 13), but without loss of honor or possessions. Themistocles was ostracised about 476 B.C. 8. **absentem**: 'in his absence,' i.e. without a hearing. 9. **cum rēge Perse**: with the king of the Persians; the more common expression is *rēx Persārum*. **fēcisset**: the reason of the Lacedaemonians, hence the mood. See B. 286, 1; A. 321, 2; G. 541; H. 516, II. 10. **Hōc crīmine**: 'on this charge.' See note on *crīmine Pariō*, p. 8, l. 13. 11. **tūtūm sē**: sc. *esse*. 12. **prīncipēs**: 'the leading men' of the state. 13. **sē**: Themistocles, while *eīs* refers to the people of Corcyra, including *prīncipēs*. 14. **Molossūm**: an old gen. pl., instead of *Molossōrum*; not a contraction. 15. **cum quō eī hospitium nōn erat**: i.e. to whom he was bound by no ties of hospitality. Note the order *cum quō*, and cf. note on *cum quibus*, p. 3, l. 11. 17. **receptum**: trans. by a finite verb. The subject of *tuērētur* is *rēx* understood.

20. **eum . . . in fīdem recipere**: 'received him under his protection.' When the verb of the main clause is negative, the perf. ind. is usual in the *prius quam* clause. Here the subj. denotes the thought of Themistocles, who had resolved to remain in the shrine until the king pledged him his protection. **quam praestitit**: 'which (pledge) he kept.' 22. **pūblicē**: 'officially, in the name of the state.' 23. **sibi**: B. 188, 1; A. 227, c; G. 346, n. 2; H. 385, 1. **tūtō**: adv. 25. **esset**: represents the thought of the king, 'such guard as (he thought) would be sufficient.' **omnibus**: B. 192, 1; A. 234, a; G. 359; H. 391. 27. **ferrētūr**: 'was being carried'; note the tense. 28. **sibi**: B. 189, 1; A. 232; G. 354; H. 388. 30. **cōnservāsset**: implied ind. disc.; *sī me cōservāris, tibi multa dabō*. 32. **neque quemquam . . . passus est**: 'and did not allow any one.'

Page 15. Chapter IX. 5. **potissimum**: 'in preference to all others.' 6. **aetāte proximus**: 'nearest in time,' i.e. he came nearest to being contemporary with the events described. 8. **Is autem ait**: 'Now he says.' **hīs verbīs**: 'in these terms'; abl. of means modifying the expression *epistulam mīssisse = scrip-*
sisse. 9. **Themistoclēs, vēnī**: we should say, 'I, Themistocles,

am come.' **10.** **omnium Grāiōrum**: part. gen. modifying *qui*.
12. **Idem**: 'On the other hand, I.' **13.** **ipse**: sc. *esse coepī*. Note the chiastic order of *in tūtō ipse, ille in periculō*. See B. 350, 11, c; A. 344, f, and n.; G. 682; H. 562. **15.** **id agī ut pōns . . . dissolverētur**: cf. p. 11, l. 32, fol., and notice the real motive of Themistocles. **16.** **fēcerat**: what does the mood denote? See note to p. 5, l. 2. **17.** **circumīrētur**: sc. *ille = rēx*. The omission of the subject under the circumstances is careless writing. **19.** **quam**: trans. by a demonstrative and a conjunction. **21.** **quās**: *dē quibus* is more usual. In the best writers *conloquī* governs the acc. only of neu. prons. or num. adjs. **22.** **annuum . . . tempus**: 'the space of a year.' **23.** **venīre**: sc. *mē*.

X. **24.** **Hūius**: 'his.' **25.** **veniam dedit**: 'granted his request.' **26.** **litterīs sermōnīque Persārum**: i.e. to reading and speaking Persian. *quibus*: has for its antecedent *litterīs sermōnīque*. **27.** **multō commodius . . . verba fēcisse**: 'to have made a speech in much better style.' **29.** **grātissimum-que illud**: sc. *pollicitus esset*, 'and what pleased him most of all, that.' **32.** **Asiam**: Nepos speaks from the Roman point of view, meaning the Roman province of Asia, Asia Minor.

Page 16. **3.** **redībant**: i.e. there was a revenue of; cf. our Eng. expression 'returns.' **4.** **unde . . . sūmeret**: rel. clause of purpose, like *ex quā habēret*. **obsōnium**: 'dainties' including everything but bread, which was regarded as the only essential article of diet; *obsōnium*, therefore, means meat, vegetables, fruits, and especially fish. **6.** **oppidum**: i.e. Magnesia. **8.** **eun- dem**: 'the aforesaid,' referring to p. 15, l. 5. **9.** **auctōrem probāmus**: 'accept as authority.' On the number of *probāmus* see note to p. 2, l. 11. **10.** **neque negat**: 'and yet he does not deny.' **11.** **sūmpsisse**: sc. *eum*. **12.** **pollicitus esset**: subj. as part of the thought of Themistocles. Express his thought in a direct form. **Idem**: i.e. Thucydides. **13.** **sepulta**: sc. *esse*. **quoniam lēgibus nōn concēderētur**: explains *clam*.

III. ARISTIDES.

Page 17. Chapter I. **2. Themistoclī:** gen., see B. 238; A. 218, *d*, and 234, *d*, 1; G. 359, Rem. 1; H. 391, II, 4, and cf. *Neoclī*, p. 9, l. 1. **prīncipātū:** 'the foremost place' in the state. **3. obtrectārunt inter sē:** 'they worked against each other,' 'were rivals.' **5. abstinentiā:** 'integrity.' This word and *innocentiae* above are used especially of incorruptibility in money matters on the part of public officers. **6. quem quidem nōs audierimus:** 'at least that we have heard of.' Note the acc. *quem*, instead of the more common *dē* with the abl., and cf. *quās*, p. 15, l. 21. *Audierimus* is subj., because it is thought of as a part of the result clause *ut . . . sit appellātus*. **7. sit appellātus:** for the tense see p. 6, l. 32. **8. tēstulā illā:** 'the well-known (institution of) ostracism,' a common force of *ille*. Cf. note to p. 14, l. 5. **exsiliō:** see note on *pecūniā*, p. 8, l. 8. **10. cēdēns:** 'giving up the struggle,' 'abandoning hope.' **11. ut . . . pelle-rētur:** the subj. is due to the idea of command implied in *scriben-tem*. **13. ille:** 'the man.' **sē ignōrāre:** 'that he did not know.' The more common word in such a sense is *nōsse*. **16. lēgitimam:** 'fixed by law.' **nōn pertulit:** 'did not complete'; note the force of *per-*. **17. dēscendit:** B. 287; A. 324; G. 561; H. 518, N. 1. **sextō ferē annō:** 'nearly six years after'; *post* is often omitted after an ordinal numeral in the abl. of time. On the tense of *expulsus erat* see B. 287, 3; A. 324, *a*; G. 563, 2; H. 518, N. 2. The pluperf. is usual with such exact designations of time as in the present instance.

II. 19. Interfuit: 'He took part,' independently, that is. He did not serve on the Athenian fleet, but attacked and slew the Persians who had taken refuge on the little island of Psyttalēa. **19. pūgnae nāvālī apud Salamīna:** 'the naval battle at Salamis.' A prepositional phrase modifying a noun is used quite commonly by Latin writers, but by Cicero less commonly than an adj. (*pūgnae Salamīniae*) or a rel. clause (*quae apud Salamīna facta est*). It is better to avoid the construction in writing Latin. See B. 352, 5. **20. prius quam . . . liberārētur:** 'before he was (to be) recalled from banishment.' A somewhat unusual use of

the subj. with *prius quam*. The writer puts himself at the stand-point of *facta est*, from which *liberārētur* is something looked forward to, as yet not existing. *Idem praetor fuit*: ‘Also he was general.’ *fūsus*: sc. *est*. **25.** *multa*: sc. *facta*. *factum est*: the subject is *ut . . . trānsferrētur*. For the order see note to p. 7, l. 11.

Page 18. **2.** *et marī et terrā*: see note to p. 10, l. 5. **3.** *intemperantiā*: ‘extravagant conduct,’ ‘want of self-control.’ See p. 20, l. 18, fol. **6.** *hōs ducēs*: ‘these as leaders.’ See B. 177, 1; A. 239, *a*; G. 340, *b*; H. 373.

III. **7.** *Quōs*: i.e. *barbarōs*. **8.** *cōnārentur*: not a condition contrary to fact, but a future condition in implied ind. disc. *ad classēs aedificandās*, etc.: note the order; *quantum . . . daret* (ind. quest.) is object of *cōstitueret*, while *ad . . . comparandōs* modifies *daret*. **10.** *arbitriō*: see note on *institūtīs*, p. 1, l. 9. **11.** *quadringēna et sexāgēna talenta*: note the distributive numerals, ‘460 talents each year,’ about \$500,000. *Dēlum sunt conlāta*: i.e. the money was contributed and sent to Delos. **12.** *id*: refers to *Dēlum*, but as usual agrees by attraction with the predicate acc. **14.** *Hic*: i.e. Aristides. *quā fuerit abstinentiā*: an ind. question governed by the verbal idea in *iūdicium*. **16.** *quī efferrētur*: ‘enough to bury him’; *quī* is an old form of the abl., = *quō*. **17.** *pūblicē alerentur*: ‘were supported at the expense of the state.’ *commūnī*: = *pūblico*. **18.** *dōtibus datīs conlocārentur*: i.e. marriages were arranged for them; and the dowries, which were an essential feature of the marriages of the Greeks and Romans, were paid from the public treasury. *Dēcessit*: B.C. 468. **19.** *post annum quartum*: = *annō quartō post*. **20.** *erat expulsus*: see note on *erat expulsus*, p. 17, l. 17. Here, too, the time is exactly defined.

IV. PAUSANIAS.

Page 19. Chapter I. **1.** *variū in omnī genere vītae*: ‘unreliable in all the relations of life.’ **3.** *inlūstrissimum*: used as subst. ‘his most glorious exploit.’ *proelium apud Plataeās*: see note to p. 17, l. 19. The battle was fought in 479 B.C.

5. *rēgius*: ‘of the king.’ **Mēdus**: the Romans commonly confused the Medes and Persians. Mardonius was a Persian. **6.** *manū fortis*: ‘a man of personal bravery.’ What is the lit. trans.? **7.** *virītīm*: ‘man by man’; i.e. it was an army of picked men. **vīgintī**: sc. *mīlia*. **8.** *haud ita māgnā manū Graeciae*: ‘by a comparatively small band of Greeks’; lit. trans.? Only 61,000 Lacedaemonians, Tegeans, and Athenians took an actual part in the battle. **9.** *plūrima miscēre*: ‘to cause a great deal of disturbance.’ **10.** *in eō*: ‘in this respect,’ explained by the clause *quod . . . posuisset*. The subj. shows that it was the reason given by those who censured him. **12.** *in quō haec erat sententia*: ‘of which this was the purport.’ What follows is a free rendering of the metrical inscription (*epigramma*) on the tripod. **14.** *ergō*: ‘on account of.’ Used only in antiquated style,—laws, inscriptions, etc. **dedisse**: sc. *sē*, a careless omission. **16.** *nōmina eārum cīvitātum*: the brazen support of this tripod, composed of three serpents twisted together, on whose coils the names are inscribed, is now in the Hippodrome at Constantinople.

II. **18.** *classe commūnī*: sc. *Graeciae*. **19.** *Cyprum atque Hellēspontum*: note the omission of the prep. with *Hellēspontum*. See note on *Chersonēsum*, p. 3, l. 6. The influence of *Cyprum* is also to be taken into account. **20.** *praesidia*: ‘garrisons.’ **25.** *effūgisse*: sc. *eōs*. **Gongylum**: sc. *mīsit*, since *remīsit* can only be used properly of the captives. A case of zeugma. B. 374, 2, *a*; A. 385, 1; G. 690; H. 636, II, 1.

Page 20. **1.** *cēperat*: B. 265; A. 282; G. 252; H. 472, I. **2.** *mīsit*: sc. *eōs*, antecedent of *quōs*. **3.** *dēs*: B. 274; A. 266; G. 263, I, N.; H. 484, II. **nūptum**: ‘in marriage.’ B. 340, I; A. 302; G. 435; H. 546. **5.** *sē*: acc., while *tē* is abl. **6.** *certum*: ‘reliable.’ **7.** *mittās face*: ‘see to it that you send,’ ‘pray send.’ *face* is an archaic form for *fac*. See B. 116, 3; A. 128, *c*, and 269, *g*; G. 271; H. 238 and 489, 2. Put the letter of Pausanias into ind. disc. **8.** *tam sibi necessāriōrum*: ‘so nearly related to him.’ **10.** *nē cuī reī parcat*: ‘that he spare no means.’ **11.** *pollicērētur*: the imp. subj. instead of the present. *petit* is historical present. See note to p. 4, l. 10. In vivid narration the tenses in both the ind. and the subj. are often changed from pres. to past or

from past to pres. in the same sentence. **12. lātūrum**: sc. *eum esse*. **Hūius**: ‘his,’ i.e. the king’s. **14. Quō factō**: ‘on account of this,’ = *cum in suspicōnem cecidisset*. See note on *in quō*, p. 10, l. 1. **15. capitīs**: modifies both *accūsātus* and *absolvitur*; ‘he was accused on a capital charge and acquitted.’ **16. remīssus nōn est**: Dorcio was sent in his place, but found the hegemony transferred to the Athenians. See p. 17, l. 25, fol. This was in 477 B.C.

III. **17. post nōn multō**: a common order in Nepos for the usual *nōn multō post*. **suā sponte**: i.e. as a volunteer. **18. cōgitātā**: ‘ideas.’ He developed ideas which were not foolish (i.e. that expression is not strong enough), but those of a madman. **19. mōrēs**: ‘ways,’ ‘habits.’ **20. rēgiō**: i.e. of a Persian king. **22. quī aderant**: sc. *et*, ‘his associates.’ **pos-**
sent: B. 283, 2, *a*; A. 320, *c*; G. 631, 3; H. 503, II, 3. **27. clāvā**: a means of secret communication used by the Spartan ephors. When a king or general left home, he was given a staff, or cylindrical piece of wood, exactly similar to one in the possession of the ephors. When they wished to communicate with him, they cut the writing material into strips, wound it around the staff, and wrote their message along the length of the staff. When it was unrolled, only detached letters or fragments of words were seen; but the person to whom it was sent could read it by wrapping it around his staff. Both the staff and the despatch were called *σκυτάλη*, of which *clāva* is the Latin equivalent. **28. mōre illōrum**: ‘after their fashion,’ i.e. as just described. On *mōre*, see note to p. 1, l. 9. **32. vincla pūblica**: cf. p. 8, l. 11.

Page 21. **1. rēgī**: Pausanias was not king, but as guardian of the young King Pleistarchus, who was his cousin, he acted as regent. **2. Hinc**: = *ex vinclīs*. **3. rēge**: i.e. the king of the Persians. **5. quod**: *quī* would be more in accordance with the common usage. **Hilōtae**: lit. ‘captives,’ prisoners taken in war or their descendants; they were the original owners of the country, and were serfs rather than slaves. **7. mūnere**: B. 218, 1; A. 249; G. 407; H. 421, I. **9. crīmen**: ‘charge.’ **11. et exspectandum**: sc. *esse*, ‘but that they ought to wait’; *putābant* has a negative force with *oportēre iūdicārī*, but not with

exspectandum aperiret. B. 293, III, 2; A. 328, 1; G. 572; H. 519, II, 2.

IV. **12.** *Argilius*: see Vocab. Subject of *accēpisset*. **13.** *eō*: i.e. Pausanias. *eīque*: refers to *adulēscēntulus*; trans. as subject. **15.** *redīss̄et . . . mīssī erant*: meaning of the moods? *vincla epistulæ*: the tablet on which the letter was written was fastened together by a cord, which was secured by a seal. **16.** *sī pertulisset*: ‘if he should deliver it’; force of *per-*? **17.** *Erant in eādem epistulā*: ‘there were also contained in the letter.’ **18.** *quae*: ‘correspondence which.’ **20.** *gravitās*: ‘deliberateness.’ They were unwilling to take decisive measures until they had absolute proof. *hōc locō*: ‘on this occasion.’ **23.** *indicāset*: the subj. is due to ind. disc. *huic*: i.e. *Argiliō adulēscēntulō*. **25.** *violārī nefās*: hence one who took refuge there was secure from molestation. *ille*: cf. l. 29, below. **26.** *hanc iūxtā*: B. 144, 3; A. 263, n.; G. 413, Rem. 1; H. 636, v, 1. **27.** *posset*: subj. representing the design of the ephors. *loquerētur*: see note on *cōnārentur*, p. 18, l. 8. **28.** *Hūc*: ‘into this.’ **30.** *supplicem*: ‘as a supplicant,’ in apposition with *Quem. causae quid sit*: = *quae causa sit*; *causae* is part. gen.

Page 22. **2.** *neu*: = *nēve*, the regular connective of two negative purpose clauses. See note to p. 13, l. 1. *meritum*: trans. by a rel. clause. *sī eam veniam . . . dēdiss̄et*: ‘if he granted him that request’; cf. p. 15, l. 25. **4.** *māgnō eī praemiō futūrum*: the subject is *id* understood = *eam veniam sibi dedisse et . . . sublevāsse*. On *praemiō* see B. 191, 2; A. 233, a; G. 356; H. 390, I.

V. **5.** *Hīs rēbus ephorī cōgnitīs*: this position of the subject of the sentence is common, when it would also be the subject of the clause represented by the abl. abs.; here the abl. abs. = *quae (hās rēs) cum ephorī cōgnōssent*. *putārunt*: = *putāvērunt*. **6.** *Quō*: = *in urbem*. **8.** *in eō esset ut*: ‘was on the point of being’; cf. p. 7, l. 26. **9.** *ex vultū cūiusdam ephorī*: ‘from the expression of one of the ephors.’ **10.** *gradibus*: B. 223; A. 250; G. 403; H. 423. **11.** *quae*: refers to *Minervae*. **12.** *Chalcioicos*: see Vocab. The temple was one of the most ancient in Sparta. The statue of the goddess was of bronze, and

the part of the temple in which it stood was sheathed with bronze plates, decorated with bas-reliefs. **15.** *vixisse*: ‘was still alive.’ The personal construction, *māter dicitur vixisse*, is better. *iam māgnō nātū*: ‘then very old,’ abl. of quality modifying *eam*; the more common expression is *grandem nātū* or *māximam nātū*. **16.** *comperit*: why indic.? See note to p. 5, l. 2. **21.** *quō iī sc. īferrentur*. The place was a ravine near Sparta called *Caeādas* (*Kaίαδας*). **22.** *plūribus*: ‘the majority.’ **23.** *procul ab*: here means, as the words of Thucydides show, ‘a little way from,’ i.e. outside the sacred precinct, but not very far off. *dei Delphicī*: Apollo at Delphi. *eōdem locō*: ‘in the very place,’ i.e. just outside the temple.

V. CIMON.

Page 23. Chapter I. **2.** *ūsus est*: ‘experienced.’ **11.** *Item aestimātam*: cf. p. 8, l. 9. **5.** *eādem custōdiā*: this story of Cimon’s imprisonment has no foundation. The Athenian law merely imposed *ātrīmia* on him, i.e. deprived him of political rights until the fine should be paid. **16.** *lēgibus*: see note on *īnstitūtīs*, p. 1, l. 9. **6.** *solvisset*: implied ind. disc., representing the language of the law, *nisi pecūniām solverit* (fut. perf.). **7.** *sorōrem germānam*: see note to p. 1, l. 12. **9.** *eōdem patre nātās uxōrēs dūcere*: *nātās* is object of *dūcere*, while *uxōrēs* is a pred. acc.; *uxōrēs dūcere = in mātrīmōniūm dūcere*. **10.** *Hūius coniugī*: ‘of marriage with her.’ *Calliās quīdam*: ‘one Callias,’ ‘a man named Callias.’ **11.** *generōsus*: note the derivation and meaning. See Vocab. *metallīs*: the silver mines at Laurium. See note to p. 9, l. 24. **13.** *illō*: refers to *id*. *pecūniām*: ‘the money,’ i.e. the amount of the fine imposed on Miltiades. **16.** *sēque Calliām nūptūrum*: sc. *dixit*, implied in *negāvit*, l. 14, above.

II. **18.** *Tālī modō*: = *hōc modō*, as often in Nepos. **19.** *prīncipātūm*: cf. note to p. 17, l. 2. **20.** *prūdentiam*: ‘knowledge,’ the usual meaning of the word when joined with an obj. gen. Note the derivation of *prūdentiam*. **21.** *ā puerō*: ‘from boyhood.’ **22.** *fuerat versātūs*: Nepos is fond of this form of the pluperf., and frequently uses it with the same force as the ordinary

form with *erat*. **populum urbānum**: the citizens, as distinguished from *exercitum*. **25. Prīmūm**: ‘In the first place.’ **imperātor**: ‘as general.’ **26. Amphipolim cōnstituit**: Nepos is in error here. Amphipolis was founded in 437 B.C. by Agnon. Two unsuccessful attempts had previously been made, neither under Cimon’s leadership. **27. Īdem**: ‘he also.’

Page 24. **1. iterum imperātor**: ‘(appointed) general for the second time.’ *iterum* is not parallel to *Prīmūm*, but modifies *imperātor*; the correlative to *Prīmūm*, which would be *deinde*, is implied in *Īdem*. **Mycalēn**: another error. The battle at Mycale was fought in 479 B.C., and the leaders were Leotychides and Xanthippus. The connection shows that Nepos refers to the battle fought off the mouth of the river Eurymedon, in Pamphylia, in 469 B.C. **2. dēvīctam**: trans. by a finite verb; note the force of *dē-*. **7. acerbitatēm imperiī**: sc. *Athēniēnsium*. For the formation of the Confederacy of Delos, and the acquiring of the hegemony by Athens, see p. 17, l. 25, fol. The Athenians abused their power, and many of the islands revolted. **8. bene animātās . . . aliēnātās**: trans. by rel. clauses. **cōnfīrmāvit**: sc. *in officiō*. **9. Scȳrum**: see the map of Greece, in the front of the book, G. 3. **10. gesserant**: sc. *incolae*, implied in *Scȳrum*. **12. opulentiā**: B. 218, 3; A. 254, b; G. 401, n. 6; H. 425, 1, 1), n. **suō adventū**: ‘immediately on his arrival,’ — an exaggeration, since the revolt of Thasos lasted two years (464–463 B.C.). **His ex manubīis**: i.e. with the booty taken from all the rebels. **13. arx**: ‘the Acropolis.’ **quā ad merīdiem vergit**: ‘on the south side.’ **14. est ḍrnāta**: here = *est mūnīta*; the reference is to Cimon’s wall.

III. **15. ūnus . . . māximē**: see note on *ūnus omnium māximē*, p. 3. l. 2. **16. quam**: = *in quam*. The omission of the prep. is regular when the verb of the rel. clause and of the demonstrative clause is the same. **17. tēstārum suffrāgiīs**: see note to p. 14, l. 5. **18. Cūius factī . . . Athēniēnsēs**: B. 209, 1; A. 221, b; G. 377; H. 409, III. **22. virtūtis**: note the derivation and meaning. **23. post annum quīntum, quam expulsus erat**: on *post annum quīntum*, see B. 356, 1; A. 259, d; G. 403, N. 4; H. 430. On the tense of *expulsus erat*, see note on *erat expulsus*,

p. 17, l. 17. **24.** hospitiō Lacedaemoniōrum ūtēbātur: 'enjoyed the guest friendship of the Lacedaemonians,' i.e. was bound to the Lacedaemonians by ties of hospitality. Cimon, as official guest friend (*πρόξενος*) of the Lacedaemonians, entertained those Lacedaemonians who came to Athens, and was himself entertained at Sparta. Such ties arose from interchange of hospitality, were hereditary, and were very strictly observed. **28. Post,** neque ita multō: = *Post, neque ita multō post*, a fuller expression for *haud ita multo post*. Trans. 'afterwards, but not so very long after.' **29. imperātor:** 'as general.'

Page 25. Chapter IV. **2.** cum . . . habēret: modifies the following *ut* clause. Cf. p. 7, l. 11, and the note. **4.** quibus: abl. governed by *fruī* understood. **6.** opis: B. 212, 1; A. 223 and 243, f; G. 383, 1; H. 410, v, 1. habēret quod statim daret: 'he might have something to give him on the spot'; *daret* is subj. of purpose. **8.** vidēret: subj. of repeated action in a general condition. B. 288, 4, a; A. 309, b; G. 625, Rem. 4, **9.** suum: 'his own.' **10.** viđisset: the subj. represents the thought of Cimon. quōs invocatōs viđerō, omnēs vocābō; *invocatōs* = *nōn vocatōs*, sc. *ad cēnam*. **13.** unde efferrentur: 'the means for their burial,' i.e. funeral expenses. B. 283, 1; A. 320; G. 631, 2; H. 503, 1. **14.** reliquissent: B. 283, 3, a; A. 320, e; G. 633; H. 517. **sīc sē gerendō:** Nepos begins the sentence as if *Cimōn* were to be the subject. The logical expression would be *cum sīc sē gereret*. **15.** sī . . . fuit: a substantive clause, subject of *est mīrandūm*, = *ēius mortem fuisse*, etc. **16.** acerba: to the Athenians.

VI. LYSANDER.

Page 26. Chapter I. **1.** suī: objective gen. **2.** fēlicitāte: 'good luck.' **Athēniēnsēs:** object of *cōfēcisse*. **4.** cōfēcisse appāret: sc. *eum*. *confēcisse* = 'finally defeated,' lit. 'finished,' 'did for.' **id . . . latet:** *id* is object of *cōsecūtus est*, while the whole clause *id . . . cōsecūtus est* is subject of *latet*. **5.** suī: 'his own,' contrasted with *adversāriōrum*. See B. 244, 3; A. 196, g; G. 309, 2; H. 449, 2. **6.** immōdestiā: what does this word mean here? Note the derivation and the explanatory

clause *qui* . . . *venerunt*. **7. imperatōribus**: dat. governed by the phrase *dictō audientēs nōn erant* = *nōn pārēbant*. *dictō* is probably dat. governed by *audientēs*, in the sense of ‘obedient,’ though it is variously explained as abl. abs., abl. of cause, and abl. of specification. **8. relictis nāvibus**: modifies *dis-pālātū*. Trans. so as to show this. **10. factiōsus**: note the derivation. **11. sīc sibi indulxit**: i.e. allowed himself such license. **13. dictitāssent**: note the derivation and meaning. **14. impotentem**: ‘unrestrained,’ lit. ‘powerless’ to restrain itself. **15. classis**: B. 218, 1, *a*; A. 223, *a*; G. 407, n. 2, *d*; H. 410, v, 3. *potior* with the gen. is comparatively rare, except in the expression *rērum potīrī*. Nepos, however, uses it more frequently than the abl. *est potītus*: see note on *descendit*, p. 17, l. 17. **18. undique**: = *ex omnibus cīvitātibus*. **19. ēiectis**: sc. *eīs*, antecedent of *qui*. *studuissernt*: subj. of characteristic, defining the class of people who were driven out. **21. omnium rērum**: objective gen. **22. continērētūr . . . cōfirmārat**: note the change of mood. *continērētūr* is subj. of characteristic like *studuissernt* in l. 19, while *cōfirmārat* states a fact. The latter class is naturally more definite than the former or than the *qui* . . . *studuissernt*, above. **23. fidē**: modifies *cōfirmārat*, ‘had pledged his faith.’ What is the lit. trans.?

II. **24. decenvirālī potestātē**: i.e. government by boards of ten men, selected from the citizens of the place, but known to be devoted to the interests of Sparta.

Page 27. **2. quod . . . fuerat**: modifies *pervertere . . . con-cupīvit*. **3. proinde ac sī**: ‘just as if.’ **4. fuissent**: subj. because it is an essential part of the condition contrary to fact, *sī nōn . . . solērent*. **4. pervertere**: ‘destroy.’ *futūrum ut . . . dīlāberentur*: a paraphrase for *dīlapsūrōs esse*. The rest of the chapter is lost. Nipperdey suggests the following as giving the purport of it: *Itaque hīs in sāncṭissimō Herculī fānō fidēm dedit nēminēm ā sē violātūm trī. Quī cum sine metū in pūblicō versāren-tur, post paucōs diēs māximam caedēm fēcit. Quā rē Lacedaemonēm pērlātā, cum in cēterīs cīvitātibus nōn minus atrōcia per Lysandrī factiōnēs gererentur, rēgēs potentiae ēiūs īfēnsī suāsērunt Lacedaemoniīs, ut cīvitātēs dominatiōne Lysandrī liberārent.*

III. **8. iī:** i.e. the Lacedaemonians. **9. Quō dolōre:** ‘by resentment at this.’ *quō* represents an objective gen. See B. 243, 2; A. 217, *a*. **10. tollere:** ‘to abolish.’ The inf. is used substantively in apposition with *cōnsilium*, instead of the gen. of the gerund. **12. omnia ad ūrācula referre:** i.e. they took no important step without consulting the gods through an oracle. **cōnsuērant:** note the tense. *cōnsuēscō* means ‘I accustom myself,’ hence the perf. *cōnsuēvī* means ‘I have accustomed myself,’ ‘I am accustomed,’ and the pluperf. ‘I was accustomed.’ **13. Delphicum:** sc. *ūrāculum*. **id nōn potuisset:** sc. *corrumpere*. **14. Dōdōnaeum:** sc. *ūrāculum*. **15. quae . . . solveret:** ‘which he must pay.’ *solveret* would be subj. also in the dir. disc.; the idea is very close to that of purpose. **18. fefellērunt:** ‘disappointed.’ **21. cōnātus esset:** the subj. shows that that was the reason given by the accusers of Lysander. **22. subsidiō:** dat. of purpose. For Orchomenos and Haliartus, see the map of Greece, in the front of the book, E. 3. **23. occīsus est:** 395 B.C. **quam vērē . . . secus foret iūdicātum:** ‘how well justified the opposite verdict would have been,’ i.e. a verdict of guilty. *foret* is often used by Nepos instead of *esset*. **24. indiciō:** dat. of purpose. Trans. as if it were a predicate nominative. **25. in domō ēius:** ‘in his house.’ Note the case and the prep. This construction is usual when *domus* means ‘house,’ i.e. refers to the building. **26. dux dēligātūr:** ‘that a leader be chosen.’ Of course he hoped that the choice would fall on him. **27. deūm:** gen. plu. Cf. note to p. 14, l. 14. **28. sē habitūrum:** see note on *nōn dubitō fore*, p. 1, l. 1. **29. pecūniā:** B. 219, 1; A. 254, *b*; G. 346, n. 2; H. 425, 1, 1), N.

Page 28. Chapter IV. **1. multa crūdēliter avārēque fēcis-**
set: ‘had committed many acts of cruelty and greed.’ **2. esse**
perlātum: ‘that news had been carried,’ impersonal. **3. testimō-**
nium: here = ‘a testimonial,’ ‘letter of commendation.’ **4. quantā**
sānctitātē: (telling) ‘with what thorough honesty.’ *sānctitātē* is
 used in the same special sense as *abstinentiā* and *innocentiā*, p. 17,
 ll. 4 and 5. **5. accūrātē:** ‘in detail,’ i.e. a full and exact account.
7. librum: ‘document.’ **9. sīgnātūr:** B. 293, 1; A. 328, *a*;
 G. 570; H. 467, 4. **10. sīgnātūm:** sc. *librum*. While the first
 document was being sealed, he managed to substitute for it a second

which was already sealed. **subiēcit**: sc. *ille*, referring to Pharnabazus. **11. accūrātissimē**: ‘in the fullest detail.’ Cf. *accūrātē*, l. 5. **12. accūsārat** := *accūsāverat*. **Lysander**: subj. of *re-disset*, the usual order; but cf. p. 27, l. 32. **13. māximum magistrātūm**: collective, meaning the ephors. **14. dīixerat**: note the tense. See note on *erat expulsus*, p. 17, l. 17. The idea is ‘after he had said his say.’ **testimōniī locō**: ‘by way of proof.’ The word is used in a different sense than in l. 3. **15. submōtō Lysandrō**: ‘after asking Lysander to withdraw.’ **16. legēndūm**: ‘to be read.’ *legēndūm* (fut. pass. part.) modifies *hunc* understood. **imprūdēns**: ‘unwittingly,’ appositive. **17. ille . . . accūsātōr**: these words form an hexameter line. See note to p. 1, l. 10.

VII. ALCIBIADES.

Page 29. Chapter I. **2. possit**: for the tense, see B. 259, I; A. 276; G. 227; H. 467, II. **experta**: sc. *esse*. **3. nihil**: stronger than *nēminem*. **5. aetātis suae**: ‘of his time.’ **8. disertus, ut**: ‘so eloquent, that.’ **ōris atque ūratiōnis**: ‘address and delivery.’ Nepos is rather fond of pairs of words which resemble each other in sound. Cf. *prius cōgitāre quam cōnārī*, p. 64, l. 26; *āctōrem auctōremque*, p. 121, l. 23; *pēcepta habuit p̄aecepta*, p. 131, l. 26. **11. in vītā quam vīctū**: cf. note on *ōris atque ūratiōnis*, l. 8, above. *vīctū*, sc. *in*, refers to the externals of life,—food, clothes, etc.,—while *vītā* refers to the conduct of life. **12. temporib⁹ . . . serviēns**: ‘adapting himself to circumstances.’ **simul ac sē remīserat**: i.e. as soon as he ceased to make a special effort to accomplish some purpose. Note the tense of *remīserat*, and see note to p. 17, l. 17. **14. lūxuriōsus**, etc.: be cautious of translating these adjs. by the corresponding Eng. word. Consider just what the derivation and exact meaning of each term is. **15. ut**: supply *sīc* with the preceding adjs., or trans. ‘to such a degree that.’ **admīrārentur . . . esse**: ‘were surprised that there was,’ i.e. ‘were surprised to find.’ **16. dissimilitūdinēm**: ‘contradictions.’ **dīversam nātūram**: ‘diversity of character.’

II. 17. *in domō*: cf. note on *in domō ēius*, p. 27, l. 25. *Periclī*: gen., like *Neoclī*, p. 9, l. 1. *privīgnus*: Pericles was not the stepfather of Alcibiades. The grandfather of Alcibiades and the mother of Pericles were brother and sister. 18. *ērudīlus*: sc. *est*. 19. *Graecā linguā loquentium*: cf. p. 4, l. 26. 20. *ut sī ipse fingere vellet*: expresses the result of all that has been said of Alcibiades in ll. 4-19. Trans. 'so that if he himself were desirous of fashioning his own fortune, he could not have imagined more blessings, or acquired greater ones, than nature or fortune (whichever it be) had (already) bestowed on him.' On the tenses of *vellet* and *posset*, see B. 304, 2; A. 308, a; G. 597, Rem. 1; H. 510, N. 2.

III. 24. *bellum . . . indīxērunt*: B.C. 415. 26. *datī*: sc. *sunt*. 27. *exīret*: see note on *liberārētur*, p. 17, l. 20. The writer puts himself at the standpoint of *accidit* and looks forward to *exīret*; the idea is, 'the night before the fleet was going to sail,' although of course *ūnā nocte* means 'in a single night.' *Hermae*: since Hermes was the god of traffic, square pillars surmounted with his bust were placed in the streets in different parts of the city.

Page 30. 2. *Andocidī*: gen. 3. *vocitātus est*: 'was nicknamed,' 'was commonly called.' 4. *cum appārēret*: 'since it was evident.' 4. *quae . . . pertinēret*: the antecedent of *quae* is *cōsēnsiōne*; trans. 'which had for its object (was directed towards) not private but public business.' 6. *nē qua . . . exsisteret*: subj. governed by *timor est iniectus*, which is equivalent to a verb of fearing. 7. *oprimeret*: subj. because it forms an essential part of the sentence *nē . . . exsisteret*. 8. *convenīre in*: 'to apply to.' 10. *dēvinixerat*: sc. *sibi*. *operā forēnsī*: cf. p. 9, l. 12. 12. *prōdīsset*: subj. of repeated action in a general condition; see B. 302, 3, a; A. 309, b; G. 625, Rem. 4. 13. *pōnerētur*: used in the sense of *habērētur*. 14. *timōrem*: used by zeugma with *in eō habēbant*. Cf. note to p. 19, l. 25. 16. *Aspergēbātur īfāmīā*: 'he was the object of scandal.' *facere mystēria*: i.e. to imitate the Eleusinian mysteries, which were celebrated at Eleusis with great secrecy, in honor of Demeter and Persephone. 18. *idque*: i.e. *mystēria facere*. It was thought that the meetings had political aims.

IV. 20. *in cōtiōne*: ‘in the popular assembly.’ Note the derivation of *cōtiōne*. 22. *neque ignōrāns*: ‘and being fully aware’; *litotes*. *cīvium suōrum cōnsuētūdinem*: i.e. their envy of men in power and desire to humble them, as shown by the ostracism of Aristides. *invidiae crīmīne*: ‘a charge based on envy’; *invidiae* is obj. gen. 25. *quiēscendū*: sc. *esse*. 26. *nocērī eī*: note the construction. See B. 187, II, b; A. 230; G. 346, Rem. 1; H. 384, 5. 26. *intellegēbant*: why indic.? Cf. p. 5, l. 2 and the note. 27. *exīsset*: represents what tense of the dir. disc.? *absentem*: sc. *eum*. 30. *violāsset*: why subj.? 31. *nūntius ā magistrātū*: ‘a message from one of the magistrates.’ 32. *ut . . . redīret*: a subst. clause of purpose in apposition with *nūntius*.

Page 31. 1. *essetque*: depends on *cum*, which has a concessive force with *esset*. *prōvinciae bene administrāndae*: ‘of successfully performing his mission’; *prōvinciae* refers to his military command in Sicily, see p. 29, l. 25. 3. **Hāc**: sc. *tri-rēme*. **Thūriōs**: see map of Italy, follows p. 94, O. 5. **In Italiām**: note the case; see B. 182, 2, b; A. 259, h; G. 337, Rem. 6. 5. *immoderātā . . . licentiā*: i.e. their unrestrained political power, their irresponsibility. *ergā*: the best writers rarely use this word of unfriendly feelings; Nepos, however, commonly so uses it. *nōbilēs*: ‘prominent men.’ 7. **Eliēdem**: note the omission of the preposition; the const. is doubtless influenced by *Thēbās* which follows. 8. *capitīs damnātū*: sc. *esse*, ‘condemned to death.’ *bonīs pūblicātīs*: ‘with confiscation of his property’; the idea is of time contemporaneous with *damnātū*, a use of the perf. part. found also in Livy. 9. *ūsū vēnerat*: ‘had been resorted to’; *ūsū* is an old form of the dat., instead of *ūsuī*; a dat. of purpose.

10. **Eumolpidās sacerdōtēs**: they were employed in the Eleusinian mysteries, being the descendants of Eumolpus, the reputed founder of the mysteries. *sē*: refers to Alcibiades. 11. *quō testātior esset memoria*: i.e. that the record might be more public (than usual). 12. *exemplū*: ‘a copy.’ *esse*: belongs with *positū*. *in pūblicō*: sc. *locō*. 14. *cōsuērat*: see note to p. 27, l. 12. 16. *sē*: refers to Alcibiades. 17. *ēiē-*

cisse: sc. *eōs* as subject and *sē* as object. **suae**: 'their own,' referring to *inimici*. See note to p. 3, l. 4. **18. cum Perse rēge**: see p. 14, l. 9. **20. in obsidiōne**: 'in a state of siege.' **21. Ēiusdem operā**: 'through his aid also.' **21. Iōniam**: refers to the cities on the coast of Asia Minor which were subject to Athens. **22. Athēniēnsium**: we should say, 'with the Athenians.' **Quō factō**: cf. note to p. 10, l. 1.

V. **24. neque vērō**: 'but after all . . . not.' **amicī . . . sunt factī**: sc. *Lacedaemoniī*; *amicī* is an adj. **25. ācerimī virī**: 'of that most energetic man.' **26. prūdentiam in omnibus rēbus**: 'sagacity on all occasions.' **27. pertimuērunt**: 'they had great fear'; note the force of *per-*. **29. Id Alcibiadēs . . . potuit**: 'this could not be concealed very long from Alcibiades.' For the constr. see B. 178, *i*, *e*; A. 239, *d*, and *N.*; G. 339, Rem. 3; H. 374, *n. i*. **30. eā**: 'such.'

Page 32. **2. Athēniēnsium**: modifies *opēs*. **3. contrā**: serves as a conjunction. **Lacedaemoniōrum**: sc. *opēs*. **4. initō**: = *prīmum*. **8. dēstītūtus**: 'disappointed.' **9. praetor**: 'general.' **10. suffrāgante Thērāmene**: 'on motion of Theramenes.' **parīque . . . imperiō praeſicitur**: i.e. is made general on equal terms. **11. simul cum**: 'in company with.' **13. Hōrum**: 'of these three men.' **14. vīctōrēs viguerant**: 'had been in the flush of victory.' **15. Vīctī . . . erant**: between 411 and 409 B.C. Nepos exaggerates the successes of the Athenians. **16. terrestribus**: cf. p. 10, l. 9. The more common expression is *pedeſtribus*. **17. captae . . . vēnerant**: trans. by two finite verbs. **18. simul cum**: cf. l. 11, above. **21. neque minus multās**: 'and quite as many.' Cf. p. 13, l. 26. **24. vēnērunt**: note the change of tense; after the successful operations just described *had been accomplished*, they *returned* to Athens.

VI. **25. Hīs**: dat. governed by *obviam*. **dēſcendisſet**: of going *down* to the sea-coast. **26. omnium exſpectatiō vīſendī Alcibiadis**: subj. gen. (*omnium*) and obj. gen. (*vīſendī Alcibiadis*) modifying the same word. **27. proinde ac sī**: 'exactly as if.' **28. Sīc**: explained by the following clause *et adversās . . . secundās rēs*. Note the chiastic order; see note

to p. 15, l. 18. On the constr. of the clause see note to p. 30, l. 26.
30. *exercitum . . . amissum*: ‘the loss of the army.’ **32.** *expulissent*: what does the subj. show?

Page 33. **2.** *cooperat*: pluperf. because the main clause also has the pluperf. **6.** *ūsū vēnerat*: cf. p. 31, l. 9 **7.** *Olympiae vīctōribus*: see note to *vīctōrem Olympiae*, p. 1, l. 17. The Olympic victors received crowns and other manifestations of honor when they made their triumphal entry into their native city. Such honors had been conferred on other victorious generals, in spite of the assertion of Nepos to the contrary. *corōnīs taeniīsque*: B. 187, I, a; A. 225, d; G. 348; H. 384, II, 2. *vulgō*: adv. = ‘from every hand.’ **12.** *fuerit*: note the tense. Cf. *inlacrimārit* and *ostendērit*, below. See note on *prōfligārint*, p. 6, l. 32. **16.** *pūblicē*: ‘by the state.’ **17.** *rūrsus resacrāre*: ‘to revoke the curse.’ **19.** *praecipitātae*: sc. *sunt*.

VII. **20.** *nōn nimis . . . diūturna*: ‘none too long.’
21. *tōtaque rēs pūblica*: ‘and the management of all affairs.’
22. *domī bellīque*: B. 232, 2; A. 258, d; G. 411, Rem. 2; H. 426, 2. *ūnius arbitriō*: ‘according to his sole will.’ For the case of *arbitriō*, see note on *īnstitūtīs*, p. 1, l. 9. **24.** *neque id negātum esset*: ‘and that had not been refused.’ *classe*: abl. of means. **25.** *Cȳmēn*: see map of Greece, I. 3. *minus ex sententiā*: sc. *eōrum* = *Athēniēnsium*. Trans. ‘not exactly according to their wish,’ i.e. he had been less successful than they thought he ought to have been. **26.** *recidit*: note the force of *re-nihil enim . . . nōn . . . dūcēbant*: ‘for they thought there was nothing that he could not accomplish.’ **29.** *malitiōsē*: ‘treacherously.’ *tum*: ‘in that instance.’ **30.** *corruptum*: trans. by a causal clause. *capere nōluisse*: sc. *eum*. **32.** *opīniōnem*: sc. *Athēniēnsium*, subjective gen.; *ingeniī* and *virtūtis* are objective gen.

Page 34. **2.** *tyrannidem*: see Vocab. **3.** *absentī . . . abrogārent*: sc. *eī*, ‘deposed him from his command in his absence.’ For the case of *absentī*, see B. 188, 2, d; A. 229; G. 347, Rem. 5; H. 386, 2. **4.** *alium*: ten generals were appointed, of whom Conon was the chief. **5.** *Pactyēn*: see map of Greece, in the front of the book, I. 1. **6.** *Bīzanthēn*: map of Greece, K. 1.

Ornos and *Neontichos* must have been in the vicinity of *Bizanthē*. Their exact location is uncertain. 7. **prīmus** . . . *introiit*: ‘he was the first man of any Greek state to make his way into (the interior of) Thrace.’ See, however, p. 3, l. 24 fol. The coast of Thrace was colonized by the Greeks in very early times. 8. **glōriōsius**: sc. *esse*, agrees with *locuplētārī*; *locuplētārī* is used in a middle sense, = ‘to enrich himself.’ 9. **crēverat** . . . *pepererat*: the tense indicates that these things had happened before the battle at Aegospotami.

VIII. 12. **neque tamen** . . . *potuit recēdere*: ‘but yet he could not give up his love for his country.’ 13. **Aegos flūmen**: a translation into Latin of the Greek *Aἰγὸς πόταμοι*, Aegospotami. **praetor**: here = ‘admiral.’ Lysander was *vaivāxos* of the Lacedaemonian fleet. 15. **quī in eō** . . . *ut dūceret*: was busily engaged in prolonging the war as much as possible. The clause *ut* . . . *dūceret* is in apposition with *eō*. 17. **contrā**: ‘while on the other hand.’ Cf. p. 32, l. 3. **exhaustīs**: trans. by a rel. clause. 18. **erat super**: = *supererat*. 19. **praesente vulgō**: ‘in the presence of the whole army.’ *vulgō* here = ‘the common soldiers.’ 21. **eō**: ‘therefore,’ ‘on that account.’ 22. **pedestribus cōpiīs**: here, as often, = ‘land forces.’ 24. **eum**: i.e. Lysander. 25. **cōflictūrum**: sc. *eum* (= *Lysandrum*) and *esse*. *bellum compositūrum*: = *pācem factūrum*. 26. **dictum**: sc. *esse*. *animadvertēbat*: B. 309, 2, *a*; A. 313, *c*; G. 604; H. 515, II. 27. **postulāta**: ‘what was demanded.’ Used substantively. **Alcibiade receptō**: trans. by a conditional clause. 29. **nūllam** . . . *fore*: i.e. in the opinion of the soldiers. 30. **contrā ea**: like *contrā*, l. 17, above. 31. **futūrum reum**: ‘would be held responsible.’ **discēdēns**: note the tense. Give the words of Alcibiades in ind. disc.

Page 35. 2. **immodestiā**: ‘lack of discipline.’ Note the derivation. 3. **neque . . . fefellit**: ‘and he was not deceived.’ 5. **vulgum**: cf. l. 19, above. **praedātūm**: supine. 6. **reī gerendae**: ‘for action,’ gen. 7. **dēlēvit**: ‘brought to an end.’

IX. 8. **vīctīs Athēniēnsib⁹**: ‘after the defeat of the Athenians.’ 9. **eadem loca**: those named on p. 34, l. 6 fol. **suprā**: i.e. to the north of. 11. **Falsō**: sc. *sphērāvit*. 14. **tū-**

tum: sc. *esse*. 16. *in Asiam*: cf. note on *in Italiām*, p. 31, l. 3.
 cēpit: 'won.' 17. *hūmānitātē*: 'amiability.' in *amīcitiā*:
 sc. *ēius* = *Pharnabāzī*. 18. *dederat . . . capiēbat*: note the
 tenses. in *Phrygiā castrum*: see note to p. 17, l. 19.
 19. *quīnquāgēna*: note the distributive, 'fifty talents a year.'
vēctīgalis: gen. of definition. *Quā fōrtūnā*: B. 219, 1; A. 254,
b, 2; G. 401, n. 6; H. 421, III. 22. *omnī ferēbātur cōgitātiōne*:
 'all his thoughts were directed.' 23. *rēge Perse*: Artaxerxes
 Mnemon. See Vocab. 24. *sē cōnsecūtūrum*: sc. *id*, = *ut cum*
sibi amīcum adiungeret. On the constr., see note to p. 1, l. 1.
 Give the thought of Alcibiades in dir. disc. 26. *Cýrum*: he
 was then (408 B.C.) satrap of Lydia, Phrygia, and Cappadocia.
Lacedaemoniī adiuvantibus: 'with the help of the Lacedaemonians.'
 28. *sē initūrum grātiām*: 'he would gain great favor,'
 i.e. with Artaxerxes.

X. 30. *eōdem tempore*: 'at that very time.' **Critiās**
cēterīque tyrannī: the Thirty Tyrants, to whom the government
 of Athens had been assigned after the Peloponnesian War.
 31. *certōs*: 'trusty.'

Page 36. 1. *fore ratum*: 'would remain in force.' 2. *suās*
rēs gestās: here = 'his arrangements.' 3. *Lacō*: i.e. Lysander.
 4. *accūrātius sibi agendum*: 'that he must deal more decidedly.'
 5. *renūntiat*: 'threatens to renounce.' The force of *re-* is that of
 the English *un-*, i.e. it reverses the action of the verb. 7. *clē-*
mentiam: 'the laws of humanity.' 11. *vīcīnitātē*, *in quā*: 'to
 those who lived near the place in which,' the abstract for the
 concrete. *vīcīnitātē* is dat. with *dant negōtium*. 12. *interficiant*:
 the subject is *illī* understood, referring to the neighbors implied in
vīcīnitātē. 13. *cum*: what part of speech? What shows it to
 be so? 16. *etsī*: the force of the conjunction is peculiar. The
 meaning is that he found means for defending himself, although
 his sword had been removed. 17. *eī*: see note to p. 34, l. 3.
familiāris suī: 'belonging to his intimate friend.' 18. *quīdam*
ex Arcadiā hospes: 'a friend from Arcadia.' On the constr., see
 note to p. 17, l. 19. 20. *id quod in praesentiā vestīmentōrum*
fuit: 'what clothing he had by him' (at hand). *vestīmentōrum* is
 partitive gen., depending on *quod*.

21. *Hīs . . . coniectīs*: what is denoted by the abl. abs.? How then should it be translated? *flammae vim*: ‘the raging flame.’ What is the literal translation? *Quem*: ‘he.’ **24.** *cōnsuērat*: on the tense see note to p. 27, l. 12. **25.** *contēctum . . . mortuum . . . cremāvit*: ‘after his death, wrapped him . . . and burned him.’ **26.** *vīvum*: sc. *eum*. **Sic**: what force has this word?

XI. **29.** *gravissimī*: ‘of the highest authority.’ **30.** *ēiusdem aetātis*: cf. *aetāte proximus*, p. 15, l. 6. **31.** *et Tīmaeus*: see B. 341, 4, b; A. 208, b, 1 and 2; G. 481, 2, n.; H. 554, 1, 6. Here the rel. clause which follows divides the historians who are mentioned into two classes, Thucydides on the one hand, and Theopompus and Timaeus on the other. On these historians see the INTRODUCTION. **32.** *quī quidem duo*: ‘for these two.’ *male-dicentissimī*: trans. by a concessive clause. *nēsciō quō modo*: see Vocab. under *nēsciō*, and note to p. 7, l. 2.

Page 37. **2.** *praedicārunt*: the subject is Theopompus and Timaeus. **3.** *amplius*: ‘besides.’ *cum Athēnīs . . . nātus esset*: trans. by a participle, ‘born at Athens.’ **5.** *vēnerit*: note the tense; see B. 287, 1; A. 324; G. 561; H. 518, n. 1. The perfect is usually retained in the ind. disc., although the rule of the ‘sequence of tenses’ would require the pluperf. *studiīs eōrum inservīsse*: sc. *illum*, referring to Alcibiades; trans. ‘adapted himself to their ways of life.’ *eōrum* = *Thēbānōrum*, implied in *Thēbās*. **9.** *patientiā*: what does this word mean here? **10.** *pōnēbātur*: what is the meaning of the mood? **15.** *illī ipsī*: ‘even they.’ **18.** *satis dē hōc*: sc. *dictum est*. *reliquōs*: sc. *ducēs*.

VIII. THRASYBULUS.

Page 38. Chapter I. **2.** *dubitō an*: like *nēsciō an*, implies the affirmative; = ‘I am inclined to think.’ **3.** *illud sine dubiō*: sc. *faciō*. **4.** *in patriam*: takes the place of an obj. gen. **5.** *quod*: ‘whereas.’ B. 299, 2; A. 333, a; H. 516, II, n. **pauci**: ‘but few.’ **7.** *in lībērtātem vindicāret*: see Vocab. under *vindicō*. **9.** *nōbilitāte*: do not trans. by the cognate Eng. word.

hīs virtūtibus: i.e. those enumerated in l. 4. **10.** *ille nūllam rem sine hōc*: this is not true; Alcibiades was by far the abler general. **11.** *nātūrālī quōdam bonō*: ‘by a kind of natural gift,’ a frequent meaning of *quidam*. **12.** *fēcit lucrī*: ‘turned to account,’ lit., ‘made (a matter of) profit’; *lucrī* is part. gen. *omnia cōmūnia*: sc. *sunt*. **13.** *in proeliī concursū*: ‘in the heat of battle; what is the literal trans.?’ **14.** *abit rēs*: ‘the issue turns’; note the literal meaning. **ā cōnsiliō**: sc. *imperatōrum*. *vicēs rērum*: ‘chance’; *rērum* is often added to such expressions in Latin, where it is not to be translated into Eng., e.g. *nātūra rērum*, ‘nature.’ **15.** *iūre suō*: ‘with perfect justice.’ **16.** *hīs*: i.e. *imperatōre militibusque*. **17.** *illud*: ‘the following.’ **18.** *proprium est Thrasybūlī*: ‘is Thrasybulus’s own.’ **19.** *praepositī*: trans. by a rel. clause. **20.** *te-nērent*: note the tense. *parserat*: archaic pluperf. of *parcō* instead of the usual *pepercerat*. **22.** *pūblicāta*: see note on *praepositī*, l. 19. *nōn sōlum prīnceps . . . bellum eīs in-dīxit*: ‘he was not only the first, but in the beginning he was the only one to take up arms against them.’ *prīnceps = prīmus*; *bellum eīs in-dīxit* does not here imply a formal declaration of war.

II. **24.** *quod*: as usual, the rel. agrees with the pred. nom., instead of with the antecedent. **25.** *castellum in Atticā mū-nītissimum*: ‘a very strongly fortified fortress in Attica. Cf. *ex Arcadiā hospes*, cf. p. 36, l. 18, and the note. **26.** *Atticōrum*: = *Athēniēnsium*, which is commonly used as a political designation. *Atticus* is mostly used of language, customs, etc. **27.** *rōbur*: ‘the (only) support.’

Page 39. **1.** *sōlitūdō*: do not trans. by the cognate Eng. word. Note the derivation and meaning. **2.** *Quae quidem rēs*: ‘and this fact, as it happened,’ i.e. it was just this very circumstance; note the force of *quidem*. *perniciē fuit*: ‘proved the ruin.’ **4.** *tempore . . . datō*: what does the abl. abs. denote? trans. accordingly. **5.** *Quō*: abl. of cause. *illud*: cf. *illud*, p. 38, l. 17. **8.** *Thrasybūlī*: modifies *opīniōnem*. **9.** *iam*: ‘even,’ lit. ‘already’; the idea is ‘even as long ago as that time.’ *bonī*: ‘(even) patriotic citizens’; *bonī* is used in a political sense. **10.** *Hīc*: i.e. from Phyle. *Mūnychiamque*: see the plan

of Athens on the map of Greece, at the beginning of the book.

14. *Usus est*: 'displayed.' **16.** *aequum*: sc. *esse*. **17.** *iacentem* := *occisum*. **18.** *quorum*: B. 212, *i*, and *a*; A. 223, and *n.*; G. 383, *i*; H. 410, *v*, *i*. **20.** *quidem*: 'to be sure'; *quidem* modifies the clause *cum . . . pugnaret*; the idea is that one would not have expected a man like Critias to show valor in battle.

III. **22.** *Atticis*: see note on *Atticorum*, p. 38, l. 26. **24.** *hīs condiciōibus*: abl. of attendant circumstance. B. 221. **25.** *postea*: i.e. after the death of Critias. *praetōrēs*: here means 'chief magistrates.' **26.** *mōre . . . erant ūsī*: 'has followed the example.' *superioris crudelitatis* refers to that of the Thirty Tyrants. **28.** *Praeclārum hōc*: sc. *est*. **29.** *cum plūrimum in cīvitāte posset*: i.e. *cum principātūm tenēret*: see p. 17, l. 2, and the note. **31.** *illī*: 'the Athenians.' *oblīviōnis*: sc. *lēgem*. **32.** *tantum*: 'merely.' *hanc . . . ferendum cūrāvit*: 'took care that this (law) should be passed.' See B. 337, 7, 2), *b*; A. 294, *d*; G. 430; H. 544, 2, *n.* 2.

Page 40. **3.** *pūblicē*: 'by the state.' *prohibuit . . . praestitit*: sc. *ille*.

IV. **6.** *virgulīs oleāginīs*: B. 218, 6; A. 244, 2; G. 396, 3; H. 415, III. **7.** *expresserat*: must be given one meaning with *amor*, and another with *vīs*, a case of zeugma. See note to p. 19, l. 24. **10.** *iūgerūm*: gen. pl. See note on *Molossūm*, p. 14, l. 15. *darent*: 'wished to give,' a conative imperfect. **Nōlīte . . . dare**: see B. 276, *c*; A. 269, *a*, 2; G. 271, 2; H. 489, *i*). **11.** *invideant . . . concupiscant*: B. 280, 2; A. 311, *a*, and Rem.; G. 257; H. 486. **12.** *istīs*: sc. *iūgerīs*, 'that gift of yours.' **13.** *animī aequitātem*: 'contentment.' **14.** *voluntātem*: 'good will.' **15.** *propria*: here = 'permanent,' contrasted with *nōn diutina*. *cōsuērunt*: see note to p. 27, l. 12. **18.** *sequentī tempore*: in 390 B.C. **20.** *ā barbarīs*: he was killed by the inhabitants of Aspendos, in Pamphylia, who were exasperated by the riotous conduct of his soldiers.

IX. CONON.

Page 41. Chapter I. 1. *bellō*: abl. of time. *accessit ad rem pūblicam*: ‘began his public career.’ 2. *māgnī*: ‘of great value.’ B. 211, 3, *a*; A. 252, *a*; G. 379; H. 404. 3. *pedestribus*: see note to p. 34, l. 22. 6. *praefuit*: i.e. in the service of the king of Persia. *Pherās*: the Messenian Pherae is referred to. See map of Greece, at the beginning of the book, D. 4. *colōniam*: the word is used in the Roman rather than in the Greek sense. The Lacedaemonians had made the inhabitants of Pherae helots (see note to p. 21, l. 5), and divided their land among the citizens of Sparta. 7. *extrēmō Peloponnēsiō bellō*: ‘in the last part of the Peloponnesian war.’ 9. *dēvictae*: force of *dē-*. *āfuit*: an error of Nepos. Conon was present at the battle, and his ship was one of the ten that escaped. 13. *acceptūrōs nōn fuisse*: see note to p. 1, l. 1; and cf. B. 321, 2, *a*; A. 337, *b*, 2; G. 597, Rem. 4; H. 527, III.

II. 14. *Rēbus . . . adflictīs*: ‘after this defeat.’ 15. *nōn quaeſīvit*: this statement is not true. He remained seven years in Cyprus (B.C. 405–398) because he was ashamed to return to Athens. *unde*: ‘from what quarter.’ 17. *Iōniae et Lyđiae*: these formed part of the province of Tissaphernes. Pharmabazus was satrap of Phrygia. *eundemque*: ‘and also.’ 22. *bellātum*: supine. 23. *ex intimīs rēgīs*: ‘(although) one of the intimates of the king.’ 24. *hunc adversus*: anastrophe. See note on *hanc iūxtā*, p. 21, l. 26. 25. *habitus est*: ‘was regarded as.’

Page 42. 2. *sī ille nōn fuisset*: ‘if it had not been for him.’ *rēgī*: ‘from the king.’ See note to p. 34, l. 3. 3. *fuisse ēreptūrum*: see grammatical reference on *acceptūrōs nōn fuisse*, p. 41, l. 13. 4. *Quī*: i.e. Agesilaus. 5. *bellum*: the Corinthian war (395–387 B.C.).

III. 10. *multīs . . . māgnīsque meritīs*: ‘his many great services.’ Do not translate *-que*. *apud rēgem*: modifies *valēbat*. 11. *sī nōn . . . addūcēbātur*: a substantive clause in apposition with *id*, an unusual construction. 12. *reminīscēns*: ‘remembering (as he did).’ 13. *superāsse*: at the battle of

Cunaxa (B.C. 401). **14.** *ad rēgem*: modifies *mīssus*, but is understood also with *vēnit*. **15.** *secundum gradum*: i.e. next to the king. **17.** *mora*: ‘cause of delay.’ **20.** *vēneris*: fut. perf. *venerārī*: do not trans. by the cognate Eng. word. **23.** *Mihi vērō*: ‘to me personally.’ *vērō* emphasizes *mihi*. **24.** *quemvīs honōrem habēre*: ‘to pay any honor whatever.’ Note the derivation of *quemvīs*. **26.** *cōnsuērit*: subj. of characteristic.

IV. **28.** *ēius*: i.e. Tithraustes. **30.** *bellō persequī*: sc. *eum*, referring to Conon. **31.** *ēligere*: object of *permiserit*. **32.** *suī . . . cōnsiliī*: ‘within his prerogative,’ i.e. it was not a matter for him to decide. *ipsīus*: refers to the king.

Page 43. **1.** *sē suādēre*: sc. *dīxit*, implied in *negāvit*. **2.** *Hinc*: i.e. from the king’s court. **5.** *posset*: subj. of purpose. **5.** *Pharnabāzō*: in apposition with *adiūtōre*. This constr. with the abl. abs. occurs in Nepos only here and p. 109, l. 17. **7.** *nōn sine cūrā*: ‘very carefully’; litotes. **9.** *contenderent*: subj. in ind. disc. Give the thought of the Lacedaemonians in the direct form. **11.** *Hāc mente*: abl. of attendant circumstance. **13.** *apud Cnidum*: B.C. 394. See map of Greece, in the front of the book, K. 5. **14.** *complūrēs*: sc. *nāvēs*. **19.** *reficiendōs cūrat*: see note to p. 39, l. 32.

V. **21.** *quod cēterīs mortālibus*: sc. *accidit*. *quod* has for its antecedent the clause *ut . . . esset*, which is the subject of *accidit*. *incōnsiderātior*: ‘less circumspect.’ **23.** *ultum*: sc. *esse*. **24.** *patriae*: objective gen. **25.** *Neque . . . nōn*: litotes. Cf. *nōn sine cūrā*, l. 7, above. *ea*: ‘those acts.’ *pia*: ‘patriotic.’ Note the different meanings of *pīus*. *quod*: ‘that.’ The whole sentence may be translated: ‘but yet it was praiseworthy and patriotic that,’ etc. **26.** *potius*: pleonastic, since *māluit = magis voluit*. The expression, however, is common in the best writers. **29.** *omnēs Graeciae cīvitātēs*: sc. *inter*. **31.** *minus dīliger-ter*: ‘with too little care.’

Page 44. **1.** *Hūius nūntiō pārēns*: ‘in obedience to this command.’ **4.** *scriptum relīquerunt*: = *memoriae prōdidērunt*. **5.** *nōs*: the ‘editorial’ plural, of modesty. *effūgisse*: sc. *eum*.

X. DION.

Page 45. Chapter I. *utrāque . . . tyrannide Dionysiōrum : = tyrannide utrūusque Dionysīt.* 3. *ille superior*: ‘the earlier Dionysius.’ On *ille*, see B. 246, 3; A. 102, b; G. 307, 2; H. 450, 4. 7. *nūptum*: supine. See note on *nūptum*, p. 20, l. 3. 8. *generōsam propīnquitātem*: ‘noble connections,’ the abstract for the concrete. 10. *docile*: note the derivation. *artēs optimās*: ‘the highest accomplishments.’ *artēs* includes all the arts and sciences, — geometry, for instance, as well as music. 13. *intimus*: ‘very intimate.’ *Dionysiō*: B. 192, 1; A. 234, a; G. 359; H. 391, 1. 14. *neque minus*: ‘and that, not less.’ *mōrēs*: be careful in translating this word. See Vocab. *adfinitātem*: sc. *propter*.

16. *salvum*: sc. *eum esse*. *necessitūdinem*: do not trans. by the cognate Eng. word. *suōrum*: ‘of his own family.’ 17. *Aderat*: sc. *eī*, ‘he assisted him’ (i.e. Dion assisted Dionysius). 18. *māior ipsīus cupiditās*: ‘some stronger desire of his own.’ 19. *essent*: subj. of characteristic. 20. *quās*: how should the rel. at the beginning of a sentence be translated? 22. *crūdēlissimum nōmen tyrannī*: ‘the tyrant’s reputation for great cruelty.’ 24. *Graecā linguā loquentem*: cf. p. 4, l. 26.

II. 26. *Neque . . . fugiēbant*: ‘did not escape the notice of.’ 27. *sentiēbat*: ‘he realized.’ *Quō*: abl. of cause.

Page 46. 2. *quī quidem*: ‘so much so, in fact, that he’; a rel. clause of result. 3. *adulēscētī*: i.e. his son, the younger Dionysius. 4. *eum arcesseret*: in 389 B.C.; Plato came to Sicily of his own accord to visit Mount Aetna. 5. *ambitiōne*: ‘state.’ 9. *violātus esset*: sc. *ille*, referring to Plato. 10. *iussisset*: B. 283, 3, a; A. 320, e, note 1; G. 626, n. 1, and 633; H. 517, 3, 1). *eōdem*: adv., ‘to Syracuse.’ 11. *Interim*: B.C. 367. Plato returned to Syracuse just after the death of the elder Dionysius. 13. *quem ad modum sē habēret*: ‘how he did.’ 14. *sibi*: refers to Dion. 16. *putābat*: what does the mood show? 17. *Id*: object of *tacuērunt*. 18. *rettulērunt*: the regular spelling of this perfect. *agendī*: sc. *cum patre*, and

see Vocab. under *agō*. **19. sopōrem**: ‘a sleeping draught.’
20. Hōc aeger sūmptō: this order is common when the subject of the verb represented by the abl. abs. and that of the main verb are identical, = *hōc aeger* (‘the sick man’) *cum sūmpsisset . . . obiit*; cf. p. 22, l. 5, and the note. **sopītus**: ‘in his sleep’; lit. meaning?

III. **23. sīcut**: ‘for instance.’ **26. vellet**: B. 283, 3, *a*; A. 320, *e*; G. 633; H. 517. **27. Philistum**: see INTRODUCTION, p. xv. **redūxit**: he had been banished by the elder Dionysius. **28. nōn magis . . . quam**: i.e. he was friendly to both. **29. dē historicīs Graecīs**: see the INTRODUCTION, p. ix, in the account of the *Dē Virīs Illūstribus* of Nepos. **30. tantum**: modifies both *potuit* and *valuit*. **31. auctōritātē . . . ēloquentiā**: chiastic order; see p. 15, l. 13, and the note. **32. facere . . . reddere**: see note to l. 31. The inf. with *persuādeō* in the sense of persuade to do anything is very rare in good prose.

Page 47. Chapter IV. **2. Quī quidem**: see note to p. 47, l. 3. **superārī**: note the tense. **6. dēveherētur**: subj. of purpose. **7. ostendēns**: ‘explaining.’ **inter sē timērent**: ‘they feared each other.’ **8. factum**: subst., object of *indīgnārentur*. **9. esset**: the subj. is *id factum* understood. **10. omnia, quae movērī poterant Diōnis**: ‘all Dion’s movable property’; cf. p. 10, l. 20. **12. odiō**: abl. of cause, parallel to the following *salūtis causā*. **hominis**: ‘of the man,’ i.e. personal hatred of Dion; obj. gen. **15. nūptum**: supine. **16. indulgēndō**: trans. by a subst. **18. sōbriō**: sc. *eī*, = *quī sōbrius esset*. **usque eō . . . nōn potuit**: ‘was so little able to bear.’ **21. dēdūcerent**: what is the meaning of the mood? **22. illūc**: ‘to my subject.’

V. **24. expulsus**: in 361 B.C. **27. multōrum annōrum**: ‘of many years’ standing’; the father had reigned 38 years (B.C. 406–367), and the son, so far, 10 years. **māgnārum opum**: sc. *esse*. Both *multōrum annōrum* and *māgnārum opum* are descriptive genitives, the latter being predicate with *esse*. **29. tyrannī**: obj. gen.

Page 48. 1. *quod*: the antecedent is *adeō facile p̄culit*; *id quod* is more common when the antecedent of a rel. is a clause. 3. *attigerat*: on the tense see note on *erat expulsus*, p. 17, l. 17. 6. *classem*: emphatic; he was expecting a fleet, not a few ships; the fleet actually consisted of five ships, instead of two as Nepos says. 7. *Quae rēs eum fefellit*: ‘but he was deceived in that regard.’ 9. *rēgiōs*: ‘of the king,’ or ‘of the tyrant’; both *rēx* and *tyrannus* are used to trans. the Greek *τύπαρνος*. The one term was as odious to the Romans as the other. 11. *īnsulam*: ‘the island,’ i.e. Ortygia. The citadel was on this island, which was joined to the rest of the city by a mole. 12. *tālibus*: ‘the following’; abl. of attendant circumstance. 13. *obtinēret*: quoting the language of the agreement. B. 316; A. 339; G. 652; H. 523, III. 14. *cuī*: dat. governed by *fidem habēbat* = *fīdēbat*. *ūnī*: cf. *ūnus omnium māximē*, p. 3, l. 2.

VI. 17. *suā mōbilitāte*: ‘with her usual fickleness’; abl. of manner. 18. *quem*: the antecedent is *eum* understood, object of *mergere*. 19. *commemorāvī suprā*: p. 47, l. 15, fol. 20. *re-dūxisset*: sc. *in mātrimōnum*; note the force of *re-*. 22. *gra-vissimum parēns vulnus*: ‘the severest wound a father could receive.’ Note the position of *parēns*. 23. *Hēraclīdem*: see p. 47, l. 24. 25. *minus*: sc. *quam Diōn*. 28. *rettulit*: see note on *rettulērunt*, p. 46, l. 18. 28. *ex secundā rhapsōdiā*: ‘from the second book’ of the Iliad; the line is 204, and reads: *οὐκ ἀγαθὸν πολυκοιρανίη, εἴς κοίρανος ἔστω*, i.e. ‘a multitude of rulers is not a good thing, let there be one lord.’ *in quō haec sententia est*: ‘in which this sentiment is expressed,’ or ‘of which this is the purport.’ Cf. p. 19, l. 12. 32. *velle*: sc. *sē*. *Hanc*: sc. *invīdiam*.

Page 49. 2. *interficiendum cūrāvit*: ‘had . . . killed,’ i.e. caused to be killed. See note to p. 39, l. 32. All through this chapter Nepos has confused the facts and the chronology. The death of Heraclides, for instance, did not take place until after the banishment of Dion to Leontini and his return, of which Nepos makes no mention.

VII. 4. *adversāriō remōtō*: do not trans. the abl. abs. literally; what does it denote? 7. *cottidiānī*: trans. as if it were

cottūlič. 8. **neque quō manūs porrigeret suppetēbat**: ‘there was nothing for him to lay hands on.’ *quō* (adv.) is literally ‘to which,’ parallel to the following *in amīcōrum possesiōnēs*. 9. **Id**: ‘This course,’ referring to the conduct mentioned in lines 4–9. 10. **āmitteret**: ‘lost the favor of.’ **Quārum rērum**: ‘caused by this’; subj. gen. 11. **male audiendī**: ‘to censure,’ ‘to being spoken ill of.’ For the case see B. 204, i; A. 273, b, n.; G. 421, N. i, c, and 428; H. 542, i. 12. **ferēbat**: the object is *dē sē ex̄st̄imārī*. **quōrum**: modifies *laudib⁹s*. Note the emphatic position of *laudib⁹s*. 14. **offēnsā . . . voluntātē**: trans. by a clause. **loquēbātur**: ‘began to speak.’ 15. **dictitābat**: note derivation and meaning.

VIII. 16. **Haec**: does duty both as the object of *intuēns* and *sedāret* and the subject of *ēvāderent*. 17. **Callicratēs quī-dam**: ‘one Callicrates’; the man’s name was really Calippus. 20. **religiōne**: ‘scruples,’ ‘conscience.’ 22. **quod**: the antecedent is *pērīculō*. 23. **quī . . . simulāret**: a substantive purpose clause in apposition with *negōtium*. 24. **Quem sī in-vēniisset idōneum**: ‘And if he should find such a person, who was suited to the purpose’; *idōneum* is in apposition with *quem*. 25. **cōgnitūrum . . . sublātūrum**: sc. *sē* and *esse*. 26. **dis-sidentī** = *eī quī sē simulāret sē esse illī inimīcum*; see l. 23. **apertūrī forent** = *apertūrī essent*. 27. **Tālī** = *hōc*. **ex-cēpit**: ‘took upon himself,’ the more common word is *suscēpit*. 29. **convenit**: ‘calls on.’ **coniūrātiōne**: ‘by mutual oath.’ 30. **multīs cōsciīs**: what is denoted by the abl. abs.? Trans. accordingly. **ēlāta dēfertur**: trans. by two finite verbs. 32. **conveniunt**: sc. *eum*; for the meaning cf. *convenit* in l. 29.

Page 50. 3. **Prōserpinae**: oaths by the deities of the underworld were especially solemn and binding. 4. **fore** = *futūrum esse*. 5. **hāc religiōne**: ‘by this solemn rite,’ referring to the oath by Proserpina. 7. **perfēcisset**: subj. as representing the thought of Callicrates. Give his thought in dir. disc.

IX. 8. **Hāc mente**: ‘with this purpose’; abl. of attendant circumstance. **diē . . . fēstō**: the day was the festival of Proserpina, the very goddess by whom he had sworn. **conventū**: ‘the throng,’ who were engaged in celebrating the festival. 9. **in**

conclāvī ēditō: 'in an upper room.' **10. loca mūnitiōra oppidī:** Syracuse was a very strongly fortified town with several citadels. **11. domum:** sc. *Diōnis.* **ā foribus quī nōn dis-cēdant:** 'who were not to leave the doors'; subj. because it indicates the design of Callicrates. **14. vellet:** B. 307; A. 312; G. 602; H. 513, II. **15. quā effugeret:** 'a means of escape'; for the mood cf. *discēdant*, l. 11, above. **18. eant:** sc. *ut*, and cf. p. 49, l. 23. **sīc ut:** 'in such a way that.' **19. vi-dērentur:** note the change of tense. In vivid narration the tenses of both ind. and subj. sometimes change from pres. to past, or from past to pres. in the same sentence. **20. intrārant:** = *intrāver-ant*. For the tense see note on *erat expulsus*, p. 17, l. 17. **21. invādunt, conligant:** sc. *et.* B. 346; A. 208, *b*; G. 474, N.; H. 636, I, I. **22. Hic:** 'In this case.' **23. sit:** for the tense see note on *possit*, p. 29, l. 2. **singulāris:** 'absolute'; lit. meaning? **miseranda:** sc. *quam.* **24. quī:** sc. *eōrum.* **25. in-tellēctū:** B. 340, 2; A. 253, *a*; G. 436; H. 547. **illī ipsī custōdēs:** Nepos speaks as if he had mentioned the guards before, but he has not done so; possibly he confuses them with those mentioned in l. 11. **26. potuissent:** the ind. is more common; see B. 304, 3, *a*; A. 308, *c*; G. 597, 3, *a* and *b*; H. 511, N. 3. **27. forīs:** 'from without,' i.e. of those outside; cf. l. 29. **vī-vum:** sc. *eum* = *Diōnem*.

X. **31. ab īsciīs prō noxiīs concīduntur:** 'are killed instead of the guilty parties (i.e. the assassins) by those who did not know the truth,' or more freely, 'are killed by mistake instead of the assassins.' **32. adlātam:** sc. *esse.*

Page 51. **4. quī . . . eīdem:** 'the very men who.' **vī-vum:** 'when he was alive'; an appositive adj. **vocitārant:** = *vocitāverant*. **7. possent:** subj. in a condition contrary to fact. For the tense see note to p. 29, l. 20. **8. celeberrimō:** 'much frequented.' **sepulcrī monumentō:** 'a sepulchral monument.' **9. Diem obiit:** 353 B.C. **11. redierat:** for the tense see note on *erat expulsus*, p. 17, l. 17.

XI. IPHICRATES.

Page 52. Chapter I. 2. *disciplinā militārī*: i.e. his knowledge of the art of war. 3. *aetatis suae*: 'of his own time.' 4. *māiōribus nātū*: here means 'men of former times,' contrasted with *aetatis suae hominēs*. 6. *culpā*: abl. of cause. 7. *eō*: i.e. *cōnsiliō*. 8. *attulerit*: 'introduced.' 9. *pedestria arma*: 'the arms of the infantry.' *ante illum imperātōrem*: 'before he was general'; *imperātōrem* is in apposition with *illum*. 11. *ūterentur*: sc. *peditēs*, implied in *pedestria arma*. 13. *modum*: 'length,' lit. 'measure.' 15. *sertis atque aēneis*: sc. *lōrīcīs*. *linteās*: sc. *lōrīcās*. 16. *pondere dētrāctō*: trans. by a clause introduced by 'while.' 17. *quod . . . cūrāvit*: 'he contrived something which should'; *tegeret* and *essel* are subj. because they indicate the design of Iphicrates.

II. 18. *gessit . . . restituit*: see note to p. 50, l. 21. The chronology is confused; Iphicrates waged war in Thrace B.C. 389–387, and at Corinth 393–390. 20. *nūllae . . . neque . . . neque*: B. 347, 2; A. 209, a, 2; G. 445; H. 553, 2. 22. *ducī*: dat. governed by the phrases *audientēs dictō*; see note to p. 26, l. 7. 23. *essel datum*: the mood is assimilated (or attracted) to that of *cōsisterent*, since the *cum* clause forms an essential part of the *ut* clause. 26. *quod*: 'a deed which.' 27. *tōtā Graeciā*: see note to p. 1, l. 15. *iterum . . . fugāvit*: an error on the part of Nepos.

Page 53. 2. **Cum Artaxerxēs**: the more usual order is *Artaxerxēs cum*; see note to p. 1, l. 8. Artaxerxes Mnemon is referred to. The war was from 377 to 374 B.C. *volut*: note the mood and tense. The *cum* clause gives the date when Iphicrates distinguished himself. 4. *duodecim mīlium*: gen. of measure. 6. **Fabiānī mīlitēs**: the reference is to Quintus Fabius Maximus, surnamed *Cunctātor*, or 'the Lingerer,' whose policy of masterly inactivity checked Hannibal's victorious career during the early part of the second Punic war, and contributed greatly to the final triumph of Rome. 'Fabian policy' became proverbial. 9. **Epmīnōndae retardāvit impetūs**: in 368 B.C.; this praise is given

by Nepos with more justice to Agesilaus in his life of that general; see p. 84, ll. 2-5. **10.** *ēius adventus appropīquāsset*: 'he had drawn near'; a pleonastic expression. **12.** *dēlēssent*: = *dēlēvissent*. For the mood see note p. 14, l. 20.

III. **14.** *ipsō aspectū*: 'by his mere appearance,' or 'merely by his appearance.' Do not always translate *ipse* by 'self,' or 'very.' **15.** *suī*: obj. gen. **15.** *patiēns*: should this be translated by the cognate Eng. word? **16.** *Theopompus*: see INTRODUCTION, p. xvi. **17.** *Quod*: i.e. *sē esse bonum cīvem fidēque māgnā*. **18.** *līberīs tuendīs*: in 368 B.C., when Iphicrates was serving in Thrace. **20.** *Amyntā mortuō*: 'after the death of Amyntas.' **21.** *Vīxit*: sc. *Iphicratēs*. **22.** *semel*: 'only once.' *causam capitīs . . . dīxit*: 'defended himself against a capital charge'; in 355 B.C.; *capitīs* is gen. of the stake, or issue involved, closely allied to the gen. of price. *sociālī bellō*: the revolt of the allies of Athens in 357-355 B.C. **25.** *utrum*: 'which of the two.' **26.** *mātremne*: *ne* is used instead of *an* in brief double questions where there is a strong contrast made. **29.** *māter Athēniēnsem*: sc. *mē genuit*.

XII. CHABRIAS.

Page 54. Chapter I. **4.** *Boeōtīs subsidiō*: B.C. 378. **5.** *in eō*: sc. *proeliō*. *vīctōriā*: B. 219, 1; A. 254, b; G. 346, N. 2; H. 425, 1, 1), N. *fīdente . . . Agēsilāō*: abl. abs. This sentence is badly constructed, since the subject of *vetuit* is *ille* understood, referring to Agesilaus. Some texts read *fīdēntē summū ducēt Agēsilāū*; in that case Nepos began the sentence with the intention of making *Agēsilāū* the object of the main verb, but changed his mind; such a change of construction is called anacoluthon. See B. 374, 6; A. 385, 1; G. 697; H. 636, iv, 6, and cf. p. 74, l. 7. **7.** *obnīxōque genū scūtō*: 'resting the shield against the knee,' that is, they knelt on their right knee and rested the shield on the left, so as to cover the whole body; *genū* is dat. **10.** *tōtā Graeciā*: see note to p. 1, l. 15. **11.** *illō statū*: 'in that attitude,' i.e. the one described in l. 7. **14.** *artificēs*: refers to contestants for prizes other than athletes, i.e. musicians, actors,

orators, etc. The custom regarding the attitude of the statues was older than the time of Chabrias.

II. 17. *suā sponte*: ‘independently,’ ‘on his own account,’ i.e. as a free lance. 18. *adiūtum*: supine. 19. *Cypri*: B. 232, 1; A. 258, c, 2; G. 411; H. 426, 1. *sed*: contrasts *publicē . . . datus* with *suā sponte* above. 21. *dēvinceret*: see note to p. 14, l. 20; the subj. represents the design of Chabrias. 27. *cēderet*: ‘wished to yield.’

Page 55. Chapter III. 5. *gereret*: what does the mood show? *certam*: do not trans. by the cognate Eng. word. 6. *quam ante*: = *ante quam*. See note to p. 21, l. 26. *re-dīssent*: represents what mood and tense of the dir. disc.? 7. *Hōc . . . nūntiō*: ‘in consequence of this message,’ abl. of cause. On the position of *ille* see note to p. 46, l. 20. 11. *līberālius quam ut . . . posset*: ‘too freely to be able.’ For the mood see B. 283, 2, a; A. 320, c; G. 631, 3; H. 503, II, 3. 14. *videant*: subj. because it forms an essential part of the result clause. *altius*: i.e. than their fellows. 15. *aliēnam*: = *aliōrum*. 17. *omnēs ferē prīcipēs fēcērunt idēm*: this statement is refuted by Grote, *History of Greece*, ch. lxxvii, p. 324, note 3. 19. *recesserint*: *recessissent* would be more usual, but see note to p. 6, l. 32. 21. *quidem*: ‘it is true.’ *Charēs*: repeated for definiteness; there is no verb understood. *hōrum*: governed by *dissimilis*; see B. 204, 3; A. 234, d, 2; G. 359, Rem. 1; H. 391, II, 4.

IV. 23. *autem*: resumes the account of Chabrias after the digression. How should it be translated? *bellō sociālī*: see note to p. 53, l. 22. 25. *privātus*: ‘unofficially,’ i.e. without a regular command. 26. *quam quī*: sc. *eōs*. 28. *prīmus studet . . . intrāre*: ‘is striving to be the first to enter.’ On the tense of *studet* see note to p. 28, l. 9. 29. *eō*: = *in portum*. 30. *cēterae*: sc. *nāvēs*. 31. *pūgnāret*: sc. *ille*. 32. *rōstrō percussa*: i.e. rammed by one of the enemy’s ships. *Hinc*: i.e. from the ship.

Page 56. 2. *exciperet*: subj. of purpose. 3. *fuerat vēctus* = *erat vēctus*. What is the force of the tense?

XIII. TIMOTHEUS.

Page 57. Chapter I. 3. *labōriōsus*: note the derivation and meaning. 4. *cīvitātis regendae*: sc. *perītus*. *praeclārē facta*: ‘glorious deeds’; note the lit. meaning. 5. *subēgit*: 364 B.C. 6. *cēpit*: 365 B.C. *in quō oppūgnandō . . . id*: ‘a place, on the siege of which.’ *id* does not agree with *Samum*, but is used indefinitely, as in l. 13. *superiōre bellō*: B.C. 440–439, under Pericles. 9. *Cotum*: see p. 53, l. 24. 10. *praedae*: B. 197; A. 213; G. 361; H. 395. The statement is undoubtedly an exaggeration. *pūblicum*: what does this word mean in this connection? See Vocab. 12. *pecūniām numerātam*: ‘cash’; lit. meaning? 13. *id*: ‘something.’ Cf. *id* in l. 7 and the note. 14. *posset*: subj. of characteristic. 15. *Crīthōtēn et Sēstum*: see Map of Greece, at the beginning of the book, I. 1.

II. 16. *circumvehēns*: ‘sailing around,’ part. of the deponent verb. 17. *eōrum*: i.e. *Lacedaemoniōrum*, implied in *Lacōnicēn*. 18. *sociōs*: ‘as allies,’ in apposition with *Ēpīrōtās*, etc. 23. *marī ducēs*: the Athenians did not really obtain this position until 367 B.C., seven years later. 24. *tantae . . . laetitiae*: ‘a cause of such rejoicing,’ pred. gen. of quality. *tum prīmū ārae*: altars to peace existed earlier; the annual festival was instituted at this time. 26. *Cūius laudis*: ‘of this praiseworthy deed.’ 27. *in forō*: i.e. in the agora. *posuērunt*: sc. *Athēniēnsēs*.

Page 58. 1. *huic ūnī ante id tempus*: an illogical expression for *nēminī umquam ante hunc* or *nūllī alī ante id tempus*. 2. *ut . . . daret*: subject of *contigit*. *posita*: sc. *statua*; the omission of the subject is misleading, since we should naturally supply *memoria* from the following *memoriam*.

III. 4. *māgnō nātū*: abl. of quality, instead of the more usual *māgnus nātū*. See note to p. 22, l. 15. 5. *bellō*: sc. *sociālī*, and see note to p. 53, l. 22. Philip took no part in this war. *premī sunt coeptī*: B. 133, 1; see A. 143, a; G. 423, N. 3. 6. *Dēfēcerat . . . mōliēbantur*: note the order, which is a combination of chiasmus and anaphora. See B. 350, 11, c; A. 344, f; G. 682; H. 636, v, 4. Note the tenses. *iam tum*: ‘even then,’ i.e.

as early as that, modifies *valēns*. 7. **Charēs**: see p. 55, l. 21 fol. 8. **nōn satis . . . praesidīi**: sc. *esse*. 10. **in cōnsilium**: ‘to advise him,’ ‘as advisers.’ 11. **ūsū**: see Vocab. 12. **auctōritās**: be careful in translating this word. 13. **āmīssa**: ‘what had been lost.’ 14. **eōdem**: i.e. to Samos. 15. **proficīscērētur**: note the tense. **gestum**: sc. *esse*. 18. **ūtile**: sc. *esse*. 20. **esset**: B. 307; A. 312; G. 602; H. 513, II. **quō contendēret**: sc. *eō*, ‘to the place to which he had directed his course,’ i.e. for which he had started.

Hinc: ‘after this.’ 24. **pūblicē**: ‘officially,’ or ‘sent an official letter.’ 25. **fuisse**: represents *fuerat* of the dir. disc.; see B. 304, 3; A. 308, b; G. 597, Rem. 3, b; H. 511, I, n. 4. How would *fuisset* be represented? 26. **ācer**, etc.: be careful in the translation of these adjs. 28. **in crīmen vocābātur**: = *accūsābātur*. Force of the tense? 28. **revocat**: sc. *eum*. **accūsāntur**: sc. *illī*, i.e. Timotheus and his fellow-generals. Nepos is frequently careless in his omission of pronouns. 29. **līisque . . . aestimātūr**: see Vocab. under *līs*. **cīvitātīs**: what kind of a gen.? 31. **Chalcidēm**: see Map of Greece, in the front of the book, F. 3.

IV. 32. **populum iūdiciī suī**: B. 209, I; A. 221, b; G. 377; H. 409, III.

Page 59. 1. **multae**: ‘of the fine’; part. gen. **dētrāxit**: sc. *populus*. 3. **In quō**: ‘In this case.’ 4. **quōs mūrōs . . . eōsdem**: ‘the very walls which.’ **ex hostium praedā**: cf. p. 43, l. 18 fol. The money was furnished by Pharnabazus through hatred of Sparta. 7. **plēraque**: ‘very many.’ Cf. p. I, l. I. 9. **adulēscēntulus**: as Timotheus at that time (373 B.C.) was nearly 40 years old, *adulēscēns* or *iuvēnis* would be more appropriate, but the diminutive is sometimes used without any special force. 10. **prīvātī**: ‘of private station,’ contrasted with *tyrannus* below. 13. **cum**: has what meaning? 14. **sē tūtūm**: sc. *esse*. 16. **dē fāmā**: because the penalty was death or exile (*īnfāmia*, *ātrīūa*). 17. **Hunc adversus**: see note to p. 21, l. 25.

21. **īphicratis**, etc.: sc. *aetās*. 23. **māximīque cōnsiliī** gen. of quality, modifying *virum*. 26. **gesta**: neu. pl. used sub-

stantively. The more common expression is *rēs gestae*. **28.** *tum omnēs*: ‘all the men of his time.’ **quōrum**: the antecedent is *gesta* in l. 26. **29.** *ratiō*: ‘the true inwardness,’ i.e. the exact manner in which his deeds were done. **rēs**: ‘the facts.’ **ap-pārēre**: ‘be manifest,’ ‘be made clear.’

XIV. DATAMES.

Page 60. Chapter I. **1.** *nātiōne*: ‘by birth,’ modifying *Cāre*, which is in apposition with *Camisare*. **3.** *qui rēgiam tuēban-tur*: i.e. the king’s body-guard. **5.** *multīs locīs*: ‘on many occasions.’ **6.** *partem Ciliciae iūxtā Cappadociam*: see note on p. 17, l. 19. **7.** *militāre mūnus*: an archaic expression, instead of the abl. See B. 218, 1; A. 249, b; G. 407, N. 2, c; H. 421, N. 4. **8.** *quālis esset aperuit*: ‘showed his quality,’ ‘showed what he was made of.’ **8.** *Cadūsiōs*: see Map of Asia Citerior, follows p. 62, G. 3. **9.** *hīc*: = *in hōc bellō*.

II. **14.** *intrāssent*: = *intrāvissent*. **15.** *rēgiōrum*: ‘of the king’s troops.’ **18.** *ā Pylaemene illō*: ‘from that Pylaemenes,’ or ‘from the Pylaemenes.’ B. 215, 2; A. 244, a, Rem.; G. 395; H. 415. **19.** *ā Patroclō*: Homer (*Iliad* v. 576) says that Pylaemenes was slain by Menelaus. **20.** *rēgī*: see note to p. 26, l. 7. **22.** *Paphlagonis*: ‘of the Paphlygonian,’ i.e. Thuys. **ex frātre**: see note to l. 18, above. **24.** *ut . . . redūceret*: an ind. quest. introduced by *sī* is more usual with *experiōr*. Cf. p. 66, l. 7. **26.** *verērētur*: the subj. implies that it was the idea of Datames.

Page 61. **1.** *Paphlagonis*: cf. p. 60, l. 22. **5.** *Thuyn*: corresponds to one of the Greek forms of the acc., *Θoúvv*; the other form, *Θoúvva*, is represented by the corresponding Latin form *Thuy-nem*, in l. 15.

III. **8.** *māximī corporis terribilīque faciē*: a combination of the gen. and abl. of quality is not common. They are used here without difference of meaning. See B. 224, and 3; A. 251, a; G. 400, Rem. 1; H. 419, 2.

9. *niger*: i.e. he was of dark complexion. **10.** *tēxit*: ‘clothed.’ The subject is Datames. **12.** *aureīs*: modifies both *torque* and

armillīs. **16. Quae:** ‘this proceeding.’ **18. fuit nōn nēmō:** ‘there were a few.’ Cf. note to p. 13, l. 26.

21. admittī: sc. *eōs*, i.e. Datames and Thuys. **23. inopīnantī:** sc. *sibi*, ‘when he least expected it.’ **24. mīsit:** B.C. 379. **25. duce:** agreeing with *Pharnabāzō*, instead of *ducibus* agreeing with both nouns. **27. illī:** i.e. to Datames.

IV. **29. Hīc:** adv. **30. Aegyptumque:** without a prep., like the name of a town. Cf. *Chersonēsum*, p. 3, l. 6. Cicero and Caesar use *Aegyptum*, alone of names of countries, in this way. **31. eī:** for the case, see B. 258, 2, *a*; A. 225, 2; G. 345, Rem. 2; H. 384, 3, N. 2. **32. quae gēns:** i.e. the people of Cataonia. See Map of Asia Citerior, follows p. 62, D. 3. **suprā:** ‘above,’ i.e. to the north of.

Page 62. **3. portārentur:** subj. of repeated action. B. 302, 3; A. 309, *b*; G. 625, Rem. 4. **5. ā māiōre rē:** ‘from more important business.’ **mōrem gerendum:** sc. *esse*. See Vocab., under *gerō*. **6. cum paucīs, sed virīs fortibus:** ‘with a few followers, who were, however, brave men.’ *paucīs* is used substantively. **7. quod accidit:** ‘as actually happened.’ The antecedent of *quod* is *sē . . . opp̄essūrum*. **8. imprūdentem:** sc. *eum*, referring to Aspis; an appositive adj.; so *parātum*. **9. quamvīs māgnō exercitū:** ‘with ever so large an army,’ sc. *sē opp̄essūrum*. **Hāc:** sc. *nāve*, abl. of means. **10. inde:** ‘from there,’ i.e. from the coast of Cilicia. **diēs noctēsque:** we should say, ‘day and night.’ **11. quō studuerat:** sc. *venīre*. Cf. *quō tendēbat*, p. 3, l. 22. **16. sūmit . . . iubet:** see note to p. 50, l. 21. **18. ferentem:** = *sē ferentem*, ‘rushing.’ **20. Mithridātī:** see p. 66, l. 22 fol.

V. **21. geruntur:** see note on *dum sīgnātur*, p. 28, l. 9. **24. Acēn:** see Map of Asia Citerior, follows p. 62, D. 4. For the case, see note on *in Italianam*, p. 31, l. 3. **24. profectum:** sc. *esse*. **25. dīceret:** sc. *eī*, ‘should tell him’; = *imperāvit*, hence the following *ut* clause. **26. pervenīret:** subj., because at the time of *convēnit* it represents merely the design of the *nūntius*, not an accomplished fact. **convēnit:** sc. *eōs*. **27. Quā celeritātē:** ‘by this prompt action,’ more lit., ‘by this promptness.’

29. *excēpit* : = *suscēpit*. Cf. p. 49, l. 27. *plūris* : gen. of value.
 30. **Quō factō** : 'and for this reason.' Cf. note to p. 10, l. 1.
 32. **Datamī** : gen. Cf. *Neoclī*, p. 9, l. 1. **Haec . . . perscripta** : 'an account of this,' 'a letter about this,' i.e. of the conspiracy against him. **eī** : see note to p. 61, l. 31. **quibus** : sc. *litteris*, implied in *haec perscripta*.

Page 63. 1. *illō* : refers to the same person as *cum* and *eī*, i.e. Datames. 3. *ut . . . tribuant* : subst. result clause in apposition with *cōnsuētūdinem*. The subject is *illī* (= *rēgēs*), implied in *rēgiam*. 4. **secundōs fōrtūnae suae** : i.e. *secundōs cāsūs fōrtūnae suae tribuant*. **Quō fierī** : cf. note to p. 10, l. 1. 6. **hōc** : 'on this account.' 7. **Quibus rēx māximē oboediat** : 'who have the greatest influence with the king,' more lit. 'to whom the king most gives ear.' 8. **Tālibus** : = *hīs*. **cōgnitīs** : for the meaning cf. *cōgnōssent*, p. 28, l. 16. **Acēn** : see note to p. 62, l. 24. 9. **scripta** : sc. *esse*. 13. **coniūctam** : = *fīnitīmam*; trans. by a rel. clause.

VI. 17. **haec** : 'these operations.' 18. **Audit** : sc. *Datamēs*. 19. **eō** : i.e. *adversus Pisidās*. 23. **dē male rē gestā** : the more usual order is *dē rē male gestā* or *dē male gestā rē*. **pervenīret** : 'should come'; the subj. denotes the design of Datames. Cf. note on *perveniret*, p. 62, l. 26. 27. **expedītam** : 'free,' 'ready.' 28. **praefectus** : 'as commander.' 30. **in turbam exīsset** : 'should get abroad among the common soldiers'; as we say, 'should get out.' It is the pass. equivalent of *in vulgus ēdit* in l. 32. 31. **necessāriō** : do not trans. by the cognate Eng. word. See Vocab. **relīctum** : sc. *esse*. **futūrum ut . . . sequerentur** : sc. *esse*, a paraphrase for the fut. pass. inf. *secūtūm īrī*.

Page 64. 1. **facilius** : modifies *interficeret*. Why is *quō* used rather than *ut*? 2. **eum** : i.e. Mithrobarzanes. 3. **et omnēs cōfestim sequī** : 'but for all to follow him immediately'; *sequī* depends on *pār esse* understood. 5. **forīs** : = *extrā vāllum*. 6. **tantum quod** : 'only just,' an adverbial phrase. 8. **iubet** : B. 288, 3; A. 325, b; G. 581; H. 521, II, 1, and foot-note. **novā** : 'unexpected.' 9. **compositō** : = *ex compositō*, which is the strictly classical expression. 10. **calamitātī** : dat. of purpose, sc. *sibi*, referring to the Pisidians. 13. **neutrī** : 'neither

side.' **15.** *pellit . . . persequitur*, etc.: note the asyndeton, which gives liveliness to the account; see note to p. 50, l. 21. **17.** *ūnō tempore*: 'at one and the same time.' **18.** *fuerat cōgitātum*: 'had been planned.' **20.** *cōgitātum*: 'device,' 'stratagem.'

VII. **22.** *māximō nātū*: instead of *māximus nātū*, which is the usual expression. See note to p. 22, l. 15. **25.** *sibi . . . negōtium esse*: 'that he had to do.' **27.** *facere*: 'to act.' **28.** *Hic*: 'he.' **29.** *tam subitō*: 'suddenly enough,' i.e. *ut saltum praeoccupāret*.

Page 65. **1.** *quīn . . . premerētur*: 'without being attacked.' **2.** *vellet*: a future condition transferred to past time, representing the thought of Datames, which in the direct form might be expressed: *sī dīmicāre volet (adversārius), nōn multum obesse multitudō hostium meae paucitātē poterit*.

VIII. **5.** *tam diū*: i.e. so long as would be necessary if he waited for the enemy to take the offensive. **6.** *barbarōrum*: modifies both *equitum* and *peditum*. The term includes all those who were not Greeks. **8.** *ēiusdem generis*: i.e. *Cardacum*. **14.** *ex Graeciā conductōrum* := *Graecōrum conductōrum*. See note to p. 17, l. 19. **15.** *Datamī*: B. 188, 1; A. 235, a; G. 350, 1; H. 384, II, 4, N. 2. **16.** *hūius*: 'his,' i.e. of Autaphradates; modifies *mīlitum*. **17.** *Quibus*: i.e. *sē locique nātūrā*. For the case see note to p. 54, l. 5. **19.** *hominum mīlle*: see note on *mīlle mīlitum*, p. 6, l. 15. **20.** *quō locō* := *eō locō, in quō*. **23.** *numquam manum cōsereret*: 'he never would join battle,' the subjunctive represents the design of Datames transferred to past time, *numquam manum cōseram, nisi cum . . . clauerō*. **24.** *quod*: 'a thing which' the antecedent is *ut adversāriōs locōrum angustiōs clauderet*, implied in the preceding clause. **perītō . . . cōgitantī**: sc. *eī*, and trans. *perītō* and *cōgitantī* by a causal clause. **25.** *dūcī*: note the tense and the meaning. **27.** *eum*: an acc. with *hortor* is rare, except in the case of neu. prons. **28.** *Quam*: i.e. *grātiām*.

Page 66. Chapter IX. **3.** *quās . . . plērāsque*: 'very many of which.' **4.** *Sicut*: 'For instance.' **6.** *inimīci*: 'their

personal enemies,' i.e. the enemies of those who were accused of treachery. 7. *vērum falsumne*: see note on *patrem mātremne*, p. 53, l. 25. 8. *eō . . . in quō itinere*: = *eō itinere, . . . in quō*. 10. *eō locō*: 'in that part' of the line of march. 11. *cōnsuērat*: sc. *ire*. 11. *ornātū vestītūque militārī*: 'in the equipment and dress of a common soldier'; abl. of attendant circumstance. 13. *in eum locum*: i.e. where the ambuscade had been laid; the expression is somewhat loose. 14. *ōrdine*: i.e. the position in which the pretended Datames rode. 17. *vīdissent*: subj. in implied ind. disc. Datames said *facitōte quod mē* (*facientem*) *vīderitis* (fut. perf.). *animū advertit*: = *animadvertisit*. 19. *pervenīrent*: they never reached Datames, but only *designed* to do so, hence the subj. Cf. note to p. 6, l. 28.

X. 21. *tamen*: 'and yet.' 22. *captus est*: 'was outwitted.' 25. *mōre*: see note on *īnstitūtīs*, p. 1, l. 9. **Hanc**: sc. *dextram*. *dextram mīssam* implies that the king sent a representative to pledge his faith. 26. *absēns*: i.e. by messenger, without a personal interview. 28. *partim*: used substantively = *partem*. 31. *īnfīnītūm*: 'irreconcilable,' lit. 'endless.' 32. *nē . . . neque . . . neque*: see note to p. 52, l. 20.

Page 67. 1. *ēius*: we should say, 'with him.' *petīvit* . . . *studuit*: see note on *iubet*, p. 64, l. 8. 4. *suscēperant*: since Mithridates did not really hate the king, we might have expected *suscēpissent*.

XI. 5. *Id*: i.e. *sē ergā rēgem odīum suscēpisse*. The subject is *Mīthridātēs* understood. 6. *tempus esse*, etc.: give the words of Mithridates in dir. disc. 9. *quō convenīrētur*: a clause of characteristic; it is equal to an adj., 'a meeting place.' *quō* is an adv. = *in quem*. 10. *māximē*: modifies *habēbat fidem*, = *māximam habēbat fidem*. 11. *ante aliquot dīēs*: 'some days before.' 13. *utrīque*: we should expect *uterque*, of two individuals. 14. *ipsōs*: 'each other.' 16. *procul*: 'a little distance.' Cf. *procul ab*, p. 22, l. 22, and the note. 17. *pervenīret*: see note on *pervenīrent*, p. 66, l. 19. 18. *ubi tēlum erat īfōssum*: i.e. one of the places mentioned in l. 11. *tēlum* here = *gladium*. 19. *cuperet*: see note on *vellet*, p. 50, l. 14.

20. *quiddam*: 'a certain point,' whereas *aliquid* would be indefinite. 26. *posset*: cf. *perveniret* in l. 17. 28. *cēperat*: for the meaning, cf. *captus est*, p. 66, l. 22.

XV. EPAMINONDAS.

Page 68. Chapter I. 2. *scrībimus*: B. 292, *a*; A. 327, *a*; G. 574; H. 520, I, I. *praecipienda*: sc. *esse*. 3. *aliēnōs mōrēs ad suōs referant*: i.e. judge the customs of other nations by comparison with their own. 4. *ipsīs*: dat. of the person judging. See note on *omnibus*, p. 1, l. 8. *leviōra*: 'somewhat trivial.' *fuisse*: note the tense. Nepos is thinking of times gone by, especially the time of the Greek generals of whom he writes. 5. *abesse ā*: = *aliēnam esse ā*, 'is inconsistent with.' 6. *prīcipis persōnā*: 'the character of a great man.' Cf. p. 1, l. 3, and the note on *persōnīs*. 8. *exprimere imāginem*: 'to give a picture,' 'to give a clear idea.' 10. *eam*: refers to *imāginem*. 12. *ā quibus*: note the prep. What does it show?

II. 16. *quō dīximus*: sc. *eum nātum esse*. 17. *iam ā māiōribus*: *iam* implies that his ancestors had been poor for some generations back. 17. *ērudītus*: sc. *est*. 18. *ut nēmō Thēbānus magis*: sc. *ēruditus sit*, i.e. his education was equal to that of any Theban whatsoever. 20. *mūsicīs*: see Vocab., under *mūsicus*. 24. *trīstem ac sevērum*: 'grave and austere.' 21. *cantāre tībiīs*: see note to p. 1, l. 5. 27. *antecessit*: see note to p. 14, l. 20.

Page 69. 1. *superātūrum*: sc. *eum esse*. 2. *ad*: 'according to.' 4. *ephēbus*: see Vocab. 5. *servīvit*: 'aimed at,' 'devoted himself to.' 6. *illam . . . pertinēre*: sc. *existimāvit*. Trans. 'for he thought the former was necessary for athletes, while the latter was helpful in war.' 7. *exercēbātur*: = *sē exercēbat*. 8. *ad eum fīnem, quoad stāns complectī posset atque contendere*: 'so far as to be able to grapple standing up and to fight in that way.' There was another style of wrestling, in which the contestants grappled lying down. *posset* is subj. of design or purpose. B. 293, III, 2; A. 328; G. 572; H. 519, II, 2.

III. 12. *modestus, prudēns*, etc.: be careful in translating these adjs. 13. *temporibus*: 'circumstances.' 14. *iocō*: B. 220, 2; A. 248, Rem.; G. 399, n. 1; H. 419, III, n. 2. 15. *Idem*: 'He was also.' 17. *commīssa cēlāns*: 'keeping secrets'; more lit., 'things confided to him.' *quod*: refers to *studiōsus audiendī* as its antecedent. 18. *studiōsus audiendī*: 'a good listener'; lit. trans.? 19. *ex hōc*: i.e. *ex studiōsē audiendō*. 20. *cum vēnisset*: subj. of repeated action. B. 302, 2, a; A. 309, b; G. 583 and 625, Rem. 4. *rē pūblicā*: 'politics.' 23. *esset adductus*: see note to p. 14, l. 20. 26. *caruit*: = *nōn ūsus est*. For the constr., see B. 214, 1, c; A. 243, a; G. 390, 2; H. 414, I. 27. *iūdicārī possit*: 'it can be judged.' Note the tense of *possit*. Cf. B. 259, 1; A. 287, c; G. 513; H. 495, vi; and the note to p. 6, l. 32. 29. *propter paupertātem . . . nōn posset*: the dowry was an important feature in ancient marriages, as in those of European nations of to-day. The subj. in *esset captus* and *posset* is that of repeated action. See note on l. 20, above. 31. *prō facultātibus*: 'according to his means.' 32. *fēcerat*: note the mood. The idea is temporal, and *cum* = 'as soon as.' The pluperf. ind. with *cum* is not common. *potius quam acciperet*: = *nē ipse acciperet*. The subj. represents the design of Epaminondas.

Page 70. 1. *quaerēbat*: sc. *pecūniām*. 2. *ipsī*: nom., 'the donors themselves.' 3. *quantum cuīque dēbēret*: 'how much he owed each man'; so that he could pay the money back at some future time, if he should be able.

IV. 5. *temptāta est*: 'was tested.' *abstinēntia*: 'integrity.' Cf. p. 17, l. 5, and the note. 6. *Artaxerxis*: Artaxerxes Mnemon is meant. 7. *corrumpendum suscēperat*: 'had undertaken to bribe.' *corrumpendum* is gerundive agreeing with *Epamīnōndam*. 10. *quīnque talentīs*: abl. of price. 11. *convēnit*: 'called on,' 'went to see.' 13. *cōram*: adv., 'to his face,' 'in a personal interview.' Note the deviation of *cōram*. *Nihil*: adv. acc., an emphatic *nōn*. 14. *pecūniā*: see note to p. 6, l. 4. 15. *contrāria*: sc. *vult*. *nōn habet . . . satis*: sc. *ad mē corrumpendum*. 17. *Tū*: emphatic, with a gesture towards Diomedon. 20. *tū*: like *Tu* in l. 17. 21. *facis*:

instead of *fēceris* on account of *cōfestim*. Cf. B. 261, 2; A. 276, c; G. 228; H. 467, 5. **23.** *attulerat*: ind. because it is not part of the request of Diomedon, but is an explanation of Nepos. *Istud*: ‘what you ask.’ What is the lit. meaning of *Istud*? **24.** *neque tuā causā*: ‘and that, not for your sake.’ *tibi*. See *rēgit*, p. 42, l. 2. **25.** *aliquis*: *quis* is usual after *nē*; *aliquis* is more emphatic. See B. 252, 2; A. 105, d, n.; G. 315, n. 1; H. 455, 1. *ēreptum . . . dēlātum*: appositive adjs.; they may be translated, ‘by force’ . . . ‘as a gift.’ **27.** *dēdūcī*: ‘to be escorted,’ ‘to be conducted.’ **28.** *Athēnās*: sc. *sē dēdūcī velle*. **29.** *Neque . . . satis habuit*: ‘and he was not even satisfied with that.’ **31.** *suprā*: p. 54 fol. *Abstinentiae*: obj. gen.; for the meaning see l. 5, above. **32.** *possumus*: ‘we might.’ For the mood see B. 271, 1, a; A. 264, b; G. 254, Rem. 1; H. 476, 4.

Page 71. **1.** *ūnō hōc volūmine*: refers to the book *Dē Excel-lēntibus Dūcibūs Exterārum Gentium*, not to the whole work, *Dē Virīs Illūstribus*. **3.** *versuum*: we should speak of so many pages, but the ancients measured their rolls of manuscript, each, of which formed a *volūmen*, by the number of lines. **4.** *comp-lūrēs scrip-tōrēs*. See INTRODUCTION, p. xvii.

V. **5.** *disertus*: sc. ita. *ut nēmō . . . Thēbānus*: not very high praise. Cf. l. 10, below. Nepos, however, thinks highly of the oratory of Epaminondas, as we see by Ch. VI. **6.** *con-cinnus*: ‘happy.’ **8.** *indidem Thēbīs*: see Vocab. under *indidem*; the expression is an unusual one. *et*: connects *obtrectā-tōrem* and *adversārium*. **10.** *ut Thēbānum scilicet*: ‘for a Theban, of course.’ **13.** *imperātōris*: ‘as a general,’ in apposition with *illius*. **14.** *verbō*: ‘by your use of terms,’ i.e. ‘of the terms *pāx* and *ōtium*.’ **16.** *paritur pāx bellō*: note the alliteration; the expression was doubtless a proverbial one. *diūtinā*: trans. by an adv. **17.** *Quā rē sī . . . vultis*: addressed to the Thebans generally. *principēs Graeciae*: i.e. to be the chief state in Greece, to hold the hegemony. *castrīs . . . ūtendum*, *nōn palaestrā*: ‘you must practise in the camp, not in the gymnasium’; lit. trans.? **21.** *īsolentiam*: object of *obiceret*. like the *quod* clauses which precede. **23.** *nūllīus*: used as the gen. of *nēmō*; see Vocab. under *nēmō*. **24.** *habēbat suspīcōnem*:

'was suspected of.' **25. Quod . . . putās:** 'As to your supposing.' See note to p. 38, l. 5. **Lacedaemoniīs fugātīs:** at Leuctra, B.C. 371.

Page 72. Chapter VI. **1. omnēs:** object of *praestābat*, which usually governs the dat. in classical prose. **2. multa:** adv. **3. in eīsque:** i.e. among the charges, implied in *invēctus esset*. **4. animum advertere:** = *animadvertere*. **7. nātum:** sc. *esse*. **9. perōrāsset:** 'had said what he had to say.' **11. rhētoris:** said contemptuously, 'speechifier.' **14. lēgātī:** in apposition with *ēius*; trans. as if it were *cum lēgātus esset*. **15. pūgnam Leuctricam:** cf. note to p. 17, l. 19. **19. quod:** i.e. *eum perfécisse ut auxiliō . . . privārentur*. They were led to desert by the speech of Epaminondas.

VII. **21. Fuisse:** sc. *eum*. **24. praeficere . . . nōluissernt:** in 368 B.C. **25. rēs eō esset dēducta:** 'affairs had been brought to such a pass.' *esset dēducta* is subj. because it forms part of the *cum* clause. **27. obsidēbantur:** what does the mood show? **dēsiderārī coepta est:** see note to p. 58, l. 5. **28. privātus numerō militis:** 'without command, in the capacity of a common soldier.' **30. contumēliae:** see l. 23 fol. **et:** 'but.' **31. hōc . . . fēcit:** i.e. *ostendit sē esse patientem suōrumque iniūriās ferentem cīvium*. See l. 21. **32. Māximē autem fuit inlūstre:** sc. *hōc*, 'But the most remarkable instance was.' *Māxime . . . inlūstre* is pred., and *hōc* the subject; *hōc* has the same meaning as the *hōc* in l. 31.

Page 73. **1. dūxiasset:** B.C. 370. **5. eīs:** for the case see *rēgī*, p. 42, l. 2. **6. aliī praetōrēs successissent:** the term of the Boeotarchs, or generals, expired naturally. The whole account of the part played by Epaminondas is exaggerated by Nepos. **11. multābat:** sc. *eum*. **12. retinuiisset . . . praeſiñitum foret:** subj. in implied ind. disc.; the language of the law is quoted. Give it in the direct form. **14. cōferrī:** 'to be turned,' 'to be employed.' **15. mēnsibus:** see note to p. 22, l. 10.

VIII. **17. crīmine:** see note to p. 8, l. 13. **18. factum:** sc. *esse*; the subject is the following *ut* clause. **21. quid diceret nōn habēret:** 'he would not know what to say'; *diceret* is an ind.

dubitative question, of which the direct form would be *quid dīcam!* ‘what am I to say.’ **22.** *crīminī*: dat. of purpose. **25.** *eīs*: ‘the judges,’ implied in *iūdīcīum* in l. 21. **28.** *sē*: instead of *eūm*, as if Nepos were quoting a speech of Epaminondas and not an inscription for his tomb. *ausus sit*: subj. of characteristic, with the idea of concession, B. 283, 3, b; A. 320, e; G. 634; H. 515, III; the perfect tense is used because the clause is parenthetical, and hence the tense is independent. Cf. *prōflīgārint*, p. 6, l. 32. **31.** *utrōrumque*: ‘of both nations,’ i.e. the Thebans and the Lacedaemonians.

Page 74. **1.** *possent*: represents the thought of the Lacedaemonians, *satis habēimus, sī salvī esse poterimus*. **2.** *clausit*: see note to p. 14, l. 20. **3.** *rīsus omnīum*: ‘general laughter.’ **4.** *ferre suffrāgium*: ‘to cast a vote,’ i.e. for his condemnation.

IX. **6.** *extrēmō tempore*: = *tandem*. The battle of Mantinea was in 362 B.C. **7.** *cōgnitus . . . ūniversī*: Nepos begins as if he were going to make *Epamīnōndās* the subject, but changes his mind. See note to p. 54, l. 5. Trans. ‘he was recognized by the Lacedaemonians, and they in a body,’ etc. *ūnius* and *ēius* belong together. **12.** *vīdērunt*: cf. *clausit* in l. 2. **13.** *neque tamen*: ‘but yet they did not.’ *prōflīgārunt*: cf. *clausit* in l. 2. **18.** *retinuit*: sc. *ferrum*.

X. **21.** *In quō*: ‘And . . . with regard to this.’ **23.** *in eō*: cf. *in quō* in l. 21. *patriae*: B. 188, 1; A. 227, c; G. 346, N. 2; H. 385, 1. *relinqueret*: the subject is *Epamīnōndās*, while that of the preceding verb is *Pelopīdās*; this is careless writing. **25.** *cōnsulās*: sc. *patriae*. *ex tē nātūm*: ‘as your son.’ *relīctūrus sīs*: note the tense. **26.** *ex mē nātam*: ‘as my daughter.’ **28.** *sīt*: see B. 295, 8; A. 332; G. 553, 4, Rem. 1; H. 502, 1. *Quō tempore*: = *eō tempore, quō*, ‘at the time when.’ B.C. 379. **31.** *domō*: ‘in his house’; see note to p. 27, l. 25; *domō* is abl. of place influenced by *means*; see B. 218, 7; A. 258, f, 1; G. 389; H. 425, 1, 1). **32.** *malōs*: ‘traitors’; the word is used in a political sense.

Page 75. **1.** *suōrum*: ‘of his fellow-citizens.’ **2.** *cīvīlem*: ‘over citizens.’ **3.** *pūgnāri coeptum est*: see note to p. 58,

l. 5. 6. *ibit infitiās*: see Vocab. under *infitia*, and B. 182, 5; A. 258, b, Rem.; G. 333, 2, Rem.; H. 380, 2, 3). 7. *perpetuō*: adv. 8. *aliēnō pārūisse imperiō*: i.e. they never held the hegemony, but followed the lead of other states of Greece; they had not, however, been actually subject to any other state. *praefuerit*: the perf. of dir. disc. retained in the ind. disc. after a past tense. See note to p. 37, l. 5.

XVI. PELOPIDAS.

Page 76. Chapter I. 1. *historicīs*: here = 'readers of history.' *vulgō*: 'the general public.' 2. *dē virtūtibus*: modifies *expōnam*. 3. *rēs*: = *illius rēs gestās*. *explicāre*: 'to give a full account.' 5. *summās attigerō*: sc. *rērum*, 'mention the main points,' opposed to *explicāre*, in l. 3. 6. *litterārum*: see note on *litterārum*, p. 1, l. 6. 7. *utriq̄e reī occurram*: 'I will meet both difficulties.' *medēbor*: 'I will furnish a remedy.' 10. *dūceret*: in 382 B.C. *per Thēbās*: i.e. through the territory of Thebes. 11. *paucōrum Thēbānōrum*: the oligarchical party, headed by Leontiades. 13. *rēbus studēbant*: 'favored the interests.' 15. *neque eō magis*: 'but nevertheless did not'; what is the lit. trans.? 17. *obsidērī*: 'to be kept in a state of siege.' 18. *dēvictās*: trans. by a substantive. *sibi rem esse*: 'that they had to do with,' i.e. that the Thebans were their only formidable rivals. 21. *dederant . . . interfēcerant . . . ēiēcerant . . . carēbat*: note the tenses; the standpoint is the time of the occupation of the Cadmea. *partim . . . aliōs*: in place of the more common *aliōs . . . alios*.

II. *Hī omnēs*: i.e. *eī, quī in exsiliū ēiectī erant*. 25. *nōn quō sequerentur*: B. 286, 1, b; A. 321, Rem.; G. 541, N. 2; H. 516, II, 2. *quem ex proximō locum fōrs obtulisset*, *eō*: = *eō locō quem ex proximō fōrs obtulisset*, the subj. represents the thought of the exiles, *quem . . . locum fōrs obtulerit* (fut. perf.). 27. *cum tempus esset vīsum*: in 379 B.C.

Page 77. 2. *eum*: trans. with *diēm*. 7. *cum omnīnō*: 'while in all.' 8. *offerrent*: subj. of characteristic, designating

a class. **Quā paucitāte**: ‘yet by this small band.’ **II**: refers to the exiles under Pelopidas. **12.** *neque ita multō post*: ‘and that too, not so very long afterward.’ **16.** *exiērunt*: an instance of careless writing. Nepos evidently forgets that he has written *exiſſent* above, and repeats the word as the main verb of the sentence. **vestītū agrestī**: abl. of attendant circumstance. **18.** *tempore ipsō*: ‘just at the right time.’ **quō studuerant**: sc. *pervenire*, ‘their destination’; *quō* is the adv. **19.** *tempus*: sc. *diētī*. *datus est* agrees with the nearer of the two substs.

III. **20.** *libet*: sc. *mihi*. **rē prōpositā**: ‘my subject.’ **21.** *nimia fidūcia*: emphatic position. **24.** *nē quaerere quidem . . . labōrārint*: ‘they did not even take the trouble to enquire.’ **quod**: ‘a circumstance which.’ **25.** *aperīret*: defines an indefinite antecedent. B. 283, I; A. 320, a; G. 631, 2; H. 503, I. **28.** *obtinēbat*: note the tense and meaning. **omnia . . . perscripta erant**: ‘a full account was given.’ **eōrum**: i.e. of the exiles; a rather loose expression, since the exiles were last mentioned five lines above. **29.** *iam accubantī*: i.e. he had already taken his place at the table. **30.** *sicut erat sīgnāta*: ‘just as it was, without breaking the seal.’

Page 78. **3. ex agrīs**: = *agrestēs*, contrasted with *quī in urbe erant*.

IV. **7.** *suprā*: p. 74, l. 31. **9.** *līberātārum*: trans. by a subst. **10.** *Pelopidae*: gen. governed by *propria*. **cēterae ferē**: sc. *laudēs*, ‘most of his other glorious deeds.’ **11.** *imperātōre*: note the difference of meaning of *imperātor* and *dux*. **12.** *dēlēctae manūs*: the famous ‘Sacred Band,’ a force of 300 hoplites, or heavy-armed soldiers, consisting of young Thebans of good family, distinguished for their strength and courage. It was so arranged that pairs of intimate friends fought side by side. **14.** *oppūgnāvit*: sc. *Ephamīnōndās*, while the subject of *tenuit* is *Pelopidās*, another example of careless writing. Note the mood and tense of *oppūgnāvit*. The clause gives the date of *tenuit*. **15.** *quōque*: = *et quō*. Note the quantity. **16.** *haec*: ‘he.’ The pronoun refers to Pelopidas, but agrees in gender with the pred. nom. *persōna*. **altera persōna**: ‘the second great per-

sonage.' The use of *altera* implies that there were but two.
17. proxima: 'very near.'

V. **21. cuperet redigere:** in 368 B.C. **23. cōnsuēsset:** the subj. shows that this was the thought of Pelopidas. **27. per-**
sūasit Thēbānīs: B.C. 364. **29. tyrannōsque:** the plu. refers to Alexander and his court.

Page 79. **secundā vīctōriā:** 'after the victory was won,' more lit. 'when victory had declared in his favor.' **Quō factō:** see note to p. 10, l. 1.

XVII. AGESILAUS.

Page 80. Chapter I. **3. eō enim ūsus est familiārissimē:** 'he was very intimate with him,' i.e. 'he lived with him on most familiar terms.' **5. erat:** note the tense. In the time of Nepos there were no longer any kings at Sparta. **Lacedaemoniīs:** dat. of the possessor. **6. bīnōs:** 'two at a time.' Note the distributive. **7. nōmine magis quam imperiō:** the real power was in the hands of the ephors. Cf. p. 20, l. 32, and p. 21, l. 1. **8. prīcipēs:** = *prīmī*; they were the first of the lines of kings. **9. Hōrum . . . fierī nōn licēbat:** a condensed expression for *Hōrum ex alterā familiā in alterius familiae locum aliquem rēgem fierī non licēbat*. **10. ita:** i.e. so unbroken. **12. virile**
secus: sc. *līberōs*. B. 185, 1; A. 240, b; G. 336, 4, n. 2; H. 378, 2. **13. relīquisset:** subj. in ind. disc., representing the fut. perf. indic. of the dir. form, so *dēcessisset* in l. 12; *esset* is subj. for the same reason. **dēligēbātur:** sc. *is*. **14. Mortuus erat Āgis:** B.C. 397. **15. nātum:** 'at his birth.' **18. Lȳsandrō suffrā-**
gante: 'by the support of Lysander.' **19. suprā:** see p. 26, l. 10 fol.

II. **21. imperiī:** see note to p. 26, l. 15. **persuāsit:** in 396 B.C. The Lacedaemonians had been at war with the Persians since 400 B.C. **23. rēgī:** the king of Persia. *rēgī* is dat. with the expression *bellum facere*, on the principle of B. 187, 1; A. 225; G. 345; H. 384, II. **25. quōs:** has for its antecedent both *classēs* and *exercitūs*. It is *m.* to agree with the persons making up the *classēs exercitūsque*. **27. scīrent:** see note to p. 6, l. 28.

Page 81. 1. *imprudētēs offenderet*: note the derivation and meaning of the words. 2. *Id*: i.e. *Agēsilāum in Asiam p̄verēnisse*. 3. *praefectōs rēgiōs*: ‘the king’s officers,’ a more general term than *satrapae*, which it includes. 4. *sē dare operam, ut . . . convenīret*: ‘that he was endeavoring to bring about an agreement between the Lacedaemonians and the king’; *convenīret* is impersonal, and *Lacedaemoniis* is dat. of the person concerned. 6. *eāsque*: i.e. *indūtiās*. 9. *nihil aliud quam bellum comparāvit*: a common abbreviation for *nihil aliud fēcit quam bellum comparāvit*. 10. *sentiēbat*: see note to p. 34, l. 26. 11. *in eō*: i.e. *in iūreiūrandō cōservandō*; trans. ‘by so doing.’ 12. *suīs rēbus*: abl. of separation. 13. *cōservātā religiōne*: ‘by keeping his oath.’ *cōfirmārē*: ‘was encouraging.’ 14. *animadverteret*: the subj. is *exercitus*. *deūm*: see note to p. 14, l. 14. 15. *facere sēcum*: ‘was on their side,’ i.e. of Agesilaus and his army. *conciliārē*: the subject is *sē*. 16. *eīs studērē*: = *eōrum rēbus studērē*; cf. p. 26, l. 19 and the note.

III. 17. *diēs*: ‘the appointed time.’ *barbarus*: i.e. Tisaphanes. 18. *domicilia*: here = ‘palaces,’ or ‘castles.’ 23. *movēret*: see note to p. 6, l. 28. 27. *armārentur . . . īrnārentur*: = *sē armārent . . . ornārent*. 28. *dōnārentur*: sc. *eī*. The subj. because of the implied ind. disc.: Agesilaus said, *praemiīs dōnentur, quōrum ēgregia . . . fuerit industria*. 32. *cum tempus esset vīsum*: B.C. 395.

Page 82. 4. *eum*: Agesilaus. We might expect *sē*, but the writer at this point thinks of *hostēs* as the subject of the sentence. *factūrum*: for the constr. see p. 1, l. 1. *ac*: see Vocab. 5. *eandem Cāriam*: ‘Caria, again,’ or ‘Caria, as before.’ 10. *suī fēcerit potestātem*: ‘gave a chance of attacking him’: *suī* is objective gen. As a matter of fact Nepos exaggerates both the skill and the success of Agesilaus. 11. *et*: ‘but.’ 12. *valēret*: the subj. denotes the design of Agesilaus. 14. *versātus est*: ‘conducted his campaign.’

IV. 17. *eī*: see note to p. 61, l. 30. 19. *nē dubitāret*: represents an imperative expression of the dir. disc., e.g. *nōlī dubitāre*. 19. *In hōc*: ‘on this occasion,’ ‘in this instance.’ 20. *pietās*:

what does the word mean here? **suspicienda**: ‘worthy of admiration.’ What is the literal meaning? **22.** *rēgnī . . . potiundī*: gerundive construction. In early Latin *potior* was transitive and governed the acc. **23.** *iūssīs*: see note to p. 26, l. 7; ordinarily the dat. of persons only is used after *dictō audiēns*. **24.** *comitiō*: really the *comitium* (see Vocab.); here used by Nepos as the equivalent of ἐφορεῖον, the *Ephorēum*. **25.** *voluis-sent*: B. 279, 2; A. 267; G. 260; H. 483, 2. The reference is to Julius Caesar, Antony, and Octavian, who had disobeyed the commands of the senate and overthrown the republic. *illūc*: cf. p. 47, l. 22. **26.** *existimātiōnem*: ‘reputation,’ i.e. the opinion which others had of him. **27.** *glōriōsus*: sc. *futūrum esse*. **28.** *Hāc . . . mente*: see note on *hōc cōnsiliō*, p. 6, l. 23. **29.** *Hellēspontum*: B. 179, 1; A. 239, b, Rem.; G. 331, Rem. I; H. 372. **30.** *annō vertente*: see Vocab. under *vertō*. Cf. note to p. 12, l. 3. **31.** *hīc trānsierit*: sc. *id*.

Page 83. **1.** *Corōnēam*: see Map of Greece, in the front of the book, E. 3. **2.** *vīcit*: in 394 B.C. **3.** *ex fugā*: we should say, ‘in flight.’ **5.** *eīs*: abl. of means; as we should say, ‘what he wished to be done with them.’ **6.** *adversus*: adv., = *adversus sē*. **8.** *ut . . . habēret*: a subst. clause in apposition with *hōc*. **11.** *praedicābat*: = *palam dīcēbat*, ‘expressed the opinion.’ **12.** *deōrum*: obj. gen. Cf. *deī*, p. 21, l. 30. **13.** *adficī*: sc. *eos*.

V. **15.** *conlātum . . . est*: ‘was concentrated.’ **17.** *Agē-silāō duce*: Agesilaus took no part in this battle, which was fought while he was on his way home from Asia, in 394 B.C. The number of the slain is exaggerated; Diodorus gives it as 2800. **19.** *īnsolētiā glōriāe*: = *īnsolētiā glōriā*. What meaning has *glōriā* here? See Vocab. **21.** *illā multitūdine*: i.e. those slain in the battle. **22.** *Sāna mēns esset*: sc. *eīs*. On the tense of *esset* see B. 304, 2; A. 308, a; G. 597, Rem. I; H. 510, n. 2. *potuisse*: represents *potuērunt* of the dir. disc. See B. 304, 3, a; A. 309, c; G. 597, Rem. 3, a; H. 511, I, n. 3. **23.** *Idem cum*: ‘Again when he.’ **25.** *suae virtūtī*: i.e. a man of his character. What meanings has *virtūs*? What is its derivation? **sē enim . . . esse**: sc. *dīxit*, implied in *negāvit*. **28.** *voluerimus . . .*

expūgnāverimus: in Eng. we should use the pres. followed by the fut. *expūgnō* with a personal object is rare; trans. 'we shall overthrow.' The fut. perf. in the conclusion is not common; here it expresses the act as completed. **30. voluerint**: fut. perf.; a general condition in fut. time. Hence the indic.

VI. illa calamitās: 'that memorable defeat.' See B. 246, 3; A. 102, b; G. 307, 2; H. 450, 4. A better expression than *calamitās apud Leuctra* would be *calamitās Leuctrica*. Cf. p. 84, l. 19. and the note to p. 17, l. 19.

Page 84. **1. excūsāvit senectūtem**: 'he pleaded old age as an excuse.' **2. cum . . . oppūgnāret**: B.C. 370. **4. nisi ille fuisse**: 'if it had not been for him.' **5. futūram nōn fuisse**: 'would have ceased to exist,' i.e. would have been taken and destroyed. See B. 321, 2, a; A. 337, b, 2; G. 597, Rem. 4; H. 527, III. **9. quī . . . vidēret**: 'since he saw.' **10. quemquam**: 'any one whatever,' emphatic. See B. 252, 4; A. 105, d, n.; G. 317, 1; H. 457. **13. occupāssent**: what is the meaning of the mood? **id sē quoque**: sc. *dixit*, implied in *laudāvit*. Cf. p. 83, l. 25. **14. adiūctīs dē suīs**: sc. *nōnnūllīs*. **15. tūtum**: predicate adj. **17. eōque libentius**: 'and the more willingly,' sc. *sē nōn commōvērunt*. **18. quae cōgitāverant**: 'their designs.'

VII. **21. dēstitit**: see note on *iubet*, p. 64, l. 8. **22. posset**: subj. of repeated action. See note to p. 62, l. 3. **25. illud**: 'the following,' while *in hōc* refers to what precedes. **28. nihil . . . mūtāvit**: i.e. he remained a true Spartan in his dress and mode of life. **30. Eurysthenēs**: Agesilaus belonged to the line of Procles, not that of Eurysthenes. Cf. Ch. I. **32. plūrima**: sc. *sīgan*.

Page 85. **1. erat īstrūcta**: sc. *domus*. **2. ā cūiusvīs inopis atque prīvātī**: sc. *domō*.

VIII. **3. hīc tantus vir**: we should say, 'this great man,' or 'this man, great as he was.' **ut . . . sīc**: 'although . . . nevertheless.' **4. maleficam**: sc. *eam*, = *nātūram*. **6. exiguō**: 'puny.' **alterō pede**: 'in one foot.' **7. īgnōtī**: active in

meaning, ‘strangers,’ i.e. those who did not know him. 9. **Quod**: i.e. *ut ignōtī eum contemnerent*. **eī ūsū vēnit**: ‘befell him.’ 10. **annōrum octōgintā**: gen. of measure, instead of the common expression *annōs octōgintā nātus*. 13. **hūc**: ‘on these,’ referring to *strāmentīs*. **iniecta**: cf. *appositum*, p. 13, l. 28. 14. **humilī atque obsolētō**: sc. *tam*. 15. **ōrnātus**: ‘costume.’ 16. **nōn bēātissimōs**: ‘not very well off’; *bēātus* often = *dīves*. 17. **rēgiōs**: the people of King Tachus. 19. **Hīs quaerentibus**: refers to the *ab eīs* implied in *mūnera sunt adlāta*. **ūnum esse**: = *illum esse ūnum*. 20. **rēgis verbīs**: ‘in the name of the king.’ 21. **ēius modī genera obsōniī**: a pleonastic expression for *ea genera obsōniī* or *ēiusmodī obsōnia*. 23. **secundam mēnsam**: ‘the dessert.’ 29. **daret**: subj. of purpose. **portum . . . quī Menelāī vocātur**: see Map of Asia Citerior, follows p. 62, B. 4. 32. **mel**: the bodies of Spartan kings who died abroad were always embalmed in honey and taken to Sparta.

XVIII. EUMENES.

Page 86. Chapter I. 2. **quidem**: ‘it is true.’ **exti-**
tisset: about = *fuisset*. 3. **mētīmur**: see note to p. 12, l. 8.
flōrērent: = *potentēs essent*: subj. of characteristic. 6. **mul-**
tum eī dētrāxit: ‘it was a great disadvantage to him,’ the subject
is quod . . . erat. For the constr. of *eī*, cf. *rēgi*, p. 42, l. 2.
7. neque aliud: ‘and yet nothing else.’ **generōsa stirps**:
‘noble descent’; i.e. in Macedonia. 8. **domesticō**: trans. as
if it were domī. 9. **aliquandō**: ‘occasionally.’ 10. **neque**
tamen nōn patiēbantur: ‘but yet they endured it.’ 12. **pera-**
dulēscēntulus: cf. p. 95, l. 6. **amīcitiam . . . familiāritātem**:
note the difference of meaning. 14. **in adulēscēntulō**: i.e. *in*
eō, *adulēscēntulō*. 15. **habuit**: sc. *ille* = *Philippus*; the omis-
sion of the subject is careless, since the subject of the preceding
sentence is a different one. 16. **quod**: ‘a position which,’ lit.,
‘a thing which.’ **honōrifcentius est**: the statement is true
only of special positions, such as that which Eumenes held. The
ordinary scribes were on the same footing in Greece and at Rome.
19. **honestō locō**: abl. of quality. 20. **omnium cōnsiliōrum**:

B. 204, 1; A. 218, *a*; G. 374; H. 399, 3. **23.** *annōs tredecim*: b.c. 336–323. **24.** *alterae*: an old form of the dat. used for the regular *alterī*. **25.** *Utrīque*: i.e. *Philippō et Alexandrō*.

II. **27.** *Alexandrō . . . mortuō*: b.c. 323. *rēgna*: i.e. *provinciae*.

Page 87. **1.** *summa*: subst. = ‘the chief authority.’ **3.** *ex quō*: ‘from which circumstance,’ i.e. from the giving of the ring. *eum*: an instance of an author’s carelessness in the use of pronouns; *eum* refers to Alexander, *ēī* to Perdiccas, *ēīus* (in the next line) to Alexander. **4.** *in suam tūtēlam pērvēnissent*: i.e. had come of age; the subj. represents the design of Alexander; Perdiccas was to hold the chief power until Alexander’s children, Hercules and Alexander, should grow up. See B. 293, III, 2; A. 328; G. 572; H. 519, II, 2. **5.** *aberat*: note the number. Crateros was away, and Antipater also. **6.** *ūnum*: ‘above all’; cf. p. 3, l. 2. **7.** *posset*: potential subj. **8.** *hōc tempore*: i.e. *Alexandrō mortuō*; the sentence is resumed after the parenthetical remarks in lines 3–7. **9.** *dicta*: here = ‘assigned.’ *erat*: sc. *Cappadocia*. It was held by Ariarathes, a Cappadocian prince. **12.** *fore*: sc. *eum*; for the constr. see p. 1, l. 1. **14.** *omnium partēs*: i.e. the shares of the other generals of Alexander. **15.** *cēterī . . . omnēs*: sc. *id fēcerunt*. **17.** *multīs māgnīisque*: ‘many great’; the English idiom differs from the Latin. **20.** *perdūcere*: sc. *ad sē*. **21.** *ex praeſidiīs ēīus*: ‘out of his territory,’ i.e. the regions held by the garrisons of Leonnatus.

III. **25.** *vidēbat*: sc. *Eumenēs*. **28.** *mōntem*: used here, as frequently, of a range of mountains. See the Map of Asia Citerior, follows p. 62, D. 3. **29.** *Eurōpaeīs adverſāriīs*: ‘his opponents in Europe’; cf. note to p. 17, l. 19. They were Crate-ros, Antipater, Pytho, and Philip Arrhidaeus, a half-brother of Alexander the Great. **30.** *Aegyptū*: object of the supine *oppūgnātūm*. **31.** *fīrmās*: ‘reliable.’

Page 88. **4.** *quā . . . feruntur*: i.e. *quā fāmā . . . feruntur*, for which the Roman soldiers are celebrated. **5.** *habitī sunt*: gnomic perfect, see B. 262, B, 1; A. 279, c; G. 236, 2, N.; H. 471, 5. **6.** *Eumenēs*: repeated on account of the length of

the sentence. 7. *cōgnōssent* : = *cōgnōvissent*. 8. *simul cum nūntiō* : 'as soon as the announcement was made.' 9. *dīlapsūrās* : note the force of the prefix *dī*- . 10. *dēviīs itineribus* : B. 218, 7; A. 258, *g*; G. 389; H. 425, 1, 1). *possent*: the subj. represents the design of Eumenes. 11. *sē . . . proficīscī* : 'that he was proceeding.' On the constr. cf. note to p. 10, l. 6. 12. *quōs-dam barbarōs* : cf. note on *quiddam*, p. 67, l. 20. 14. *scīrent* : see note to p. 6, l. 28.

IV. 17. *Quōrum* : refers to the two contending parties, led by Eumenes on the one side and Crateros and Neoptolemus on the other. 18. *cadit* : for the number cf. *aberat*, p. 87, l. 5. Here the second subject is more definitely separated from the first by the rel. clause. 20. *inter sē complexī* : 'grappling together.' 21. *inimīcā* : how does this word differ from *hostilī* in meaning? 24. *relinqueret* : see note to p. 14, l. 20. 25. *neque eō magis* : 'but not the more for that.' 26. *Hīc* : 'thereupon.' 27. *māximē nōbilibus* : = *nōbilissimīs*. 28. *in ea loca . . . ut* : 'into such a position, that.'

Page 89. 2. *illō ūsus erat familiāriter* : cf. p. 80, l. 3. *Alexandrō vīvō* : 'during Alexander's lifetime.'

V. 8. *dēseruerant* : sc. *Perdiccam*. *exercitū suffrāgiūm ferente* : 'by vote of the army'; cf. p. 74, l. 4. 11. *exilēs rēs* : 'adversity.' *animī* : 'courage.' 14. *ad manum accēdere* : 'to come to a contest,' 'to fight.' 17. *Hīc* : i.e. from this dangerous situation. 18. *Nora* : see Map of Asia Citerior, follows p. 62, D. 3. 20. *equōs mīlitārēs* : 'war-horses.' *spatiū agitandī* : 'room to ride them about,' i.e. to exercise them. 22. *iūmentum* : 'an animal,' including the *equī mīlitārēs* and the pack-horses. *concalfierī* : 'sweated.' 23. *et cibō ūterētur et* : the first *et* is out of place, since *libentius* modifies only *ūterētur*; with the second sc. *ut*, implied in *quō*. *Nēve* would be better 24. *caput* : seems to mean the front part of the body. The fore-legs were raised clear of the floor by a rope suspended from the ceiling. 25. *post* : adv., 'from behind.' 27. *spatiō* : 'race-course,' 'track.' *dēcurreret* : the verb means 'to run a course,' 'to run to the end.' 32. *apparātum* : 'siege-implements.'

Page 90. 2. *ver appropinquābat*: 318 B.C., the second spring of the siege. 4. *imposuit*: = our expression, ‘imposed on.’

VII. 6. *fuerat*: note the tense. It is used because Alexander was dead at the time. 7. *cōnsultum*: supine. 8. *utrum . . . faret*: the second part of the double question is omitted, a rare usage. 11. *adipiscerētur*: see note on *pervenisset*, p. 87, l. 4. *aliquā cupiditāte*: ‘by any passion’; that is, a desire for power, or for revenge. 12. *iniūriārum*: B. 206, 2; A. 219; G. 376; H. 406, II. 16. *domūs ac familiae*: gen. governed by *inimicissimōs*. *stirpem quoque*: sc. *Philippi*. 18. **Quam veniam**: ‘this favor.’ *parāret*: imperative clause in ind. disc. 20. *manēbant*: apparently a remark interposed by the writer; but as *qui manēbant* forms a necessary part of the rest of the sentence, the ind. seems due rather to carelessness. 22. *tulisset*: represents what mood and tense of the direct form? 23. **bene meritīs**: ‘to those who had deserved well of him.’

VIII. 26. *ūnā erant*: i.e. with Eumenes. 27. *corporis custōs*: a high official, one of Alexander’s staff. 28. **Persidem**: see Map of Asia Citerior, follows p. 62, G. and H., 4 and 5. 29. *phalanx . . . Macedonum*: the Argyraspides, so called from their silver shields. 30. *sī . . . ipse aliēnigena*: ‘if he, a foreigner.’ 32. *in prīncipiīs*: ‘at headquarters,’ a Roman expression. *prīncipiā* was the name of an open place in the Roman camp, in which stood the general’s tent (*praetōrium*), the altars, and the standards. **Alexandrī nōmine**: i.e. as if he were the representative of the dead Alexander.

Page 91. 4. *minōre invidiā*: abl. of quality. *imperiī*: ‘authority.’ 6. **Quod**: i.e. *ut minōre esset invidiā*. 8. *quōdam modo latēbat*: ‘he in a way escaped notice.’

VIII. 10. *cōflīxit*: B.C. 316. 11. *male acceptum*: see Vocab., under *accipiō*. 12. *fīnitimā*: sc. *Mēdiae* (dat.). 16. *inveterātā . . . glōriā*: abl. of quality. 17. *pārēre sē*: the usual constr. with *postulō* is *ut* with the subj.; the acc. with the inf. is rare. 18. *ut . . . veterānī faciunt nostrī*: referring to the numerous mutinies during the civil wars. *faciānt*: subj. governed by *periculum est*, which is equivalent to a verb of fearing.

20. *fēcerint . . . steterint*: fut. perf. *cum quibus fēcerint* = 'on whose side they are.' Cf. p. 81, l. 15. Nepos seems to forget that he has used *fēcērunt* in a different sense in the preceding line.
22. *paria hōrum*: sc. *facta* and *esse*. **23.** *neque rem ūllam nisi tempus interesse*: 'that there is no difference except one of time.' **27.** *cōnsiliī novī*: i.e. some novel piece of strategy; partitive gen. **28.** *quā*: adv. instead of *quibus*, 'by which.'
29. *posset pervenīrī*: impersonal. What is the meaning of the subj.? **30.** *per loca dēserta*: sc. *erat*. **32.** *alterō tantō longiōrem*: 'as long again.' What is the lit. trans.?

Page 92. **5.** *imprūdentem*: appositive adj. **7.** *compa-rārī*: the pass. inf. with *imperō* is found in Cicero, and is not uncommon. An *ut* clause with the subj. is, however, the usual constr. *post haec* = *deinde*. **8.** *diērum decem*: B. 203, 2; A. 215, b; G. 365, Rem. 2; H. 395, v. **9.** *iter quō habeat*: i.e. his destination. *omnēs*: B. 178, 1, e; A. 239, d; G. 339, a; H. 374. **10.** *quā cōnstituerat*: sc. *proficisci*.

IX. **11.** *ex fūmō*: in spite of the precautions of Eumenes. See l. 9, above. **12.** *adlāta est*: see note to p. 64, l. 8.
14. *factō*: see note to p. 6, l. 4. **15.** *Antigonus adfutūrus vidēbātur*: trans. as if it were *Antigonum adfutūrum esse vidēbātur*. **16.** *dē rēbus summīs*: 'their highest interests,' i.e. 'their own safety.' **18.** *quod*: what is the antecedent? *sē rem expeditūrum*: 'that he would help them out,' very like our colloquial expression, 'straighten the thing out.' **19.** *quod*: 'whereas.' Cf. note to p. 38, l. 5. *trānsisse*: sc. *ad sē*. Note the tense. **23.** *Certōs*: 'reliable.' **24.** *obviī*: 'in the way,' i.e. they lay across the line of march. **25.** *prīmā nocte*: contrasted with *secundā vigiliā* and *tertiā*. **30.** *Quibus*: B. 187, II, b; A. 230; G. 346, Rem. 1; H. 384, 5.

Page 93. **2.** *imprūdentēs*: sc. *adversāriōs*, and cf. p. 92, l. 5, and the note. *posset*: what is the meaning of the mood?
3. *ānfrāctum . . . viae*: cf. p. 92, l. 1. **5.** *iūmenta*: see note to p. 89, l. 22.

X. **7.** *cōsiliō*: 'in strategy.' **11.** *Antigonō est dēdītus*; B.C. 315. **13.** *nōnnūllōrum virtūtis*: subjective and

objective gen. with the same word. **16.** *esset licitum*: ‘if his soldiers would have allowed it.’ On the mood, see B. 304, 3, *a*; A. 308, *c* and *n.*; G. 597, Rem. 3, *b*; H. 511, *n. 3*. **18.** *omnibus*: dat. with *appārēbat*. **20.** *eī*: B. 189, 1; A. 232; G. 355; H. 388. *dē summīs rēbus*: ‘for the supremacy.’ **21.** *ī quī circā erant*: ‘his staff,’ ‘his intimates.’ **23.** *māximārum rērum*: ‘of the greatest success.’

XI. **28.** *cōservāret*: B. 300, 4; A. 211, *a*; G. 458, *n. 2*; H. 529, 3, 2). **30.** *quī*: sc. *eōrum*. *frūctum oculis capere*: ‘to feast their eyes’; *oculīs* is dat. **31.** *vellent . . . cuperent*: subj. of characteristic, defining the two classes of men.

Page 94. **1.** *studēbant*: note the indic. instead of the subj. as in the two preceding rel. clauses; *multī* is a more definite antecedent. **3.** *diūtius*: ‘some time.’ **4.** *summa imperiī . . . custōdīae*: ‘the chief command of his guards,’ i.e. he was commander of the force appointed to guard Eumenes. **7.** *quīn*: cf. B. 281, 3; A. 269, *f*; G. 273; H. 504, footnote 2. The subj. because it is a dubitative question. See note to p. 10, l. 13. **11.** *venīrēs*: B. 284, 4; A. 332, *b*; G. 644, Rem. 3, *b*. *Utinam quidem*: sc. *inquit*. **14.** *succubuerit*: B. 284, 3, *b*; A. 319, *d*; G. 556; H. 500, II; for the tense see note to p. 6, l. 32. **15.** Nipperdey suggests the following words, to fill the gap: *nam cum in proeliīs ācerrimē commīnus pūgnāre cōsuēsset, nēmō eōrum quī manū cum eō cōseruērunt pār eī esse potuit. Id quod mīrabilis ēius aspectus faciēbat.*

XII. **20.** *ad cōnsilium*: ‘to a council.’ *prīmō*: corresponds to *postrēmō* in l. 26. **22.** *male habitī*: cf. *male acceptū*, p. 91, l. 11. **23.** *māximōs ducēs*: Crateros and Neoptolemus. **25.** *interfectō*: sc. *eō*; trans. by a conditional clause. **27.** *quibūs*: abl. with *esset ūsūrus*, while *amicīs* is in apposition. **28.** *Hic*: = Antigonus. **32.** *eum*: refers to Eumenes.

Page 95. Chapter XIII. **5.** *Eumenēs*: subject of *habuit* in l. 12. *annōrum quīnque et quadrāgintā*: cf. p. 85, l. 10, and the note. The years enumerated in what follows amount to forty-seven, but in some cases parts of years are reckoned as whole ones. **7.** *appāruisset*: see Vocab. **10.** *dūxisset . . . rep-*

pulisset: these words form an hexameter verse. See note to p. 1, l. 10. **12. In quō . . . opīniō**: we should say ‘the opinion of him,’ lit. ‘in the case of whom.’ **15. quōrum**: the antecedent is *eīdem* in l. 16. **17. statim**: they did not assume the title of king until 306 B.C., while Eumenes was killed in 315. **rēgium īrnātūm**: ‘royal insignia,’ i.e. the crown, sceptre, and purple robe. **19. prōpūgnātōre**: ‘champion,’ i.e. of the children of Alexander. The children were, however, already dead. **20. quid sentīrent**: i.e. their real sentiments. **24. humāvērunt**: ‘performed his funeral rites’; *humāvērunt* does not have its literal meaning of ‘bury’ (cf. *humus*), but means ‘burned,’ as we see from *ossa . . . dēportanda cūrārunt*.

XIX. PHOCION.

Page 96. Chapter I. **3. hūius**: ‘of the latter.’ **4. illīus**: ‘of the former.’ **7. honōrēs potestātēsque**: ‘offices and commissions’; the former refers to regular offices of state, the latter to extraordinary appointments. **8. ā rēge Philippō**: modifies *mūnera*, instead of a gen. See note to p. 17, l. 19. **9. accipere**: instead of *ut acciperet*. Cf. p. 46, l. 32, and note. **11. prōspiceret**: sc. *ut*. **13. erunt**: ‘are going to be,’ ‘are destined to be.’ **14. sunt futurī**: see note on *erunt*, l. 13, above. **15. meīs impēnsīs**: ‘at my expense,’ i.e. at the expense of my integrity.

II. **16. prope ad annum octōgēsimūm**: B.C. 322. **21. erant expulsī**: note the number; *Demosthenēs cum cēterī* = *Demosthenēs et cēterī*. **23. amīcītiae fidem**: ‘the faith due to friendship’; *amīcītiae* is objective gen. **26. subōrnārat**: = *subōrnāverat*, sc. *Demosthenēs*. *Subōrnārat* here = ‘secretly supported.’

Page 97. **2. concidit**: in 317 B.C. **apud eum**: ‘in his hands.’ **3. summum . . . imperium**: he was *stratēgus*, or general. **4. īsidiārī**: the acc. and the inf. are used with *monērētur*, because it is equivalent to a verb of saying. **5. īdemque**: i.e. Dercylus. **6. Phōciōn negāvit**: *negāvit* depends on *quod* like *concidit* in l. 2; the subject *Phōciōn* is expressed on account of the length of the sentence.

III. **13.** *causam agēbat*: ‘supported the cause.’ **erat**: see note on *aberat*, p. 87, l. 5. **18. superior factus**: ‘having got the upper hand.’ **17. Macedoniā**: abl. of separation. The prep. is found with *pellō* in the best prose. **19. patriā**: see note on *Macedoniā*, l. 17 above. **21. sua dēcrēta**: i.e. their sentence of banishment, see l. 19. **22. hūc eōdem**: ‘to this same place,’ i.e. *ad Polyperchontem*. **23. Philippum rēgem**: *Philippus Arrhidaeus*; see Vocab. **verbō**: ‘nominally,’ contrasted with *rē ipsā*. Note the order. **26. ex**: ‘in accordance with.’ **cōnsiliī**: i.e. the king’s council.

IV. **32. aetātis**: B. 209, 2; A. 221, *a*; G. 377; H. 406, 1.

Page 98. **2. commoda**: ‘interests.’ **2. perōrandī**: ‘of finishing his plea.’ Note the force of *per-*. **4. lēgitimīs quibus-dam**: see Vocab. under *lēgitimus*. **ūndecimvīris**: see Vocab. **11. In hōc**: cf. *In quō*, p. 95, l. 12. **12. liber**: emphatic position, ‘no freeman.’

XX. TIMOLEON.

Page 99. Chapter I. **1. sine dubiō**: modifies *māgnus*, ‘unquestionably great.’ **2. exstītit**: ‘showed himself’; what is the literal meaning? **3. nēsciō an nūllī**: sc. *contigit*, ‘which I rather think happened to no one.’ *nēsciō an* always implies the truth of the supposition. **patriam, in quā erat nātus**: Corinth, distinguished from his adopted country, Syracuse. **4. ā tyrannō**: modifies *oppressam*. **8. simplicī**: ‘unvaried,’ i.e. his fortune was not uniformly good. What is the derivation of *simplex*? **12. particeps rēgnī**: ‘partner in the sovereignty.’ **13. sceleris**: i.e. the crime of establishing a tyranny in a free state. **15. Hāc mente**: abl. of attendant circumstance. Cf. p. 6, l. 23. **16. commūnem**: i.e. common to his brother and himself. Since *harūspicem* and *adfinem* refer to different persons, we should expect *per* to be repeated, but Nepos rarely repeats the preposition after *et*, *-que*, *ac*, and *atque*. **20. dum rēs cōficerētur**: ‘until the deed should be done’; the subj. shows the design of Timoleon. **procul**: cf. note to 22, l. 22. **24. pietātem**: be careful in the translation of this word. **27. dētestāns**: do not trans. by the

cognate Eng. word. See Vocab. 27. **compellāret**: see note to p. 94, l. 14.

Page 100. Chapter II. 4. **Syrācūsārum potītus est**: b.c. 346. For an account of the murder of Dion see p. 50. For the case of *Syrācūsārum* see note to p. 26, l. 15. 5. **quō . . . ūterentur**: ‘to use’; subj. of purpose. 9. **utrōrumque**: cf. note to p. 67, l. 13. 10. **exstāre**: ‘to survive,’ i.e. not to be forgotten. 13. **quem . . . dētulisset**: note the three interrog. words; we should trans. only the first by an Eng. interrog. *dētulisset* = ‘he had reduced.’ 16. **dissēnsisse**: sc. *ā Dionȳsiō*. 17. **cupiditāte**: sc. *tyrannidis*, ‘ambition for absolute power.’ 19. **Crīnīsum flūmen**: see Map of Italy and Spain, follows p. 94, N. 5. 20. **fugāvit**: in 341 b.c. **satis habēre**: sc. *eōs*. 21. **qui**: the antecedent is *eīs*, understood with *līcēret*. **tenēbant**: note the tense. See B. 260, 4; A. 277, b, and n.; G. 234; H. 469, 2. 22. **cēpit Māmercum**: in 339 b.c.

III. 26. **regiōnēs**: here means ‘the country,’ in distinction from *urbēs*. The more common expression would be *agrōs*. 28. **eīs** = *Corinthiīs*, implied in *Corinthō*. 29. **novīs**: sc. *cīvibus*. 32. **ex**: here = ‘immediately after.’ **tōtae**: an archaic form for *tōtī*. Cf. *alterae*, p. 86, l. 24.

Page 101. 2. **dēdūixerant**: sc. *colōnōs*, implied in *urbium*. **Arcem Syrācūsīs**: see note to p. 17, l. 19. It is rare to join a locative to any but a verbal subst. 3. **Dionȳsius**: the elder Dionysius is meant. **obsidēdam**: the meaning is the same as in p. 76, l. 17. See the note. 5. **quam minimē multa**: ‘as few as possible.’ 6. **tantīs esset opibus**: ‘he had such power,’ abl. of quality. **invītīs**: sc. *Siculīs*; *invītis* is an appositive adj. 8. **Siculōrum**: subjective gen. **obtinēre**: do not trans. by the cognate Eng. word. 11. **vītae**: partitive gen. with *quod*. **imperitē**: ‘unwisely.’ 14. **sit dēcrētum**: subj. of characteristic. For the tense, see note to p. 6, l. 32. 15. **quam . . . sententiā cōgnitā**: abl. abs. = *quam . . . sententiā cōgnita esset*. **Nūllīus . . . nē comparātum quidem est**: ‘no one’s advice was compared with his, much less preferred,’ more lit. ‘no one’s advice was, I won’t say preferred, but even compared.’ For the double neg., see note to p. 52, l. 20.

IV. **20. lūmina oculōrum**: ‘his eye-sight’; *lūmina* is pl. because of the number of *oculōrum*. Cf. *summās imperīt*, p. 5, l. 9.
23. theātrum: there are extensive remains of the great theatre of Syracuse. The assemblies of the people were often held by the Greeks in the theatres. **24. valētūdinem**: ‘his infirmity,’ i.e. his blindness. **26. superbiae**: ‘as pride,’ dat. of purpose. *nihil . . . neque . . . neque*: cf. l. 15, above. **28. Quī quidem**: ‘In fact, he’; an additional proof of his freedom from pride.
29. in eā rē: explained by the clause *quod . . . voluisset*.
29. agere grātiās atque habēre: sc. *grātiām* with *habēre*. See Vocab., under *grātia*.

Page 102. Chapter V. **7. petulāns**: note the derivation and meaning. **huic . . . vadimōnium . . . impōnere**: i.e. to require him to give bail. See Vocab., under *vadimōnium*. **8. sē lēge agere**: ‘that he had a case at law.’ **dīceret**: the subj. implies that the claim was a false one. **9. quī . . . cōnārentur**: ‘to attempt.’
12. speciem: here = ‘the ideal,’ i.e. a true picture. **14. quīdam . . . similis**: ‘a man like.’ **17. vōtī esse damnātum**: see Vocab., under *damnō*. The meaning is that he had reached the summit of his hopes. **19. in quā**: ‘that under it.’ **20. vellet . . . vellet**: essential parts of the result clause, hence subj. **22. in gymnāsiō**: he was buried in the agora, and the gymnasium was built around his tomb. **celebrante**: ‘thronging’ to the funeral.

XXI. THE KINGS.

Page 103. Chapter I. **1. fuērunt**: ‘were’; the perf. is used because Nepos has concluded that part of his account. **Graecae gentis**: Nepos should have written *exterārum gentium*, since Data-mes and Eumenes were not Greeks. He adds this outline because some of the generals were also kings. Their lives had been treated at length in another book of the *Dē Viris Illūstribus*. See the INTRODUCTION, p. xi. **quī videantur**: ‘who seem.’ The present expresses the opinion of Nepos at the time of writing. *videantur* is subj. of characteristic. **5. nōmine, nōn potestāte**: cf. p. 80, l. 7, and the note. This is mentioned to explain the fact that the full account of Agesilaus is given in the book *Dē Dūcibus*, and not

in that *Dē Rēgibus Exterārum Gentium*. 6. **cēterī Spartānī**: i.e. the other Spartan kings. 8. **Hystaspī**: gen. Cf. p. 9, l. 1. 11. **ēiusdem gentis**: i.e. Persians; sc. *quī excellentēs fuērunt*, implied in *excellentissimē fuērunt*, l. 7. 13. **Xerxī**: gen. 16. **fōrmāe**: subjective gen. 18. **manū fuit fortior**: i.e. showed greater prowess. 19. **tantum**: ‘only so much.’ 20. **pietās**: ‘filial duty.’ **duo eōdem nōmine**: ‘the two of the same name,’ i.e. Artaxerxes Macrochir and Artaxerxes Mnemon. 21. **nātūrae**: dat.; we should say, ‘paid the debt of nature.’

Page 104. Chapter II. 1. **Ūnus Ēpīrōtēs**: sc. *multōs cēterōs Ēpīrōtās antecessit rērum gestārum glōriā*; cf. p. 103, l. 23. *cum populō Rōmānō bellāvit*: B.C. 281-274. 3. **Ūnus . . . Siculus**: see note to line 1, above. 6. **singulāris**: for the meaning cf. p. 50, l. 23. 8. **studuit**: B. 293, II; A. 276, 3, N.; G. 569; H. 519, I. **ēius**: i.e. *singulāris perpetuīque imperiī*. 10. **māior annōs sexāgintā nātus**: = *māior quam annōs sexāgintā nātus*, lit. ‘older than sixty years (old)’; *sexāgintā annōs* modifies *nātus*.

III. 16. **Dēmētrius**: surnamed *Poliorcētēs*. 17. **Antigonus**: the events are not given in chronological order: Antigonus fell in 301 B.C., Demetrius and Ptolemy in 283, Lysimachus in 281, Seleucus in 280. 18. **Parī lētō**: ‘by a similar death,’ i.e. *in proeliō*. 23. **socer**: in apposition with *Dēmētrius*; *generī* modifies *custōdiā*; *socer* is placed between the two words to emphasize the relationship. ā: ‘from,’ ‘as the result of.’ 25. **aliēnārum opum**: ‘aid from others.’ 28. **privātus**: sc. *esse*. 29. **dictum**: sc. *esse*; i.e. in the book *Dē Rēgibus Exterārum Gentium*. 31. **omnēs in Africā nātās**: see note to p. 72, l. 1.

XXII. HAMILCAR.

Page 105. Chapter I. 1. **Barca**: the Latin form of *Bápkās* meaning ‘lightning.’ 2. **Poenicō**: = *Pūnico*. **temporibus extrēmīs**: ‘towards the end.’ Hamilcar came into Sicily in 247 B.C., seventeen years after the beginning of the war. 5. **male rēs gererentur**: the Carthaginians retained only a few strongholds

in Sicily, but held the supremacy on the sea. 6. *locum*: ‘opportunity.’ 7. *locēssīvit*: sc. *hostem*. 9. *bellum eō locō ges-tum nōn vidērētur*: ‘that the war did not seem to have been finished in that quarter.’ 11. *apud īsulās Aegātēs*: in 241 B.C. 14. *serviendum*: sc. *esse*, ‘ought to be striven for’; for the meaning cf. p. 69, l. 5. 17. *essent refectae*: subj. in implied ind. disc. Hamilcar’s thought was, *sī rēs erunt refectae, bellum renovābimus*. 18. *dōnicum*: an archaic form of *dōnec*. 19. *manūs dedissent*: ‘should submit,’ lit. ‘should stretch out their hands,’ to receive the fetters. The subj. represents the design of Hamilcar. 20. *in quō*: ‘and in this matter,’ i.e. in the negotiations for peace. *ferōciā*: ‘high spirit.’ 21. *com-positūrum*: sc. *sē* and *esse*. 22. *dēcēderent*: pl. because *ille cum suīs* forms the subject. *ut . . . dīxerit*: modifies *tantā ferōciā*; for the order cf. p. 7, l. 10 fol. 24. *suae . . . virtūtis*: = *suae virtūtē convenīre*, see p. 83, l. 25; for the case see B. 187, III; A. 214, d; G. 366, Rem. 2; H. 401. 26. *cessit*: to the extent of letting them march out under arms.

Page 106. Chapter II. 1. *sē habentem*: cf. p. 46, l. 13. 4. *cum dēlēta est*: note the mood; the *cum* clause gives the date. 6. *abaliēnārunt*: i.e. ‘caused to revolt.’ 9. *eaque impetrā-runt*: the Romans sent no troops, but aided them in various ways. 10. *imperātōrem*: in 239 B.C. 12. *cum . . . facta essent*: i.e. although the number of the enemy had been increased to more than 100,000 men. 17. *tōtā Africā*: locative abl. See note to p. 1, l. 16.

III. 21. *causam*: ‘pretext.’ *bellandī*: sc. *cum Rōmānīs*. 23. *annōrum novem*: cf. p. 85, l. 10, and the note. 24. *in-lūstris*: i.e. ‘of noble birth.’ 28. *prīnceps*: = *prīmus*.

Page 107. Chapter IV. 3. *in Italiam . . . īferre*: ‘to carry war into Italy,’ while *Italiae bellum īferre* would mean ‘to make war on Italy.’ 4. *vēnerat*: for the tense see note to p. 17, l. 17. 5. *ergā Rōmānōs*: see note to p. 31, l. 5. 8. *Rōmānōs nōn experīrī*: i.e. than not to try conclusions with the Romans.

XXIII. HANNIBAL.

Page 108. Chapter I. 2. *ut . . . superārit*: a subst. clause subject of *est*. The usual constr. with *vērum est* is the acc. and the inf. 4. *tantō . . . quantō*: abl. of degree of difference. *imperātōrēs*: see note to p. 72, l. 1. 6. *cum eō*: i.e. *cum pōpulō Rōmānō*. 7. *discessit superior*: as we say, ‘came off victor.’ **Quod nisi**: ‘And if he had not’; *quod* is really the neu. of the rel. pron. in the adverbial acc. = ‘as to which.’ Cf. p. 38, l. 5.

II. 11. *ergā Rōmānōs*: see note to p. 31, l. 5, and cf. *in Rōmānōs*, l. 25 below. 12. *qui quidem*: i.e. as is shown by the fact that he. *patriā*: see note to p. 97, l. 17. 14. *omit-tam*: B. 282, 4; A. 317, c; G. 545, Rem. 3; H. 499, 2, N. 15. *absēns*: i.e. without a personal interview, while he himself was carrying on war with the Romans in Italy. *hostem*: from 215 to 205 B.C. 17. *rūbrō marī*: here refers to the Persian Gulf. 20. *cōnsiliīs*: abl. of means modifying *addūcerent*. *rēgī*: B. 188, 1; A. 235, a; G. 350, 1; H. 384, 4, N. 2. 21. *tam-quam*: i.e. ‘alleging that.’ *atque*: ‘than.’ 23. *ab interiō-ribus cōnsiliīs*: i.e. of Antiochus. 24. *tempore*: ‘opportunity.’ 26. *puerulō mē*: trans. by a temporal clause modifying *pro-ficīscēns*.

Page 109. 1. *Iovī optimō māximō*: the sacrifice was made to Baal, the great divinity of the Phoenicians and Carthaginians, but the Romans identified the gods of foreign nations with their own. 2. *cōnficiēbātur*: the pres. with *dum* is the rule, unless the action of the *dum* clause and that of the main clause are coextensive in time. See G. 569 and 570, N. 3. 3. *in castra profi-cīscī*: i.e. to go to war. 5. *fidēm*: for the meaning cf. p. 26, l. 23, and the note. 7. *tenentem*: the person who took oath by a god before an altar laid hold of the altar. 10. *quiñ . . . sim futūrus*: the usual constr. with *nōn dubium*. The more common constr. in Nepos is, however, the inf.; see p. 1, l. 1. 13. *mē*: see note to p. 31, l. 29. *celāris*: = *cēlāveris*. *cum quidem*: ‘when, however.’ 14. *sī nōn*: why not *nisi*? *in eō*: i.e. *in bellō* or *in bellō parandō*.

III. 18. *dētulit*: 'offered.' 19. *Id*: 'that action,' of making Hannibal commander-in-chief. *dēlātum*: 'reported.' 20. *minor quīnque et vīgintī annīs nātus*: an unusual expression. Cf. p. 104, l. 10. Hannibal was really 26 years old at the time. 22. *cīvitātem*: here = *urbem*. *vī expūgnāvit*: 219 B.C. 25. *dūxit*: in 218 B.C. 30. *quō factō*: abl. of cause. 32. *mūniit*: 'built,' the regular Roman expression.

Page 110. 1. *ōrnātus*: i.e. fully equipped, contrasted with *inermis*, as is *rēpere* with *īre*. The elephants carried towers.

IV. 4. *Cōnfliixerat . . . pepulerat*: note the tense. These events were concluded at the time of *dēcernit*, which begins the main narration. The affair at the Rhone was a mere cavalry skirmish, in which the Romans were victorious. 6. *Clastidiī*: locative, instead of *ad* or *apud* with the acc., the usual expression for a battle near a town; cf. *apud Plataeās*, p. 19, l. 13. Nepos confuses the battle of Clastidium with that at the Ticinus river in 218 B.C. 9. *utrōsque*: see note to p. 67, l. 13. 10. *petēns*: 'on his way to,' in 217 B.C. 11. *adficitur*: historical present. 12. *valētūdine*: cf. p. 101, l. 24, and the note. 16. *praetōrem*: i.e. *lēgātus prō praetōre*. *saltūs occupantem*: 'while holding the mountain passes.' He was actually defeated and killed in Umbria, while marching to the aid of Flaminius. Hinc . . . *pervēnit*: the account of Hannibal's campaigns is confused and inaccurate. 18. *utrīusque*: the usual usage; cf. *utrōsque*, l. 9, and the note. 19. *ūnō proeliō*: at Cannae, in 216 B.C. **Paulum**: L. Aemilius Paulus.

V. 25. **Q. Fabius Māximus**: see note to p. 53, l. 6. 28. *debit verba*: see Vocab. under *verbū*. *obductā nocte*: sc. *nūbibus*, 'on a cloudy night.' 30. *ēiusque generis*: i.e. *iuvencōrum quōrum in cornibūs sarmenta dēligāta erant*. 32. *extrā vällum*: 'outside the rampart' of their camp. The Romans fortified their camp in regular order whenever they halted for the night.

Page 111. 1. **Hanc . . . diēbus**: a favorite order with Nepos. Cf. l. 18, below, and p. 20, l. 17. 2. *parī ac dictātōrem imperiō*: the master of horse was usually the lieutenant of

the dictator, and Rufus held that relation to the dictator Q. Fabius Maximus. He succeeded, however, in exciting distrust of the 'Fabian policy' (see note to p. 53, l. 6), and finally induced the people to give him equal authority with the dictator. **4.** *iterum cōsulem*: this expression is used strictly of a man who is holding his second consulship; as Sempronius was killed after his second consulship, the proper expression would be *bis cōsulem*. On the other hand, Marcellus, who was holding his fifth consulship when he fell, should be designated as *quīntum* (adv.) *cōsulem*. Gracchus was killed in 212 B.C., Marcellus in 208 B.C. **4.** *in Lūcānīs*: modifies *sustulit*. **absēns**: i.e. through one of his lieutenants. **7.** *longum est*: we should expect the subjunctive. See note to p. 70, l. 32, and the note. **8.** *possit*: subj. of characteristic.

VI. **12.** *revocātus*: in 203 B.C. **13.** **P.** *Scīpiōnem*: called *Āfricānus*, on account of his victory over Hannibal. **16.** *bel-lum compōnere*: cf. p. 34, l. 25. **18.** *Post . . . diēbus*: cf. l. 1, above. **19.** *apud Zamam*: B.C. 202. **24.** *ipsōs*: emphatic, 'them'; i.e. he ruined the very men who expected to ruin him.

VII. **30.** **P.** *Sulpiciūm . . . cōsulēs*: B.C. 200. **Hīs . . . magistrātibus**: 'in their consulship.'

Page 112. **1.** *cum eīs . . . eōrum*: we should expect *sēcum* and *suī*; the ambassadors, however, speak of the Carthaginians as a third party. **4.** *acceptum*: adj.; see Vocab. **5.** *obsidēs . . . futūrōs*: a condensed expression for *obsidēs eō locō futūrōs in quō ut essent rogārent*. **6.** *remissūrōs*: sc. *sē*. **11.** *rēx*: here stands for the highest magistrate of Carthage, the *suffēs*, or 'judge.' **15.** *ex*: 'in consequence of,' 'through.' **16.** *pen-dērētūr*: 'to be paid': subj. of design or purpose. **18.** **M.** *Claudiō . . . cōnsulibūs*: B.C. 196. **20.** *senātūs dārētūr*: 'an opportunity of addressing the senate was given them.' For the mood, see note to p. 6, l. 28. **21.** *Antiochūm*: cf. p. 108, l. 16. **23.** *possent*: subj. because it forms part of the design of the Carthaginians and of the instructions given to the commander of the ships.

VIII. **27.** **L.** *Cornēliō . . . cōnsulibūs*: B.C. 193. **29.** *sī fōrte . . . indūcere posset*: 'if haply he might be able to

induce,' a colloquial expression for *ut, si forte posset, induceret.*

29. Antiochī: objective gen. depending on *sphē fiduciāque.*

31. Hūc: i.e. *in finēs Cýrēnaeōrum.*

Page 113. **1. Illī:** i.e. *Hannibal et Magō.* **3. duplex memoria:** i.e. two accounts. **4. servulīs:** the diminutive has no force, cf. p. 86, l. 12. Diminutives were common in the language of the people. **5. interfectum:** a case of zeugma, since with *naufrāgiō* alone *perisse* would have been used; cf. p. 19, l. 24. **6. ēius:** = *Hannibalis*, a careless use of the pron. **7. Tiberī:** dat. of nearness; the acc. is the usual construction with *proprius.* **8. Thermopylīs:** locative. Antiochus was defeated there in 191 B.C. **dē summā imperiī:** 'for dominion'; i.e. for the rule of the world. **11. Asiam:** see note to p. 15, l. 32. **12. Pamphyliō marī:** see Map of Asia Citerior, follows p. 62, C. 3. **13. suī:** 'his own men.'

IX. **15. fugātō:** the battle was fought near Magnesia, in 190 B.C. See Map of Greece, in the front of the book, K. 4. **16. sī suī fēcisset potestātem:** i.e. if he had allowed himself to be taken. Note the literal trans. and cf. p. 82, l. 11. **17. quō sē cōnferret:** an ind. dubitative question; in the dir. form *quō mē cōferam!* **22. summās:** sc. *amphorās.* He filled the jars nearly full of lead, and then put a little gold and silver on top of the lead. **24. illōrum:** i.e. of the Gortynians; cf. *eīs*, p. 14, l. 13. **27. abicit:** i.e. as if they were of no value. **29. eīs:** we should expect *sibi.*

X. **30. Poenus inlūsīs Crētēnsibus:** it was a case of 'diamond cut diamond,' for both the Carthaginians and the Cretans were noted for their craft. **32. neque aliud quicquam egit:** i.e. 'he devoted all his attention.'

Page 114. **3. conciliābat . . . adiungēbat:** sc. *Prūsiae.* **4. ab eō:** i.e. Prusias. This happened in 184 B.C. **Eumenēs:** Eumenes II. is meant. See Vocab. **6. utrobīque:** i.e. *et mari et terrā.* **8. quem sī remōvisset . . . arbitrābātur:** 'for he thought that if he got him out of the way.' **11. Superābātur:** 'he was inferior,' i.e. Hannibal to Eumenes. **13. conligī:** see note to p. 92, l. 7. **14. effēcisset:** 'had brought together.'

17. *ā cēterīs . . . sē dēfendere*: ‘that they should be satisfied merely to defend themselves against the rest.’ **19.** *rēx . . . sē fac-tūrum*: note the order. **21.** *eīs*: to be taken with *praemium fore*.

XI. **23.** *Quārum*: i.e. *classium*. **29.** *ducis*: i.e. *rēgis*. **31.** *solūtā epistūlā*: cf. *vincla epistulae laxāvit*, p. 21, l. 15, and the note. **32.** *Cūius reī*: i.e. of sending the letter.

Page 115. **3.** *praeceptō*: ‘at the command.’ **5.** *sua prae-sidia*: i.e. his naval camp (*castra nautica*) on shore. See l. 14, below. **9.** *conicī coepta sunt*: see note to p. 58, l. 5. **12.** *novā*: ‘strange.’

XII. **19.** *apud*: ‘at the house of.’ **22.** *dētulit*: ‘reported.’ **25.** *suum . . . sibique*: refer to the Romans, while *sēcum* refers to Prusias. **26.** *Prūsia*: another form of the nom. *Prūsiās*. **27.** *illud recūsāvit, nē . . . postulārent*: ‘he objected to their asking.’ *id ā sē fierī*: for the constr. see note to p. 91, l. 17. **32.** *ūsū*: cf. p. 31, l. 9, and the note. *venīret*: the subject is *quod accidit*.

Page 116. **2.** *puer*: ‘a slave’; slaves were designated as *puer* without regard to age. **5.** *circumīret*: ‘go around to,’ ‘make the round of.’ *num*: expecting a negative answer. It implies that Hannibal had hope that not all the outlets were blockaded. **7.** *sēnsit*: sc. *ille*, = *Hannibal*. **8.** *sē petī*: *sē* is the emphatic word; ‘that *he* was the object of the attack.’ **9.** *aliēnō arbitriō*: see note on *arbitriō*, p. 18, l. 10. **10.** *prīstinārum virtūtūm*: ‘his former deeds of valor,’ note the plu.

XIII. **13.** *septuāgēsimō*: Hannibal was sixty-three years old at the earliest of the dates which Nepos gives. **14.** *M. Claudiō Marcellō . . . cōnsulibus*: B.C. 183; the other dates are 182 and 181. **19.** *litterīs*: i.e. to composition. **21.** *ad Rhodiōs*: sc. *ōrātiō* or *liber*. **21.** *rēbus gestīs*: Volso conquered the Galatians in 189 B.C. **22.** *Hūius*: i.e. *Hannibalis*. *gesta*: instead of *rēs gestās*. Cf. p. 59, l. 26. **23.** *simul*: = *cum eō*. **25.** *hōc Sosilō . . . doctōre*: cf. *quō . . . duce*, p. 3, l. 9, and the note. **28.** *explicāre*: ‘to give an account of,’ i.e. in the lost book, *Dē Excellentibus Ducibus Rōmānōrum*. **29.** *qui*: i.e. *utri*; the distinction is not always made.

XXIV. CATO.

Page 117. Chapter I. 1. *mūncipiō*: a *mūncipium* was a town to whose inhabitants Roman citizenship had been granted. 2. *daret*: for the mood see note on *līberārētur*, p. 17, l. 20. 3. *hērēdium*: 'an hereditary estate' of two *iūgera*, assigned to him in the distribution of the land by the Romans. 6. *in forō esse*: 'to frequent the forum,' at first to get acquainted with public business and the method of conducting it; then to take an active part. 7. *stīpendium meruit*: see Vocab. under *stīpendium*. *annōrum septem decemque*: 'at the age of seventeen,' gen. of measure. See note to p. 85, l. 10. Q. *Fabiō . . . cōnsulibus*: in 214 B.C. 9. *castra secūtus est*: cf. *in castra proficīscēns*, p. 108, l. 27. 10. *in proeliō apud Sēnam*: known also as the battle of the Metaurus River. See Map of Italy, following p. 94, n. 3. The battle was fought in 207 B.C. 12. *obtigit*: 'fell to the lot of'; the quaestors were assigned by lot. This was in 205 B.C. *prō sortis necessitūdine*: for the meaning of *necessitūdine*, see Vocab. The relations of the consul and his quaestor were usually very intimate; Cicero says that they should be like those of father and son. 14. *Aēdilis*: in 199 B.C. *Praetor*: in 198 B.C. 16. *ex Africā dēcēdēns*: 'on his way home from Africa.' That Ennius came back with Cato was mere chance. Cato had no love for poets, and was bitterly opposed to the tendencies which Ennius represented.

II. 19. *cōnsulātum gessit*: in 195 B.C. *sorte . . . nac-tus*: the provinces were assigned to the consuls by lot. 20. *tri-umphum dēportāvit*: in 194 B.C.

Page 118. 4. *cum quidem*: 'even although,' 'in spite of the fact that.' 5. *prīcipātum . . . obtinēret*: i.e. he was the most influential man in the state. Note the tense and meaning of *obtinēret*. 6. *tum*: 'in those days,' contrasted with the writer's own time. *potentiā*: 'personal influence.' Cf. *potestās* in l. 9. 7. *prīvātus in urbe mānsit*: i.e. he refused to accept another province. 8. *cēnsor*: in 184 B.C. 9. *nōbilēs*: at that time the *nōbilēs* were those whose ancestors had held such offices as

admitted them to senatorial rank. **10.** *multās rēs novās . . . addidit*: i.e. he introduced many innovations into the usual edict which was published by the censors on their entrance to office. **11.** *reprimerētur*: subj. of purpose. *quā rē* is relative, referring to *multās novās rēs*. **12.** *Circiter annōs octōgintā*: he died in 149 B.C., at the age of 85. **15.** *fēcit*: we should say ‘suffered.’

III. **19. probābilis**: note the derivation and meaning. Nepos is appraising Cato by the standard of his own times. Cato was the greatest orator of his day. **20.** *adripuerat*: ‘had taken up.’ **21.** *reperīrī posset*: sc. *aliquid*. **24.** *historiās*: ‘history.’ **26.** *unde quaeque cīvitās*: i.e. the origin of each state, including that of Rome, and also the history of Rome from the expulsion of the kings until the first Punic war. **27.** *omnēs*: sc. *librōs*, i.e. ‘the whole work.’ **31.** *dīripuit Lūsitānōs*: in 150 B.C. In 149 Galba was tried for his mismanagement. **32.** *hōrum bellōrum ducēs*: i.e. those after the second Punic war. He spoke of them merely as *cōsul*, *praetor*, etc.

Page 119. **3.** *compāret*: ‘are shown.’ **6.** *studiōsōs Catōnis*: ‘those who are interested in Cato.’

XXV. ATTICUS.

Page 120. Chapter I. **2.** *generātus*: ‘descended from,’ an unusual use of the word. The *Pompōniī* claimed to be descended from Pompo, a son of Numa Pompilius. **perpetuō**: modifies *obtinuit*; i.e. his ancestors were all of equestrian rank, which was based on a property qualification of 400,000 *sesterces* (about \$16,000), but were not *nōbilēs* (see note to p. 118, l. 9). **3.** *ūsus est*: ‘he had.’ Cf. *ūsus est*, p. 23, l. 2. **4.** *ut tum erant tempora*: i.e. for those times, when money was less abundant. **8.** *ōris atque vōcis*: cf. *ōris atque ūrātiōnis*, p. 29, l. 9. **ut nōn sōlum . . . prōnūntiāret**: i.e. he not only understood quickly what was taught him, but was able to make good use of it. **10.** *nōbilis*: ‘distinguished.’ Note the derivation, and cf. p. 118, l. 12. **11.** *generōsī*: here = ‘high-spirited.’ Derivation? **12.** *possent*: B. 283, 2, *a*; A. 320, *c*; G. 631, 3; H. 503, II, 3.

13. suō: represents an objective gen. **14. filius:** i.e. son of the famous C. Marius.

II. **16. dēcessit:** sc. ē vītā. **18. illīus periculī:** i.e. that in which Sulpicius was involved. **20. Cinnānō tumultū:** in 87 B.C. On *tumultū*, see note to p. 5, l. 32. **22. prō dignitāte:** ‘as suited his rank.’ **24. ratus:** see note to p. 112, l. 19. **25. Athēnās sē contulit:** B.C. 86. **26. adulēscētē Māriūm:** ‘the younger Marius.’ See l. 13, above. He was killed in 88 B.C.

Page 121. **4. grātiām:** ‘influence,’ i.e. with distinguished men at Rome. **5. suīs:** ‘his own.’ **6. neque . . . habērent:** i.e. they could not arrange it on favorable terms. **7. sē interposuit:** ‘came to their rescue,’ i.e. by lending them the money. *atque ita:* ‘and that too on such terms.’ **9. dictum esset:** ‘had been agreed,’ when the loan was made. For the mood, see B. 324, I; A. 342; G. 663, I; H. 529, II. **11. multiplicandī ūsūrīs:** i.e. by adding interest to principal. **12. officium:** ‘service.’ **14. sēnī:** note the distributive.

III. **18. possent:** for the mood, cf. *dictum esset*, l. 9, above. *habērent:* ‘conferred.’ **21. aliquot:** sc. *statuās*. **22. hunc:** i.e. *Phīdiam*. **23. auctōrem auctōremque:** ‘agent and adviser.’ See note to p. 29, l. 9. **24. prīmū illud:** sc. *fuit*, of which *prīmū illud* is the subject, and *mūnus fōrtūnae* the predicate. **25. imperiī:** modifies *domiciliū*. **26. hōc:** sc. *fuit*. **28. hūmānitātē:** ‘culture.’ **doctrīnāque:** B. 341, 4, b; A. 208, I and 2; G. 481, 2, N.; H. 554, I, 6. **ūnus . . . cārissimūs:** cf. p. 3, l. 2.

IV. **30. Hūc:** i.e. *Athēnās*. **dēcēdēns:** cf. p. 117, l. 16.

Page 122. **2. sermōnis Latīnī:** ‘of his Latin discourse.’ **3. ascītūm:** ‘acquired.’ **7. Nōlī . . . velle:** this pleonasm is not uncommon in Latin. **10. officiō:** ‘sense of duty.’ **12. morātūs:** see note to p. 112, l. 19. **13. dēbēret:** sc. *dare*. **16. urbāna officia:** ‘services in the city,’ i.e. in Rome. **ad comitia eōrum:** i.e. when they were candidates for office. **17. nōn dēfuit:** ‘he did not fail them.’ **19. fugientī:** i.e. when he went into voluntary exile in 58 B.C., after the return of Atticus to Rome. Cicero did this to avoid banishment for putting to death

Lentulus and his fellow-conspirators in 63 B.C. *sēstertiūm* . . . *mīlia*: about \$10,000. *sēstertiūm* is partitive gen. Cf. note to l. 32, below. **21.** *L. Cottā . . . cōnsulibus*: B.C. 55. **23.** *prōsecūta est*: 'attended,' i.e. to the ship. *dēsideriī*: subjective gen.

V. **26.** *difficillimā*: 'most churlish,' 'very hard to get on with.' **27.** *veritus est*: 'treated with respect,' i.e. humored. **28.** *ad summam senectūtem*: i.e. of Caecilius. **29.** *pietātis*: 'of his dutiful conduct.' **30.** *moriēns*: 'on his death bed.' **31.** *ex dōdrante*: 'to the extent of three quarters' of his property. Note the derivation of *dōdrante*. **32.** *centiēns sēster-
tiūm*: 'ten million sesterces,' over \$400,000. *sēstertiūm* is a subst. in the acc. case, which with the multiplicatives = 100,000 sesterces; *sēstertiūm* in l. 19 (note the difference in quantity) is gen. pl. of *sēstertiūs*.

Page 123. **5.** *Ūtēbātur . . . intimē*: cf. p. 80, l. 3. **9.** *esset*: subj. of characteristic, with an idea of concession. **10.** *essetque*: sc. *ille*, = *Atticus*.

VI. **11.** *rē pūblicā*: 'politics.' Cf. p. 69, l. 24. *optimā-
rum partium*: i.e. *optimātium*. **12.** *neque tamen*: 'but yet
did not.' **13.** *cīvīlibus*: 'of public life.' **15.** *maritimīs*:
sc. *fluctibus*. *Honōrēs*: 'public offices.' **17.** *possent*: what
does the mood show? *cōservātīs lēgibus*: i.e. without resorting
to unlawful means, viz., to unlimited bribery (*effūsīs ambitūs
largitiōnibus*). **18.** *ē rē pūblicā*: 'to the advantage of the State,'
i.e. a man could not perform the duties of his office conscientiously
without incurring danger. **20.** *hastam pūblicam*: here = 'sales
of confiscated property.' The *hasta pūblica* was a spear set up as
a sign of the sale of booty taken in war, and usually means merely
'public auction.' **21.** *neque praes neque manceps*: i.e. he
took no part in the farming of the public revenues, either as a prin-
cipal (*manceps*) or as a surety (*praes*); the latter had a share in
the profits. The farmers of the revenues were in bad repute
on account of the extortion which was commonly practised.
22. *accūsāvit*: i.e. he brought no accusations against any one, nor
did he support any one in making complaints. The reference is
to public impeachments, from which the accuser derived profit.

24. *praefectūrās*: ‘appointments,’ i.e. subordinate positions under governors of provinces, which might be made very lucrative.
 27. *voluerit*: the idea is that of result, *quī = usque adēō ut ille*.
 30. *dīgnitātī serviēbat*: ‘had an eye to his reputation.’
 31. *quoque*: ‘even,’ lit. ‘also,’ i.e. as well as actual guilt.

Page 124. Chapter VII. 3. *Incidit*: in 49 B.C. 4. *aetātis vacātiōne*: ‘the exemption due to his time of life.’ 6. *fue-
rant*: note the tense; the time is past with reference to *dedit*.
 7. *coniūctum*: sc. *amīcītiā*, ‘although he was a friend of his.’
nōn offendit: i.e. by remaining at home. 8. *ōrnāmentum*:
 ‘mark of distinction,’ explained by *honōrēs* and *dīvītiās* below.
 9. *honōrēs*: cf. p. 123, l. 15. *partim*: = *alīi*; *partim* is really
 acc. of *pars*, but is sometimes used as an indecl. subst. 10. *castra
sunt secūtī*: cf. p. 117, l. 9. *ēius*: i.e. *Pompēī*. 11. *quiēs*:
 ‘neutralit.’ 15. *concesserit*: sc. *eī*, i.e. ‘pardoned at his
 request.’ *veterē īstitūtō vītae*: cf. p. 123, l. 11 fol.

VIII. 17. *illud*: ‘the following events.’ *Occīsō Caesare*:
 B.C. 44. 18. *Brūtōs*: i.e. Marcus and Decimus Brutus.
 20. *nūllō . . . familiārius*: sc. *ūterētur*; *ille adolēscēns* is
 Brutus, who was then 41 years old, while Atticus was 65.
 22. *convīctū*: ‘daily life.’ 25. *ēius ūrdinīs*: i.e. *ōrdinīs
equestris*. *appellātūs est*: ‘was called on,’ ‘was appealed to.’
 28. *sine factōne*: ‘without party-spirit.’ 31. *ūsūrum*: sc.
eūm, stands for the fut. ind. as a mild imperative, almost = *ūterētur*.
 His wealth was at the service of Brutus, as far as it would go, but
 he would take no active part in such a plan himself.

Page 125. 4. *dīcis causā*: ‘for form’s sake.’ *ā cōnsule*:
 i.e. by Antony. The provinces were Crete and Cyrene. 5. *in
exsilium*: to Macedonia and Syria, which had originally been
 assigned to them by Caesar. 6. *flōrentī*: ‘when in power,’ ‘in
 its prosperity,’ appositive adj. 8. *in Ēpīrō*: modifies *dari*;
 according to Cicero the money was only lent. Atticus had large
 estates in Epirus. *absēns*: i.e. while he (Atticus) was in Rome.
trecenta: sc. *mīlia sēstertiūm*. 9. *eō magis*: i.e. on account of
 the change of fortune. Cf. p. 21, l. 2, and the note. *Antōniō*:
 the dat. with *adūlor* is not common before Livy.

IX. **11.** *bellum*: in 43 B.C. **13.** *dēbeam*: subj. as a part of the apodosis. **14.** *sī dīvīnātiō appellanda est*: ‘if the term inspiration ought to be applied,’ i.e. it was neither human foresight nor divine inspiration, but merely natural goodness of heart which actuated Atticus and carried him through those dangerous times. **18.** *sed etiam quī*: sc. *et*. **21.** *etiam*: modifies *extinguere*. **23.** *amīcissimus esset*: see note to p. 50, l. 21. *nihil eīs indulxit ad . . . violandum*: ‘did nothing to please them in the way of injuring Antony.’ **26.** *ea tribuit*: ‘he did so much.’ **28.** *distinērētur*: sc. *ea*. **30.** *nūllum . . . stiterit vadimōnium*: ‘never answered her bail,’ i.e. appeared in court. Cf. p. 102, l. 7. **32.** *secundā fōrtūnā*: ‘in the time of her prosperity.’ *in diem*: i.e. to be paid for at some future time.

Page 126. **1.** *versūram facere . . . sē interposuit*: cf. p. 121, l. 6 and 7. **6.** *Quae cum faciēbat*: ‘at the time he did this.’ B. 288, I, A; A. 325, a; G. 580; H. 521, II, 1. **10.** *suī iūdiciī*: ‘a man of independence,’ gen. of quality.

X. **13.** *Conversa . . . fōrtūna est*: by the formation of the second triumvirate in 43 B.C. **14.** *nēmō nōn*: an emphatic ‘every one.’ *putārat*: = *putāverat*. For the mood see note on *possimus*, p. 70, l. 32. **16.** *ad adventum*: ‘just before the arrival.’ *imperātōrum*: ‘of the triumvirs,’ Octavius, Lepidus, and Antonius. *dē forō dēcesserat*: ‘he had withdrawn from public business’; cf. *in forō esse*, p. 117, l. 16. **17.** *apud*: cf. p. 115, l. 19. **22.** *Hōc quoque*: sc. *est*. **23.** *cōgnōrat*: = *cōgnōverat*. **25.** *ferēbātur in*: cf. p. 35, l. 22. **28.** *officiī*: ‘kindness’; cf. p. 123, l. 23 fol.

Page 127. **2.** *ab eō*: i.e. *Cānō*. **4.** *hieme*: ‘storm.’ **6.** *cīvilibus*: ‘political.’

XI. **7.** *sē ēmersit*: *ēmergō* is usually intransitive. *nihil aliud ēgit*: ‘he aimed at nothing else.’ **9.** *praemiīs*: abl. of cause. **10.** *in Epīrum*: see note on *in Epīrō*, p. 125, l. 8. *dēfuerit*: subj. of result. **12.** *proelium Philippēnse*: ‘the battle of Philippi,’ B.C. 42. Cf. note to p. 17, l. 19. **16.** *Difficile est*: see note to l. 14, above. **18.** *temporāriam*: see Vocab. **19.** *flōrentibus*: see note to p. 125, l. 6. **20.** *qui*

quidem: 'since for instance he.' 22. *ūtēns*: 'practising.' 24. *oblīvīscī quam ulcīscī*: sc. *eam* = *iniūriam*. 28. *videātur*: pres. of an existing state of affairs. The author of the verse which follows is unknown. *suī* is pronounced as a monosyllable, and *cui* as a dissyllable; *hominibūs* is in apposition with *cuique* = *cūique hominum*. 30. **Neque tamen ille**: 'And yet he did not.' The meaning is that Atticus did not mould his own fortune, but made himself worthy of the best fortune. *qui cāvit*: 'inasmuch as he took care.'

Page 128. Chapter XII. 2. *adulēscentī Caesari*: 'the younger Caesar,' referring to C. Octavius, who, after his adoption by Julius Caesar, took the name of C. Julius Caesar Octavianus. Cf. *adulēscentem Marium*, p. 120, l. 26. 3. *nūlliūs condiciōnis nōn habēret potestātem*: = a strong affirmative, 'had the opportunity of forming any (matrimonial) alliance whatever.' 5. *generōsārum nūptiīs*: 'to marriage with ladies of noble birth.' 7. *triumvirūm*: partitive gen. = *ūnus ex triumvirīs*. The marriage was arranged in 37 B.C., when Octavian and Antony met at Tarentum. 8. *augēre*: i.e. by taking possession of the property of proscribed citizens. 10. *eā*: = *grātiā*. 12. *sub ipsā*: 'just at the time of' *perilūstre*: 'very evident.' 13. **L. Saufēi**: modifies *bona* in l. 16. *suī*: instead of *ēius* because Atticus is virtually the subject of the sentence. See B. 244, 4; A. 196, c; G. 309, 2; H. 449, 3. 16. *cōnsuētūdine eā*: 'in accordance with the custom,' i.e. of proscribing rich men merely for the sake of seizing their property. 19. **L. Iūlīum Calidūm**: object of *expeditivit* in l. 26. Calidus is unknown except for this reference. *quem*: object of *tulisse*. We should say 'the most graceful poet that our time has produced.' 23. *equitūm*: the *equitēs* as a class had favored Brutus and Cassius. 26. *in praeſentī*: modifies *labōriōsius*. 27. *in eōrum periculīs*: i.e. *in periculis Saufēi et Calidi*.

Page 129. Chapter XIII. 1. *omnibus optimis rēbus ūsus est*: 'enjoyed the best of everything.' 4. *silvā*: 'park,' 'grove.' *tēctum*: 'the building.' 5. *salis*: 'taste.' 7. *familiā*: 'household,' i.e. slaves. 8. *fōrmā*: 'beauty,' 'display'; the wealthy Romans laid much stress on the beauty of their slaves.

puerī : = *servi* ; cf. p. 116, l. 2, and the note. **10.** *utrumque hōrum* : implied in *anāgnōstae* and *librārii*. **11.** *parī modō* : sc. *in eā (familiā) erant*. **12.** *cultus domesticus dēsiderat* : 'the management of a house requires.' *bonī* : appositive adj. with *ceteri* ; *apprimē* is not used by Cicero or Caesar. **14.** *factum* : 'trained.' **16.** *videās* : sc. *concupīscī*. For the mood see B. 302, 3; A. 309, a; G. 625, Rem. 3; H. 508, 5, 2). *continentis* : B. 198, 3; A. 214, d; G. 366, Rem. 2; H. 401, N. 2; so *diligentiae* in l. 18. **18.** *ēlegāns* : sc. *erat*. *splendidus* : 'stylish.' **19.** *omnēsque dīlēgentia . . . adfectābat* : 'his every effort aimed at.' **20.** *Supellex* : sc. *erat*. **21.** *in neutram partem* : i.e. neither as too much or too little. *cōspicī* : i.e. 'attract attention.' **23.** *'putem* : the subj. with *quamquam* is not a classical construction. **25.** *terna mīlia* : sc. *sēstertiūm* ; about \$120. **26.** *ex ephēmeride* : 'according to his account-book.' *expēnsum ferre* : 'to enter as expended.' **27.** *solitum* : sc. *esse*, depends on *præterito*. *nōn audītum, sed cōgnitum* : 'not from hearsay, but from personal knowledge.'

Page 130. Chapter XIV. **3.** *abhorrérent* : subj. of characteristic. *tanta pecūniae . . . accessiō* : through the inheritance from his uncle. See p. 122, l. 30. **6.** *sēstertiō vīciēns* : 2,000,000 *sesterces* (over \$80,000). See note to p. 122, l. 32. *parum sē splendidē* : i.e. with any lack of style. **7.** *sēstertiō centiēns* : 10,000,000 *sesterces*. **8.** *parīque fastīgiō* : i.e. on the same high level. **11.** *omnisque . . . reditus cōstabat* : he also derived revenue from money lending, from book publishing, and from dealing in gladiators. **14.** *ratiōne* : i.e. the method of its investment.

XV. **16.** *Itaque* : 'And to such an extent.' **18.** *Quid- quid rogābātur* : i.e. *sī quid rogābātur*. **19.** *religiōsē* : 'scrupulously,' i.e. with regard to his ability to fulfil his promise. **21.** *adnuisset* : cf. *vidēret*, p. 25, l. 8. **22.** *mandātam* : sc. *rem*. **23.** *negōtiī eum pertaesum est* : B. 209, I, A. 221, b; G. 377; H. 409, III. *suam existimātiōnem* : 'his reputation.' *suam* stands for an objective gen. Cf. p. 27, l. 9. **24.** *agī* : 'was at stake.' **28.** *iūdiciō* : 'from conviction,' 'on principle.' *fūgisse* : sc. *eum*.

XVI. 30. *adulēscēns idem . . . senex*: ‘he was both in his youth . . . and in his old age.’

Page 131. 1. *Quamquam*: ‘And yet,’ ‘But after all.’ 2. *ut*: i.e. *usque eō ut*. 4. *facit*: sc. *Cicerō*. 5. *in vulgus*: ‘for the general public.’ *sēdecim volūmina epistulārum*: these letters are still extant. They cover the period from 68 B.C., five years before Cicero’s consulship, to 44 B.C., the year before his death. 7. *legat . . . dēsideret*: a less vivid future condition. 9. *studiis*: ‘party-strife.’ *vitiis*: ‘errors in judgment.’ 11. *appāreat*: ‘is clear,’ ‘is manifest.’ 12. *dīvīnātiōnēm*: cf. p. 125, l. 14. 14. *ūsū veniunt*: cf. p. 31, l. 9. *cecinit*: the regular word of prophetic utterances, since the responses of oracles and the like were given in a metrical form.

XVII. 15. *pietātē*: ‘affection,’ for his relatives. 16. *hōc ipsum*: object of *glōriantem*. This constr. is confined to neu. prons. and num. adjs. 17. *annōrum*: cf. p. 85, l. 10. 19. *in grātiā redīsse*: ‘had never been reconciled,’ i.e. it had never been necessary, since they had never quarrelled. 20. *habēbat*: what does the mood show? How should *quam* be translated? 23. *dēbēret*: the mood shows that this was the view of Atticus. 24. *eī*: i.e. *nātūrae*. 25. *doctrīnā*: ‘on account of his training,’ i.e. in philosophy. 26. *habuit percepta*: differs in meaning from *percepērat*. The idea is that he had mastered them, and had them available for the conduct of his life.

XVIII. 29. *habuit cōgnitam*: see note on l. 26, above. 31. *magistrātūs ordināvit*: ‘has given the lists of offices.’ The work was called *Annālēs*, and was published in 47 B.C. It gave an outline of Roman history until 54 B.C., with a list and genealogy of the curule magistrates for each year. Cf. p. 132, l. 9 fol.

Page 132. 1. *in eō*: sc. *librō*. *suō tempore*: ‘at its proper time.’ See B. 244, 4; A. 196, g; G. 309, 2; H. 449, 2. 3. *propāginēs*: ‘lineage,’ a poetic use of the word. 7. *Marcellī Claudiī, Marcellōrum*: a condensed expression. Cf. the preceding sentence, and sc. *Marcellī Claudiī rogātū Marcellōrum familiām . . . ēnumerāvit*; so with *Scipiōnis . . . Aemiliōrum*, below. Note the inversion of the names *Claudiī Marcellī* and *Scipiōnis Cornēliū*,

a not uncommon practice with Latin writers. **11.** *attigit*: as we say, 'dipped into,' 'tried his hand at.' **12.** *honōre*: political 'distinction.' **14.** *imāginibus*: 'portraits.' The reference is, perhaps, to an illustrated work, consisting of portraits of distinguished men with a few descriptive verses; or the verses may have been written under the busts in Atticus's house on his estate in Epirus. **16.** *quod*: acc. of specification.

XIX. **19.** *Atticō vīvō*: Atticus died in 32 B.C. **21.** *rērum exemplīs*: 'actual instances,' more literally, 'instances drawn from facts.' **22.** *suprā*: p. 127, l. 28. **25.** *imperātōris Dīvī filiī*: 'of the imperator, son of the deified Julius.' Since Julius Caesar was the only one on whom divine honors had been conferred, he is referred to merely as *Dīvī*. **28.** *dīgnitāte parī, fōrtūnā humiliōrēs*: sc. *quam Octāviānus*. The reference is to the other political leaders (*prīncipēs*), such as Caesar, Antony, Brutus, etc., who were of equal worth with Octavian, but less favored by fortune. **29.** *Caesarem*: i.e. Octavian. Cf. note to p. 128, l. 2. *est cōnsecūta*: 'attended.' **30.** *conciliārit*: = *conciliāverit*, sc. *eī*, 'gained for him.'

Page 133. **1.** *Ti. Claudiō Nerōnī*: he was afterward the emperor Tiberius. **3.** *necessitūdinem*: 'relationship.'

XX. **10.** *quam vellet*: 'than he could wish,' potential subj., representing *velim* in the thought of Cicero. *fruerētur*: 'enjoyed the society of.' **14.** *ēius*: we should say 'from him'; subjective gen. *Ex quō*: 'from this circumstance,' i.e. from their friendly relations. **16.** *incūriā*: note the derivation. *dētēcta*: 'which had lost its roof.' *prōlāberētur*: note the tense. **18.** *absēns*: 'when separated from him,' i.e. when Antony was abroad and Atticus was at home in Rome. **19.** *accūrātē*: 'fully,' modifies *certiōrem facere Atticum*, which depends on *cūrae sibi habēret*. **20.** *Hōc quāle sit*: 'what this means.' **22.** *ūsum*: 'intimacy,' referring both to personal intercourse and to correspondence. **24.** *quantum fuit necesse*: sc. *intercēdere*.

XXI. **30.** *bonitātē*: cf. p. 125, l. 14. **32.** *indiguisset*: 'he had not needed'; note the tense. *indiguisset* is independent

of *ūsus esset* so far as its tense is concerned. Cf. note to p. 6, l. 32.
nactus est: as we say, 'he caught.'

Page 134. 2. **tēnesmon**: 'dysentery.' 6. **fistulae pūris**:
'discharges of matter,' 'ulcers.' 7. **accideret**: cf. note to p. 6,
l. 28. 14. **Quibus**: has for its antecedent *vōs*; trans. as if it
were *vōbīs*.

XXII. 23. **ex domō in domum**: 'from one house to another'; see note on p. 27, l. 25. 26. **et . . . reservāret**: sc. *ut*, implied in *nē*. 27. **temporibus**: 'the crisis.' 30. **prō-**
positum: 'his purpose.' 32. **Kal.** := *Kalendās*. **Cn. Domitiō**
. . . **cōnsulibus**: B.C. 43.

Page 135. 1. **lectīculā**: 'a common bier,' the force of the
diminutive. 2. **bonīs**: here, distinguished from *vulgī*, means
'well-to-do people,' 'society.' 4. **ad quīntum lapidem**: 'at the
fifth milestone.' Burial within the city was prohibited by law.

EXERCISES FOR TRANSLATION INTO LATIN.

In the following exercises no attempt has been made to prepare a series of graded lessons in Latin syntax, but merely to illustrate the language and constructions of the text on which they are based.

The sentences are intended for rapid oral work, to increase the pupil's vocabulary, to train him in expressing himself fluently in Latin, and to cultivate the habit of carefully noting the meaning of all the Latin words while reading. The continuous passages may be written or recited orally. It is strongly recommended that when they are written the pupil mark the quantity of all the long vowels.

References like this, p. 6, l. 14, are to the pages and lines of the Text; they refer sometimes to the meaning and sometimes to the construction, and should be used carefully. Words between parentheses are to be omitted in translating into Latin.

I. MILTIADES.

1. Miltiades, the son of Cimon, was the most prominent¹ of all the Athenians. 2. It happened that the Athenians had good hope of Miltiades. 3. Miltiades was of such an age that his fellow-citizens had good hope of him. 4. When the Athenians wished to send settlers to the Chersonesus, many wished to take² part in the expedition. 5. The Athenians are said to have sent delegates³ to Delphi to consult the oracle. 6. Let us ask the Pythia whom we shall employ⁴ as our leader. 7. It will be necessary⁵ to fight with the Thracians, who possess the Chersonesus. 8. The Pythia said that if the Athenians should employ Miltiades as their leader, they would succeed⁶ in their undertakings. 9. The Lemnians said to Miltiades that they would submit⁷ themselves to the power of the Athenians when

¹ p. 3, l. 3.

³ p. 3, l. 8.

⁵ p. 3, l. 11.

⁷ p. 3, l. 16.

² p. 3, l. 8.

⁴ p. 3, l. 10.

⁶ p. 3, l. 13.

he could set out from Athens with a ship and come to Lemnus with a north wind. 10. The north wind will blow in the faces of those who have set out from Athens to Lemnus.

11. Miltiades in a short time got possession of the whole Chersonesus. 12. Although Miltiades had royal power,¹ he held it with the consent of those who had sent him to the Chersonesus. 13. When Miltiades had made himself a home in the Chersonesus, he demanded that the Lemnians should give up their city to him. 14. Since Miltiades had a home in the Chersonesus, he could sail to Lemnus with a north wind. 15. Miltiades said that the city would have² to be given up, since he had sailed from his home to Lemnus with a north wind. 16. Since the matter had turned out contrary to their expectation, the Lemnians gave up their city to Miltiades. 17. The Lemnians said that they did not dare to hold³ the city, although the matter had turned out contrary to their expectation.

18. Darius, king of the Persians, led his army from Asia into Europe in order to make war on the Scythians. 19. Darius gave orders⁴ that a bridge be made across the river Hister, and that it be held while he was away. 20. Miltiades said that since Darius was hard pressed by the Scythians, an opportunity was given the guards of the bridge to free Greece. 21. If Darius had perished with the forces which he led with him, Europe would have been freed from the rule of the Persians. 22. If the bridge be cut down, it will happen⁵ that the king will perish within a few days. 23. They say that Histiaeus of Miletus prevented the thing from being done. 24. If Darius shall be slain, we shall suffer⁶ punishment at the hands of our fellow-citizens. 25. It is expedient for us to strengthen the royal power, because our own rule depends upon it. 26. Miltiades said that he left the Chersonesus, because he did not doubt that⁷ his designs would come to the ears of the king.

¹ p. 4, l. 4.

³ p. 3, l. 10.

⁵ p. 3, l. 6.

⁷ Use *quīn* and the subj.

² p. 3, l. 11.

⁴ p. 3, l. 12.

⁶ p. 5, l. 11.

27. When Darius returns¹ from Europe into Asia, his friends will urge him to prepare a fleet in order to reduce Greece under his power. 28. Darius said that the Ionians had stormed Sardis with the aid of the Athenians. 29. Datis said that he would take Eretria and send all the citizens to the king. 30. Nepos says that the plain of the Marathon² is distant about ten miles from the city of Athens. 31. If the Athenians had not been terrified by the great danger, they would not have sent Phidippus to Lacedaemon to³ ask for help. 32. There will be need of as prompt aid as possible, if you do not wish the city of Athens to be reduced under the power of the Persians. 33. They say that there is a discussion⁴ among the generals, whether to protect themselves by the city walls or to go against the enemy.

34. Nepos says that a thousand soldiers⁵ came from Plataea as aid to the Athenians. 35. Miltiades said that the soldiers would be fired⁶ with a wonderful eagerness for battle. 36. Miltiades will urge⁷ the Athenians to lead their forces from the city and to draw up a line of battle. 37. Miltiades said to the Athenians, "If you draw up your line of battle at the foot of a mountain, you will be protected by the height of the mountain, and the enemy will be prevented by the trees from⁸ surrounding you." 38. Datis desired to fight before the Lacedaemonians came to the aid of the Athenians. 39. If the Persians had not been greatly terrified, they would have gone to the ships and not to the camp.

40. Nepos says that the reward which was given to Miltiades shows that the nature of all states is the same. 41. Nepos said that Miltiades freed⁹ Athens and all Greece from the rule of the Persians.¹⁰ 42. The Athenians are said to have been

¹ p. 3, l. 13.

⁵ See note to p. 6, l. 15.

⁸ p. 6, l. 25.

² p. 5, l. 30.

⁶ p. 6, l. 17.

⁹ p. 4, l. 32.

³ p. 3, l. 9; p. 3, l. 12.

⁷ p. 4, l. 31.

¹⁰ p. 5, l. 4.

⁴ p. 6, l. 6.

so corrupted that they voted thirty statues for Demetrius of Phalerum.

43. Miltiades, with the fleet of seventy ships which the Athenians had given him, took several of the islands by storm. 44. When Miltiades had surrounded Paros with siege works, he was on the point of capturing the city. There was a grove on the mainland which caught fire by some chance, and since Miltiades feared that it was a signal that the king's fleet was coming, he returned to Athens. 45. Nepos says that Miltiades was accused of treason because he had not captured Paros, and fined fifty talents ; and that because he was not able to pay the money, he died in the public prison. 46. Since Pisistratus had been tyrant a few years before, the people said that it was better for Miltiades to be punished, although he was innocent, than that they should be longer in fear.

When the Athenians wished to send settlers to the Chersonesus, they did not know whom to choose as their leader. Therefore they sent to Delphi to consult the oracle. When the delegates came to Delphi, the Pythia told them that if they chose Miltiades as their leader, they would prosper in all their undertakings.

After Miltiades had been chosen leader, he set out for the Chersonesus, but on the way he went to Lemnus, and wished to reduce the inhabitants of that island under the power of the Athenians. The Lemnians said that if he should come from his home to Lemnus with a north wind, they would surrender themselves. Miltiades went on to the Chersonesus, and after he had in a short time routed the forces of the barbarians, he got possession of the entire region and decided to remain there. When he had made himself a home in the Chersonesus, he sailed with a north wind to Lemnus and demanded that the inhabitants should surrender themselves to him. And it is said that the Lemnians did not dare refuse, but left the island.

After King Darius had made war on the Scythians, and had been unsuccessful,¹ he was urged by his friends to reduce Greece under his power. Accordingly he built a fleet, of which Datis and Artaphernes were given the command,² and sent it against the Athenians. They went first to Eretria, which they captured, and then to Attica, where they encamped in the plain of Marathon, which is about ten miles from the city. The Athenians sent to Lacedaemon to ask for aid, and also elected ten generals at home, one of whom was Miltiades.

It is said that there was a dispute among the generals, whether to go to meet the enemy or to remain³ in the city, but that Miltiades persuaded them to fight.⁴ He drew up his troops at the foot of a mountain, together with a thousand Plataean soldiers who had come to the aid⁵ of the Athenians. The Persians attacked them, but were utterly defeated.

II. THEMISTOCLES.

1. Nepos says that few are considered equal to Themistocles in ability. 2. It happened⁶ that Themistocles so neglected his property that he was disinherited by his father. 3. He thought that he must devote⁷ himself wholly to his country, in order to blot out the disgrace. 4. Thucydides tells us that Themistocles judged present events very sagaciously, and formed conjectures about future events very clearly.

5. Themistocles will be made general by the people, to carry on the war with Corcyra. 6. Let us persuade the people to build a fleet with the money which comes from the mines. 7. When Themistocles had persuaded the Athenians to build a fleet, they became so skilled in naval war that they crushed the Corcyreans. 8. The report was brought to Athens that Xerxes was going to make war on all Europe both by land and by sea.

¹ p. 4, l. 30.

³ p. 4, l. 3.

⁵ p. 6, l. 28.

⁷ p. 9, l. 11; p. 3, l. 11.

² p. 5, l. 23.

⁴ p. 6, l. 28.

⁶ p. 3, l. 6.

9. If the Athenians had not sent to Delphi, they would not have known¹ what to do about their affairs. 10. The Pythia told the Athenians that if they fortified themselves with wooden walls, it would be a means of safety² for all Greece. 11. Because the Athenians thought that the ships were the wooden walls, they embarked³ upon them with all their movable property.⁴

12. Since very many of the citizens thought it would be better to fight on land, they sent a band⁵ of picked men to take possession of Thermopylae. 13. Leonidas and the Lacedaemonians died at Thermopylae in order that they might prevent⁶ the barbarians from advancing further. 14. Themistocles will fight a naval battle at Artemisium, in order that he may not be surrounded by the enemy's ships. 15. If a part of the enemy's ships round⁷ Euboea, we shall be assailed by a double danger.

16. Themistocles said that if the Greeks should scatter and withdraw to their own homes, they would perish. 17. The slave who has been sent by Themistocles to the king will announce to him that the Greeks are in flight. 18. Themistocles compelled the Greeks to fight against their will. 19. Xerxes is said to have been conquered at Salamis because he could not use his great number of ships in the strait.⁸

20. When Xerxes had been unsuccessful in the battle, he was informed by Themistocles, who feared that he would continue to wage war, that the Greeks would destroy the bridge which he had made over the Hellespont. 21. Xerxes is said to have returned to Asia in less⁹ than thirty days by the same road by which he had marched into Europe in six months. 22. The battle which was fought at Salamis may be compared with that of Marathon.

23. Themistocles surrounded the triple harbor of the Piraeus

¹ p. 10, l. 13.

⁴ p. 10, l. 20.

⁷ p. 11, l. 4.

² p. 10, l. 3.

⁵ p. 7, l. 3.

⁸ p. 11, l. 26.

³ p. 10, l. 17.

⁶ p. 6, l. 25.

⁹ p. 12, l. 4.

with walls. 24. The Lacedaemonians said that if any city outside of the Peloponnesus had walls, the enemy would take possession of them. 25. Themistocles will restore the walls at special personal risk,¹ because the Lacedaemonians have attempted to prevent the Athenians from² building them. 26. The Lacedaemonians knew that the Athenians had gained so much glory because they had crushed the Persians at Marathon and at Salamis, that they would have to contend³ with them for the hegemony.³ 27. Let us send ambassadors to Athens, to prevent the citizens from surrounding the city with walls. 28. The other ambassadors will not return until they see that the walls are high enough to protect.⁴ 29. Let us spare no place, but let us collect from all sides what is suitable for fortifying the city. 30. Nepos says that the walls of Athens were made of shrines and tombs.

31. When Themistocles had come to Lacedaemon, he said that he did not wish to go before the magistrates until his colleagues came. 32. Themistocles attempted to deceive the Lacedaemonians, in order that the Athenians might surround their city with walls. 33. When the ambassadors said that not much of the fortification remained (unfinished), Themistocles said to the Lacedaemonians that they ought⁵ to send trustworthy men to look into the matter. 34. Do not let the ambassadors of the Lacedaemonians go until I myself have been released. 35. After the city had been surrounded by high walls, Themistocles said that the Athenians had done it by his advice,⁶ and that what they had done was advantageous to the whole of Greece. 36. The Lacedaemonians will act unjustly, if they do not send Themistocles back to Athens.

37. Since Themistocles could not escape the envy of his fellow-citizens, he went to live at Argos. 38. Although⁷ Themistocles had been driven from Athens by ostracism⁸ and had gone

¹ p. 12, l. 16.

³ p. 12, l. 25.

⁵ p. 12, l. 18.

⁷ p. 11, l. 29.

² p. 6, l. 25.

⁴ p. 12, l. 31.

⁶ p. 13, l. 23.

⁸ p. 14, l. 5.

to Argos to live, he was accused in his absence by the Lacedaemonians, who alleged¹ that he had made a league with the king of Persia to overthrow Greece. 39. The chief men of Corcyra said that they were afraid that the Lacedaemonians and Athenians would make war on them because they had received Themistocles. 40. In order that the king of the Molossians might protect him, Themistocles is said to have taken the king's little son and to have fled into a shrine. He said that he would not come out of the shrine until the king received² him under his protection. 41. "If I am carried by the storm to Naxos," said Themistocles, "I must perish, since the army of the Athenians is there." 42. Themistocles told the master of the ship who he was, and said that he would give him many gifts if he would save him. 43. When the master of the ship was seized with pity and had taken Themistocles to Ephesus, the latter said that afterwards he would requite³ him for his service.

44. Although many have written that Themistocles went to Asia when Xerxes was king, Nepos says that he believes Thucydides when he says that Themistocles went to Artaxerxes. 45. Themistocles, in the letter which he wrote to King Artaxerxes, said that although he had inflicted very many injuries on the Persians, he would be a good friend of the king if he should obtain his friendship. 46. Themistocles said that he had informed Xerxes by a letter that the Greeks were going to destroy the bridge which the king had made over the Hellespont. 47. The king said that he would pardon Themistocles, because he admired his high spirit.⁴ 48. After Themistocles had given the space of a year to the literature and language of the Persians, he was able to speak more elegantly than the native Persians. 49. The king said: "I will give you three cities,—Magnesia to furnish you with bread, Lampsacus from which you may get wine, and Myus to supply you with dainties."

¹ Express by *quod* and the subj.; cf. p. 14, l. 8.

² p. 15, l. 24.

² p. 14, l. 20.

⁴ p. 14, l. 20.

⁵ p. 15, l. 2.

50. Many writers say that Themistocles was not able to keep his promise to the king, and that, therefore, he took poison ; but Thucydides, who was nearest¹ to Themistocles in time, says that he died a natural death.²

Themistocles persuaded the Athenians to build a fleet with the money which came in from the mines, in order that they might become skilled in naval warfare. When Xerxes invaded Greece with a great army, and wished especially to attack³ the Athenians, because they had defeated Darius at Marathon, this fleet was a means of safety for all Greece ; for with it Themistocles fought with⁴ Xerxes at Salamis and conquered him.

Although Themistocles had been a means of great glory to the Athenians in peace and in war, he was not requited according to his deserts ; for on account of the envy of his fellow-citizens he was driven from the city and forced to go to Argos, and afterwards to Persia. Artaxerxes pardoned⁵ him for the many evils which he had inflicted on his house and gave him many gifts. Themistocles had promised that he would overthrow Greece, and since he could not fulfil his promises he is believed by many to have taken poison.

III. ARISTIDES.

Aristides, who was of about the same age as Themistocles, was called the Just on account of his integrity. But nevertheless, Themistocles, who excelled him in eloquence, was able to cause him to be punished by ostracism with a ten years' exile. It is said that Aristides himself saw a man writing the name of Aristides upon a potsherd, in order that he might be banished from his country, and that when he asked him what Aristides had done that he should be considered worthy of such a pun-

¹ p. 15, l. 6. ² p. 16, l. 10. ³ p. 10, l. 12. ⁴ p. 10, l. 32. ⁵ p. 15, l. 25.

ishment, the man said that he did not like it because Aristides had worked so hard to be called the Just.

Nepos tells us that Aristides was recalled to his native country six years after he had been banished, and that he took part in the battles of Salamis and Plataea ; but that his most glorious deed was that he caused the leadership on the sea to be transferred from the Lacedaemonians to the Athenians.

IV. PAUSANIAS.

The most illustrious deed¹ of Pausanias the Lacedaemonian was that he defeated Mardonius at Plataea. After the battle of Plataea, Pausanias was so elated by the victory, that he wrote on the tripod which he set up at Delphi that he had conquered the Lacedaemonians at Plataea. The Lacedaemonians, however, when they had erased the epigram which Pausanias had written, wrote nothing but the names of the States whose forces had been present² at the battle.

Pausanias is said to have stormed Byzantium, and to have taken several relatives of the king, and when he learned that they were his relatives, to have sent them to the king as a gift. He promised that if the king would give him his daughter in marriage, he would crush³ Sparta and the rest of Greece. The king replied that if Pausanias did what he had promised, he would give him his daughter in marriage, but before Pausanias could act⁴ he was recalled to Lacedaemon.

When Pausanias not long afterward had returned to the army of his own accord, he is said not only to have changed his native habits, but also to have assumed royal state, and to have banqueted more luxuriously than the Spartans could endure. As soon as the Lacedaemonians knew that he was unwilling to return to Sparta, and had formed plans unfriendly

¹ p. 17, l. 23.

² p. 17, l. 19.

³ p. 15, l. 31.

⁴ p. 6, l. 23; p. 20, l. 13.

to his country, they are said to have sent ambassadors to him to order him to return home.

When Pausanias had returned to Sparta, the Lacedaemonians feared that he would stir up the Helots, who perform the service of slaves among the Lacedaemonians, by promising them that he would give them liberty; but although, according to the laws of Sparta, any ephor might throw the king into prison, they did not wish to arrest Pausanias until they had clear¹ proof. Now there was a youth from Argilus, to whom Pausanias had given a letter for Artabazus. He suspected that Pausanias had written something about him, because no one of those who had carried letters from Pausanias to Artabazus had ever returned. So he opened² the letter and found that Pausanias had ordered that he be killed. So the youth fled to the shrine of Neptune at Taenarum,³ and sat on the altar as a suppliant of the god. Pausanias came to the same place, and asked the Argilian why he had done this. The youth replied that he had found out that if he delivered the letter to Artabazus, he must die. When Pausanias begged him not to tell what he had learned, the ephors, who were in a place under ground near the temple of Neptune, heard what was said, and returned to Sparta with Pausanias, in order to arrest him in the city. But Pausanias is said to have guessed⁴ from the face of one of the ephors that he was going to be arrested, and to have fled into the temple of Minerva. The ephors ordered the doors of the temple to be blocked up, and the roof to be destroyed, and his own mother is said to have brought the first stone. Pausanias died near the temple, after he had been carried out half dead, and was buried not far off.

¹ p. 21, l. 10.

² p. 21, l. 16.

³ p. 31, l. 3.

⁴ p. 9, l. 18.

V. CIMON.

Cimon was the son of Miltiades, who conquered the Persians at Marathon. In his youth he was cast into prison, because his father had not been able to pay the fifty talents which he had been fined¹ because he had not captured the island of Paros. But he was freed by his wife Elpinice, who said that she would marry one Callias, who wished to wed her, if he would pay the money.

After Cimon was freed from prison, he speedily became the chief man² of the Athenians. Nepos says that his most glorious³ deed was that he defeated the Cypriotes and Phoenicians near Mycale in a naval battle. But he incurred the same hatred on the part⁴ of his fellow-citizens that his father had incurred, and was ostracized. It is said that the Athenians soon regretted their action, and recalled Cimon five years after he had been banished, although he had been condemned to an exile of ten years.⁵ He died not long afterwards while besieging the town of Citium in Cyprus.

Cimon was a man of great generosity. It is said that every day he invited to dinner all those whom he saw uninvited in the market place, and that he buried many poor Athenians at his own expense.

VI. LYSANDER.

Nepos says that if the reputation of Lysander, the Lacedaemonian, was great, he acquired it by good luck rather than by merit; for although he brought the war to an end, which had been waged against the Peloponnesians for twenty years, it was not done by the valor of his own army, but by the want of discipline of his opponents.

After the victory Lysander began to conduct himself with great cruelty. He drove out of all the states those who favored

¹ p. 8, l. 8.

³ p. 17, l. 23.

⁵ p. 24, l. 18.

² p. 23, l. 19.

⁴ Express by the gen.

the interests¹ of the Athenians, and entrusted the government in each state to ten men, all of whom were bound to him by (ties of) hospitality. Then he is said to have planned to do away with kings at Sparta. In order to do this he is said to have attempted first to bribe the Delphic oracle, then that at Dodona. When he had failed² in this, and had been unable to bribe the priests of Jupiter Hammon, he was accused by the Africans of³ having attempted to bribe them. Although he was acquitted, he was killed by the Thebans, when he was on his way to Orchomenos.

The action of Pharnabazus regarding Lysander is worth telling ;⁴ Lysander is said to have asked him for a letter, which he might give to the ephors as a proof of the uprightness with which he had carried on the war in Asia. Pharnabazus is reported to have given him a weighty document in which he praised⁵ Pausanias greatly ; but while the letter was being sealed, to have substituted another of the same size and so like it that it could not be distinguished from it, in which Pausanias was accused of avarice and treachery. Thus Pharnabazus made Pausanias his own accuser.

¹ p. 26, l. 19.

⁴ Use *dignus* with a rel. clause with the subj.

² p. 27, l. 18.

⁵ p. 28, l. 8.

³ p. 27, l. 30.

RULES FOR PRONUNCIATION OF GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.¹

Accent.

1. A word may have two, or even three or four, accents; *e.g.*, Cáp-pa-dó-ci-a.
2. If only two syllables precede the primary accent, the secondary accent is on the first; *e.g.*, Ár-ta-xér-xes.
3. In words of two syllables, accent the first; *e.g.*, Lém-nus.
4. In words of more than two syllables, accent the penult, if long, otherwise the antepenult; *e.g.*, Cor-o-né-a, Cor-í-n-thus, Eú-men-es.

Syllabication.

1. Two vowels coming together, and not forming a diphthong, must be divided; *e.g.*, Dé/us.
2. A single consonant, or mute with *l* or *r*, between the last two vowels of a word, or between the vowels of any two unaccented syllables, must be joined to the latter vowel; *e.g.*, Cý/-prus, Pél-o-pon-né/-sus.
3. A single consonant, or mute with *l* or *r*, before an accented vowel must be joined to that vowel, so also a single consonant after it, except in the penult; *e.g.*, Még-a-bā-zus.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. A single consonant, or mute with *l* or *r*, after an accented *a*, *e*, or *o*, and before two vowels the first of which is *e*, *i*, or *y*, must be joined to the following vowel; *e.g.*, Pau-sá/-ni-as.
2. A single consonant, or mute with *l* or *r*, after an accented *u*, must be joined to the following vowel; *e.g.*, Sú/-ni-um, Ú-ti-ca, except Púb-li-us.

Sounds of the Letters.

VOWELS.

1. A vowel ending an accented syllable has its *long English* sound; *e.g.*, Gor-ty-na.

¹ Owing to the great number of proper names in the *Lives*, it has been thought best to publish these rules. They were prepared by Professor A. H. Pattengill, of the University of Michigan, and have been used by him for several years. They are given without change, except that the examples have been taken as far as possible from the text.

The marks of quantity are intended to indicate the sound of the vowels *in English*.

- (a) But *a* at the end of an unaccented syllable has the sound of *a* in America; e.g., *Do-dó-na*, *Lámp-sa-cus*.
 - (b) *E*, *o*, and *u* at the end of an unaccented syllable have nearly the same sound as when accented, only not so distinct; e.g., *Lac-e-dáe-mon*.
 - (c)
 - (1) *I* final has its long sound, e.g., *Dél-phī*.
 - (2) *I* at the end of unaccented syllable, not final, has an obscure sound much like *e*; e.g., *Át-tí-ca*.
 - (3) *I* has its long sound in the first syllable of a word, the second of which is accented, when it either stands alone before a consonant; e.g., *Í-phic-ra-tes*; or ends a syllable before a vowel; e.g., *Di-á-na*.
 - (d) *Y* = *I* in all cases.
2. A vowel has its *short* English sound when followed by a consonant in the same syllable; e.g., *Or-chóm-e-nos*.
- Exception.—*Es* at the end of a word is pronounced like the English word *ease*; e.g., *Mil-tí-a-des*.

Diphthongs.

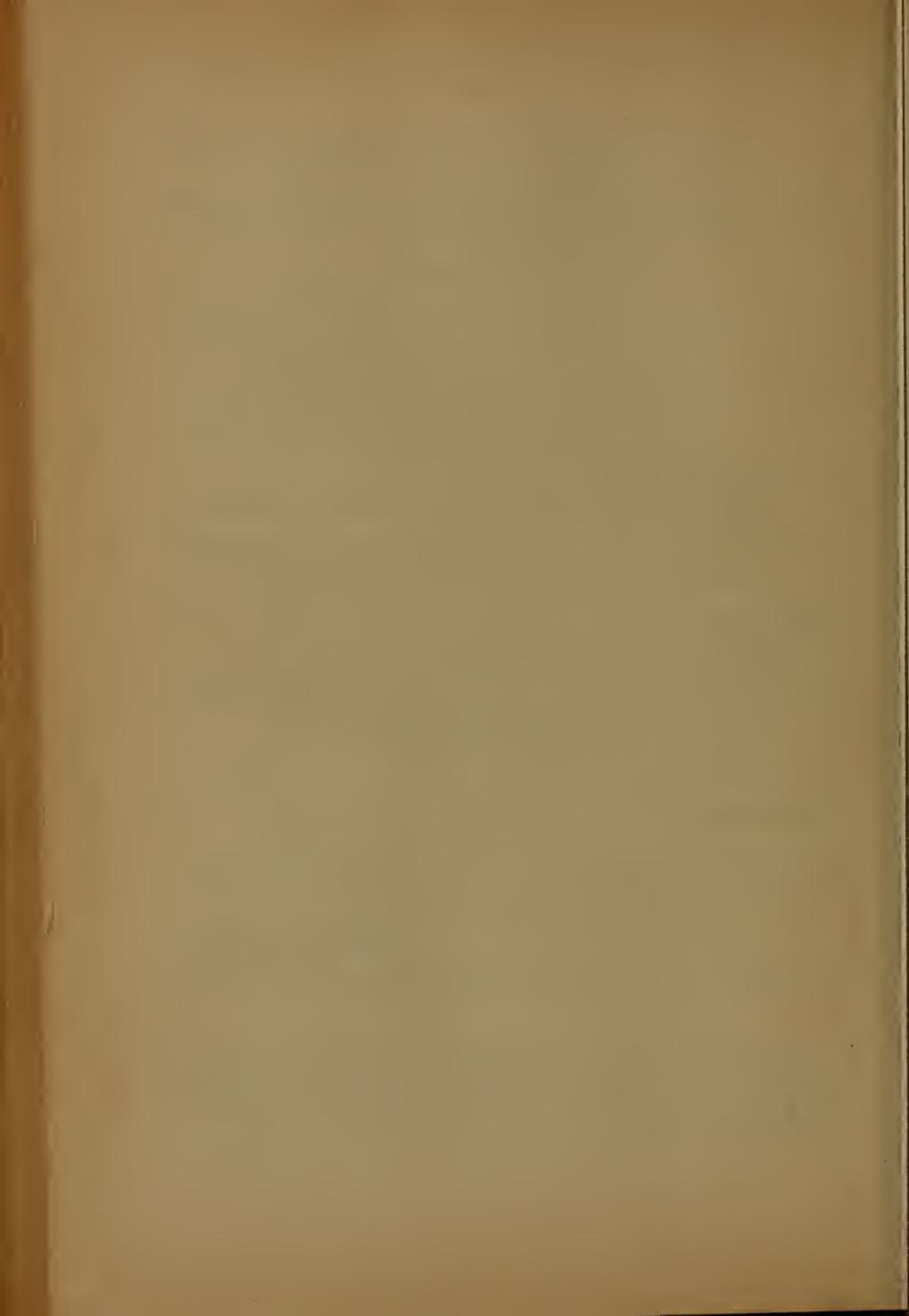
1. *Ae* and *æ* = *e* in all cases; e.g., *Bæ-ó-ti-a*, *Tæn-a-rum*.
2. When *ai*, *ei*, *oi*, and *yi* are accented and followed by another vowel, the *i* = initial *y*, as in *your*, and the vowel before it has its long sound; e.g., *A-chái-a* (pronounced *A-chá-ya*).
3. *Au* = *aw*, in *law*; e.g., *Clau-di-us*, *Taú-rus*.
4. *Eu* = *u* long; e.g., *Eu-boé-a*.

Consonants.

The consonants have in general the same sounds as in English.

1. *C* and *g* are soft before *e*, *i*, *y*, *æ* and *œ*; e.g., *A-gés-i-lá-us*, *Cor-cý-ra*.
2. *Ch* always has the sound of *k*; e.g., *Chi-os*.
3. *C*, *s*, and *t* before *i* preceded by an accented syllable and followed by a vowel have the sound of *sh*; e.g., *Sic-y-on* (*Sish-e-on*), *Boé-ó-ti-a*.
4. After *s*, *t*, or *x*, *t* keeps its hard sound; e.g., *Clas-tid-i-um*. So also in the termination, *-tion*.

NOTE.—These rules are not intended to be complete, but they are complete enough for all practical purposes. The most important rules are those for syllabication, and without a correct knowledge of these, accuracy is impossible.



VOCABULARY.

ABBREVIATIONS.

a.	= active; with verbs, active or transitive.	indef.	= indefinite.
abl.	= ablative.	indic.	= indicative.
abs.	= absolute.	inf.	= infinitive.
acc.	= accusative.	insep.	= inseparable.
adj.	= adjective.	intens.	= intensive.
adv.	= adverb, adverbial.	inter.	= interrogative.
causat.	= causative.	interj.	= interjection.
chap.	= chapter.	irr.	= irregular.
coll.	= collective, collectively.	lit.	= literally.
comp.	= comparative.	loc.	= locative.
conj.	= conjunction.	m.	= masculine.
dat.	= dative.	n.	= neuter; with verbs, neuter or intransitive.
decl.	= declension.	nom.	= nominative.
def.	= defective.	num.	= numeral.
dem.	= demonstrative.	p., pp.	= page, pages.
dep.	(in vocabulary) = deponent.	part.	= participle.
desid.	= desiderative.	pass.	= passive.
dim.	= diminutive.	pers.	= person, personal.
distr.	= distributive.	pf.	= perfect.
e.g.	= exempli gratia = for example.	pl.	= plural.
Eng.	= English.	plup.	= pluperfect.
etc.	= et cetera = and so forth.	pos.	= positive.
excl.	= exclamation.	pred.	= predicate.
f.	= feminine.	prep.	= preposition.
fol.	= following, and what follows.	pres.	= present.
freq.	= frequentative.	pron.	= pronoun, pronominal.
fut.	= future.	reflex.	= reflexive.
gen.	= genitive.	rel.	= relative.
i.e.	= id est = that is.	semi-dep.	= semi-deponent.
imp.	= imperative.	sing.	= singular.
impers.	= impersonal, impersonally.	subj.	= subjunctive.
imperf.	= imperfect.	subst.	= substantive.
inch.	= inchoative.	sup.	= superlative.
indecl.	= indeclinable.	trans.	= transitive.
		v.	= verb.
		voc.	= vocative.
			1, 2, 3, 4 with verbs = 1st, 2d, 3d, or 4th conjugation.

NOTE.—In *abiciō*, *subiciō*, etc., the actual pronunciation was probably *abiiciō*, *su-biiciō*, etc. At any rate, the first syllable was in some way long.

VOCABULARY.

A., with proper names = **Aulus**, a Roman *praenōmen*, or forename.

ā, ab, and **abs**, [cf. Eng. OF, OFF], prep. with abl., originally implying separation, *from, away from, out of*; of place or direction, *from, out of, at, on*; of time, *from, since, after*; of agency, *by*; of source, *from, through*, especially with verbs and adjectives signifying hoping, fearing, and expecting.

abaliēnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ab + aliēnō], 1, *convey away, remove; estrange, make hostile.*

abdō, -dere, -didī, -ditus, [ab + dō], 3, *put away, remove; conceal, hide.*

abdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductus, [ab + dūcō], 3, *lead off, lead away.*

abeō, -ire, -īvī or -īū, —, fut. part. *abitūrus*, [ab + eō], irr., *go away, depart.*

abhorreō, -horrēre, -horruī, —, [ab + horréō], 2, *shrink from; be averse to, be disinclined to, disagree with.*

abiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectus, [ab + iaciō], 3, *throw away, throw down, throw; give up, lay aside.*

abiectus, -a, -um, [part. of abiciō], adj., *low; cast down, dispirited, despondent.*

abreptus, -a, -um, part. of abripiō.

abripiō, -ripere, -ripuī, -reptus, [ab + rapiō], 3, *take forcibly away, tear away; carry off, remove; drag away, hurry off.*

abrogō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ab + rogō], 1, of a law, *repeal, annul. alicui magistrātum abrogāre, to depose any one from office.*

abscēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessus, [abs + cēdō], 3, *go away, depart, withdraw; desist, give up.*

absēns, -entis, [part. of absum], adj., *absent, away.*

absolutus, -a, -um, part. of absolvō.

absolvō, -solvere, -solvī, absolutus, [ab + solvō], 3, *set free, acquit, declare innocent.*

abstinentia, -ae, [abstinēns, part. of abstineō], f., *abstinence, self-restraint, integrity.*

abstineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentus, [abs + teneō], 2, *keep back, hold off; refrain from, abstain; absent oneself.*

abstrahō, -trahere, -trāxī, abstractus, [abs + trahō], 3, *draw off, drag away; divert, withdraw, cut off.*

absum, abesse, āfūī, —, fut. part. āfutūrus, [ab + sum], irr., *be away, be absent, be distant, be far from; be free from; be disinclined to; be unsuitable to, be inappropriate.*

abundāns, -antis, comp. abundantior, sup. abundantissimus, [part. of abundō], adj., *overflowing, full; possessing in abundance, rich, abounding.*

abundō, -āre, -āvī, —, [ab + undō], 1, *overflow; be rich in, possess in abundance.*

ac, see *atque.*

Acarnānus, -a, -um, adj., *Acaranan, of Acarnania, the most westerly province of central Greece.*

accēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessūrus, [ad + cēdō], 3, *go to, come to, approach; be added; assent, approve; enter upon, undertake; happen, befall. ad amicitiam accēdere alicūius, to become a friend of any one.*

accelerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ad + celerō], 1, *hasten, quicken; make haste.*

acceptus, -a, -um, [part. of accepiō], adj., *acceptable, pleasing.*

accessiō, -ōnis, [accēdō], f., *coming to, approach; increase, enlargement.*

accidō, -cidere, -cidi, —, [ad + eadō], 3, *fall upon; come to pass, happen, befall.*

acciō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptus, [ad + capiō], 3, *take to oneself, receive, accept; welcome, take in, understand, hear, learn; deal with, treat; suffer, undergo. male acceptus, roughly handled, defeated.*

accrēdō, -crēdere, -crēdidi, —, [ad + crēdō], 3, *accord belief, believe fully.*

accrēscō, -crēscere, -crēvī, accrētus, [ad + crēscō], 3, *grow, increase.*

accubō, -āre, —, —, [ad + cubō], 1, *lie beside; recline at table.*

accumbō, -cumbere, -cubūi, accubitus, [ad + cumbō], 3, *lie down, recline at table.*

accūrātē, comp. accūrātius, sup. accūrātissimē, [accūrātus, cf. cūra], adv., *carefully, precisely, exactly; expressly.*

accūsātor, -ōris, [accūsō], m., *accuser, prosecutor, plaintiff.*

accūsō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ad, causa], 1, *accuse, blame; of things, find fault with, throw blame on.*

Acē, -ēs, [[“]Aκη], f., *Ace, a town in Phoenicia, afterwards called Ptolemais or Acca, now St. Jean d'Acre.*

ācer, ācris, ācre, comp. ācrior, sup. ācerrimus, adj., *sharp, piercing; bitter; sagacious, shrewd; eager, active, vigorous; fierce, spirited, brave; hasty, severe.*

acerbitās, -ātis, [acerbus], f., *bitterness, harshness; rigor, severity.*

acerbus, -a, -um, comp. acerbior, sup. acerbissimus, [cf. ācer], adj., *sharp to the taste, bitter; severe, harsh, cruel; grievous, distressing.*

Acherūns, -untis, collateral form of Acherōn, -ontis, [[‘]Aχέρων], m., *Acheron, a river of the lower world; hence, the lower world.*

aciēs, -ēi, f., *sharp edge, sharp point; line of battle; battle, engagement.*

āriter, comp. ācrius, sup. ācerimē, [ācer], adv., *sharply, fiercely, energetically.*

acroāma, -atis, [ἀκρόαμα], n., *entertainment for the ear, entertainment; reader, musician, bufoon.*

acta, -ae, [ἀκτή], f., sea-shore, sea-beach.

āctor, -ōris, [agō], m., driver; doer, performer, actor; worker, manager. **āctōrem auctōremque**, worker and counsellor.

acūmen, -inis, [acuō, sharpen], n., point; sharpness, keenness, acuteness.

acūtē, comp. acūtius, sup. acūtissimē, [acūtus], adv., sharply; shrewdly, with discernment.

acūtus, -a, -um, comp. acūtior, sup. acūtissimus, [part. of acuō], adj., sharpened, pointed; acute, keen; discerning, cunning.

ad, prep. with acc., to; of motion and direction, to, towards; of place, at, near; of time, till, until; of purpose, for, in order to; of other relations, according to; almost, about.

adamō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ad + amō], 1, fall in love with, desire greatly; approve highly.

addō, -dere, -didi, -ditus, [ad + dō], 3, put to, add. addere in aliquid, to make additions to anything.

addubitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ad + dubitō], 1, entertain a doubt, be uncertain.

addūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductus, [ad + dūcō], 3, lead to, bring to; bring under; move, induce, persuade, incite.

adēmptus, part. of adimō.

adeō, -ire, -ivī or -ii, -itus, [ad + eō], irr., go to, approach; enter upon, take possession of; undergo, submit to, expose oneself to.

adeō, [ad + eō], adv., to this, so far; so, so much, so very, to such

a degree; even, indeed. **adeō nōn**, so little.

adeptus, part. of adip̄scor.

adfābilis, -e, [adfor, to speak to], adj., approachable, amiable, friendly.

adfectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [freq. of adficiō], 1, strive after, seek to obtain, aim at.

adfectus, part. of adficiō.

adferō, adferre, attulī, adlātus, [ad + ferō], irr., bring to, bring; announce, report; produce, cause; introduce; bring forward, allege, assign. vim adferre, manūs adferre, to use force, offer violence, do violence.

adficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectus, [ad + faciō], 3, do something to, affect; visit with, afflict. exsiliō adficere, to banish. mūneribus adficere, to reward.

adfinis, -e, [ad + finis], adj., bordering on, related to by marriage. As subst., adfinis, -is, m. and f., relation by marriage.

adfinitās, -ātis, [adfinis], f., relationship, usually by marriage.

adfirmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ad + firmō], 1, strengthen; assert positively, declare.

adflictus, -a, -um, comp. adflictior, [part. of adfligō], adj., cast down; unfortunate, pitiful, wretched, shattered.

adfluenter, comp. adfluentius, [adfluēns] adv., used only in comp., lavishly, extravagantly.

adfluentia, -ae, [adfluēns], f., flowing to; affluence, abundance; extravagance.

adhibeo, -ēre, -uī, -itus, [ad + habeō], 2, hold to, apply; furnish, bestow; employ, use; invite

to a dinner; *turn to for counsel, consult.*

adhūc, [ad + hūc], adv., *until now, heretofore, hitherto, as yet.*

adiaceō, -iacēre, -iacuī, —, [ad + iaceō], 2, *lie near, border on, touch.*

adiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectus, [ad + iaciō], 3, *throw to, add to, join to.*

Adīmantus, -ī, ['Aδημαντος], m., *Adīmantus, an Athenian naval commander who was captured at the battle of Aegospotami, 405 B.C.*

adīmō, -imere, -ēmī, -ēmptus, [ad + emō], 3, *take away, deprive of.*

adipiscor, -ipisci, -eptus sum, [ad + apiscor], 3, dep., *arrive at; obtain by effort, get, acquire, win.*

aditus, -ūs, [adeō], m., *approach, access. aditum petere, to ask for a hearing, ask for an interview.*

adiūnctus, -a, -um, [part. of adiungō], adj., *closely connected, joined, united.*

adiungō, -iungere, -iūnxī, adiūnctus, [ad + iungō], 3, *join to, add to, add; win over, gain as a friend.*

adiūtor, -ōris, [adiuvō], m., *helper, assistant; aid, deputy.*

adiuvō, -āre, -iūvī, -iūtus, [ad + iuvō], 1, *help, aid, support.*

adlātūs, part. of adferō.

adlātūrus, part. of adferō.

Admētus, -ī, ['Αδμητος], m., *Admetus, a king of the Molossians in Epirus, a contemporary of Themistocles.*

administrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ad + ministrō], 1, *manage, regulate, direct, govern.*

admīrābilis, -e, comp. admīrābiliō, [admīrōr], adj., *admirable, wonderful; strange.*

admīrandus, -a, -um, [part. of admīrōr], adj., *to be wondered at, wonderful, strange.*

admīratiō, -ōnis, [admīrōr], f., *wonder, admiration, surprise.*

admīrōr, -ārī, -ātus sum, [ad + mirōr], 1, dep., *wonder at, admire; be astonished.*

admittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missus, [ad + mittō], 3, *send to, let go; admit, receive; permit, commit.*

admodum, [ad + modum], adv., *to the limit; quite, very.*

admoneō, -monēre, -monuī, admonitus, [ad + moneō], 2, *remind, admonish, warn.*

admonitus, -ūs, [admoneō], m., *only in the abl. sing. admonitū, reminding, suggestion, request.*

adnuō, -nuere, -nuī, —, [ad + nuō], 3, *nod assent, assent; promise.*

adoptō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ad + optō], 1, *choose, adopt.*

adorior, -orīrī, -ortus sum, [ad + orior], 4, dep., *approach as an enemy, fall upon, attack; accost, address; undertake, engage in.*

adquiēscō, -quiēscere, -quiēvī, —, [ad + quiēscō], 3, *come to rest, rest; be at rest; die.*

adripiō, -ripere, -ripiū, -reptus, [ad + rapiō], 3, *catch hurriedly, seize; seize upon, learn with avidity.*

adsecla, -ae, [adsequor], m., *follower, attendant.*

adsiduus, -a, -um, [ad, cf. sedeō], adj., *attending, continually present; continual.*

adsimulō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [ad + simulō], I, *liken, compare; copy, imitate.*

adsum, -esse, -fui, —, [ad + sum], irr., *be present, be at hand; support, aid; give attention, take part in.*

adulēscēns, -entis, [part. of adulēscō], adj., *young.* As subst., m. and f., *youth, young man or woman.*

adulēsentia, -ae, [adulēscēns], f., *youth. adulēsentia iniēns, early youth.*

adulēsentulus, -ī, [dim. of adulēscēns], m., *very young man, youth.*

adūloī, -ārī, -ātus sum, [cf. aula], I, dep., *flatter.*

adulterium, -ī, [adulter], n., *adultery.*

adveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventus, [ad + veniō], 4, *come to, arrive.*

adventō, -āre, —, —, [intens. of adveniō], I, *advance, press forward, come quickly.*

adventus, -ūs, [cf. adveniō], m., *coming, approach, arrival.*

adversārius, -a, -um, [adversor], adj., *opposed, opposite; hostile.* As subst., *adversārius, -ī, m., opponent, enemy.*

adversor, -ārī, -ātus sum, [adversus], I, dep., *resist, oppose.*

adversus, -a, -um, [part. of advertō], adj., *turned toward, opposite, in front, facing; unfavorable.* As subst., *adversum, -ī, n., calamity, disaster.*

adversus and **adversum**, adv. and prep.:

(1) As adv., *opposite, against; to meet.*

(2) As prep. with acc., *opposite to, against.*

advertō, -vertere, -vertī, -versus, [ad + vertō], 3, *turn towards, direct, turn. animum advertere = animadvertere, to notice.*

advocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ad + vocō], I, *call, summon; call to aid.*

aedēs, see **aedis.**

aedificātor, -ōris, [aedificō], m., *builder; one fond of building.*

aedificium, -ī, [aedificō], n., *building, edifice, structure; house.*

aedificō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [aedis, cf. faciō], I, *build, construct.*

aedilis, -is, [aedis], m., *aedile, commissioner of public works, the designation of certain magistrates at Rome, who had charge of buildings and public works, and had an oversight of public exhibitions and dramatic performances.*

The *aedilēs plēbēī* had as their special duty the keeping of the decrees of the senate and other public documents; they were two in number, as were also the *aedilēs curūlēs.*

aedis or **aedēs**, -is, f., *temple; pl., house, dwelling.*

Aegātēs, -ium, f., pl., *the Aegates, three islands in the Mediterranean Sea, west of Sicily, near the promontory of Lilybaeum.* They were celebrated for the naval victory of the Romans over the Carthaginians (241 B.C.), through which the first Punic war was brought to an end.

aeger, -gra, -grum, adj., *unwell, sick, feeble.*

Aegiae, -ārum, [Αἴγειαι], f., *Aegiae, a town in Macedonia, where Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, was murdered.*

Aeginētae, -ārum, [*Αἰγίνηται*], m., pl., *Aeginetans*, inhabitants of Aegina, an island in the Saronic Gulf, not far from Athens.

Aeginēticus, -a, -um, [*Αἰγίνητος*], adj., *Aeginetan*, of Aegina, with Aegina.

Aegos Flūmen, [= *Αἴγιος ποταμός*], n., *Goat-river*, a river and town on the east coast of the Thracian Chersonesus, celebrated for the defeat of the Athenians by the Spartans in 405 B.C., which ended the Peloponnesian war.

Aegyptius, -a, -um, [*Aegyptius*], adj., *Egyptian*, of Egypt, with Egypt. As subst., *Aegyptius*, -ī, m., *Egyptian*, inhabitant of Egypt.

Aegyptus, -ī, f., *Egypt*, a country in northeastern Africa, about the lower course of the Nile.

Aemilius, -a, the name of a celebrated Roman gens. In this book are mentioned:

(1) *L. Aemilius Paulus*, who fell in the battle of Cannae, 216 B.C.

(2) *L. Aemilius Paulus*, consul in 182 B.C.

Aemiliī, -ōrum, m. pl., the *Aemilian gens*.

aemulātiō, -ōnis, [*aemulorū*], f., rivalry, emulation, competition.

aemulor, -ārī, -ātus sum, [*aemulus*], i., dep., rival, vie with, emulate.

aēneūs, -a, -um, [*aes*], adj., of copper, of bronze.

Aeolia, see **Aeolis**.

Aeolis, -idis, or **Aeolia**, -ae, [*Αἰολίς*, *Αἰολία*], f., *Aeolis*, *Aeolia*, a country of Asia Minor, north of Ionia.

aequālis, -e, [*aequus*], adj., equal, of the same age. As subst., *aequā-*

lis, -is, m., companion of equal age, comrade, contemporary.

aequē, comp. *aequius*, sup. *aequisimē*, [*aequus*], adv., equally, in a like manner.

aequiperō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [*aequus + pār*], i., compare, liken; equal, rival.

aequitās, -ātis, [*aequus*], f., evenness; equity, fairness. *animi aequitās*, calmness, equanimity.

aequus, -a, -um, comp. *aequior*, sup. *aequissimus*, adj., even; equal, fair; favorable, advantageous; calm, patient.

aerārium, -ī, [*aes*], n., treasury, state-treasury; public money.

aes, aeris, n., copper, bronze; money. *aes alienum*, debt.

aestās, -ātis, f., summer.

aestimō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, i., determine the value of; estimate, value. *aetās*, -ātis, [for *aevitās* from *aevum*], f., life, age, time of life; time.

Āfer, **Āfra**, **Āfrum**, adj., *African*.

As subst., *Āfer*, *Āfrī*, m., *African*, inhabitant of Africa.

Āfrica, -ae, f., *Africa*, at first referring only to the dominions of Carthage; afterwards to the Roman province of Africa; then to the whole continent.

Āfricānus, -a, -um, [*Āfrica*], adj., *African*, in Africa.

Agamemnōn, -onis, [*Ἀγαμένων*], m., *Agamemnon*, king of Mycenae, commander-in-chief of the Greeks during the siege of Troy.

agellus, -ī, [dim. of *ager*], m., little field, small estate.

ager, agrī, [cf. Eng. ACRE], m., field, farm, estate; territory, land; the country.

Agēsilāus, -ī, [‘Αγγειλάος], m., *Agesilaus*, one of the bravest of the kings of Sparta. See XVII.
aggredior, -gredi, -gressus sum, [ad + gradior], 3, dep., *approach; attack; attempt.*

Āgis, -idis, [‘Αγίς], m., *Agis*, king of Sparta, brother of Agesilaus.
agitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [intens. of agō], 1, *set in violent motion; drive onward, drive about, row about; rouse, excite; disturb, distress; consider, meditate.*

āgmen, -inis, [agō], n., *troop, crowd; army on the march, marching column.*

Āgnōn, -ōnis, [‘Αγνων], m., *Agnon*, an Athenian orator, a contemporary of Phocion.

āgnōscō, -nōscere, -nōvī, -nitus, [ad + gnōscō], 3, *recognize, acknowledge.*

agō, agere, ēgī, āctus, 3, *put in motion, drive, lead; act, do, manage; transact, discuss; speak, deliberate; treat, deal, confer; pass., be in question, be at stake. vītam agere, to pass one's life. grātiās agere, see grātia. cum aliquō agere, to try to persuade any one.*

agrestis, -e, [ager], adj., *of the fields or country, rural, rustic; rough, uncultivated, rude.*

agricola, -ae, [ager, cf. colō], m., *husbandman, farmer.*

Agrippa, -ae, m., *Agrippa*, family name of *M. Vipsānius Agrippa*, son-in-law of Augustus.

āiō, pres. ind. āiō, aīs, aīt, āiunt, impf. āiēbam, 3, def., *say yes, assent; assert, say, tell.*

āla, -ae, f., *wing; division of the cavalry, squadron.*

alacer, -cris, -cre, comp. alacrior, adj., *lively, quick; eager, excited.*

Alcibiadēs, -is, [‘Αλκιβιάδης], m., *Alcibiades*, an Athenian general of the time of the Peloponnesian war. See VII.

Alcmaeōn, -ōnis, [‘Αλκμαιων], m., *Alcmaeon*, son of Amphiarau and Eriphyle. In obedience to the command of his father he killed his mother, who by treachery had caused Amphiarau to take part in the expedition of the Seven against Thebes, during which he met his death.

Alexander, -dri, [‘Αλέξανδρος], m., *Alexander*, in this book referring to:

(1) *Alexander*, tyrant of Pherae in Thessaly from 370 to 357 B.C.

(2) *Alexander III.*, surnamed the Great, king of Macedonia from 336 to 323 B.C.

(3) *Alexander*, second son of Alexander the Great and Roxana.

Alexandrēa, -ae, [‘Αλεξάνδρεια], f., *Alexandria*, a city in Egypt, at the mouth of the Nile, founded by Alexander the Great.

aliās, [alias], adv., *at another time; in other respects, otherwise.*

aliēnigena, -ae, [alias, cf. gīgnō], adj., *born in another land, foreign. As subst., m., foreigner, alien.*

aliēnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [aliēnus], 1, *make strange; estrange, alienate, set at variance.*

aliēnus, -a, -um, comp. aliēnior, sup. aliēnissimus, [alius], adj., *of another, another's; foreign, strange; unfitting, unfavorable, unseasonable, improper.*

aliō, [old dat. of *alius*], adv., *to another place, elsewhere.* longē
aliō spectāre, to have a very different purpose.

aliquamdiū, [aliquam, diū], adv., *for a while, for some time.*

aliquandō, [alius, quandō], adv., *at some time or other, sometimes, once; at length, at last.*

aliquantō, [aliquantus], adv., *by some little, somewhat, rather.*

aliquantum, -ī, [aliquantus], n., *a little, a considerable amount, something.*

aliquantum, [aliquantus], adv., *somewhat, in some degree, considerably.*

aliquantus, -a, -um, [alius, quantus], adj., *some, considerable.*

aliquī, aliqua, aliquod, gen. aliciūs, dat. alicui, [alius, quī], indef. pron. adj., *some, any.*

aliquis, aliqua, aliquid, gen. aliciūs, dat. alicui, nom. and acc. pl. n. aliqua, [alius, quis], indef. pron., *some one, some one or other; something, anything; pl., some, any.*

aliquot, [alius, quot], indef. num. adj., indecl., *some, several.*

aliquotiēns, [aliquot], adv., *several times.*

aliter, [alis, old form of *alius*], adv., *in another way, otherwise.*

alius, -a, -ud, gen. aliūs, dat. alii, adj., *another, other, different; the rest of.* aliūs . . . aliūs, *one . . . another, the one . . . the other; pl. aliī . . . aliī, some . . . others.*

alō, alere, alui, altus or alitus, 3, *feed, nourish, support, maintain.*

Alpēs, -ium, f. pl., *the Alps.*

Alpicus, -a, -um, a rare form for Alpinus, [Alpēs], adj., *Alpine.*

As subst., Alpicī, -ōrum, m. pl., *dwellers among the Alps, inhabitants of the Alpine regions.*

altē, comp. altius, sup. altissimē, [altus], adv., *high, on high; deeply, far; profoundly, highly.*

alter, altera, alterum, gen. alteriūs, dat. alteri, pron. adj., *one of two, the one, the other, the second, a second.* alter . . . alter, *the one . . . the other; pl. alterī . . . alterī, the one party . . . the other.*

alteruter, -utra, -utrum, gen. alterutriūs, dat. alterutri, [alter + uter], pron. adj., *one of the other, one of two.*

altitūdō, -inis, [altus], f., *height, loftiness.*

altus, -a, -um, comp. altior, sup. altissimus, adj., *high, tall, deep.*

amātor, -ōris, [amō], m., *lover, friend.*

ambitiō, -ōnis, [ambiō], f., *going about; soliciting of votes; desire for popularity, ambition; ostentation.*

ambitus, -ūs, [ambiō], m., *going about; canvassing for votes.*

amicē, [amicus], adv., *in a friendly manner.*

amicitia, -ae, [amicus], f., *friendship.*

amiculum, -ī, [amiciō], n., *outer garment, mantle, cloak.*

amicus, -a, -um, comp. amīcior, sup. amīcissimus, adj., *loving, friendly, kind, favorable.*

amicus, -ī, [amicus], m., *loving one, dear one, friend.*

āmissus, -ūs, [āmittō], m., *loss.*

āmissum, -ī, [part. of āmittō], n., *loss.*

amita, -ae, f., *father's sister; aunt.*

āmittō, -mittere, -misi, -missus, [ā + mittō], 3, send away, let go; lose.

amō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, love, be fond of.

amoenitās, -ātis, [amoenus], f., pleasantness, delightfulness.

amor, -ōris, [amō], m., love.

āmoveō, -movēre, -mōvī, -mōtus, [ā + moveō], 2, move away, take away, remove.

Amphipolis, -is, ['Αμφίπολις], f.,

Amphipolis, a celebrated city in Macedonia, on the river Strymon.

amphora, -ae, [ἀμφορέύς], f., amphora, a long, pointed jar, with two handles at the top; wine-jar.

amplitūdō, -inis, [amplus], f., extent, size; greatness.

amplius, [comp. of amplus and amplē], indecl. subst., adj., and adv., more, further; besides, more than.

amplus, -a, -um, comp. amplior, sup. amplissimus, adj., great, large; grand, noble, distinguished.

Amyntās, -ae, ['Αμύντας], m., Amyntas, king of Macedonia, father of Philip, and grandfather of Alexander the Great.

an, conj. introducing the second part of a double question, or, or rather, or indeed. The first member ordinarily has utrum or -ne, but is sometimes omitted. In direct questions an is often not translated; in indirect questions, whether.

anāgnōstēs, -ae, [ἀναγνώστης], m., reader.

anceps, -cipitis, [an = ambi-, cf. caput], adj., two-headed; double, two-sided; uncertain, indecisive; dangerous, perilous.

ancora, -ae, [ἄγκυρα], f., anchor. in ancoris, at anchor.

Andocidēs, -is or -i, ['Ανδοκίδης], m., *Andocides*, a celebrated orator and general at Athens during the Peloponnesian war.

ānfrāctus, -ūs, [am- = ambi-, cf. frangō], m., turning, bending around; circuitous route.

angō, -ere, —, —, 3, press tight, choke; vex, trouble, torment, annoy.

angustiae, -ārum, [angustus], f. pl., narrowness; narrow place; difficulty, perplexity.

angustus, -a, -um, comp. angustior, sup. angustissimus, [cf. angō], adj., narrow, contracted, difficult. angustum mare, strait.

Anicia, -ae, f., *Anicia*, wife of Servius Sulpicius.

anima, -ae, f., air; breath, spirit; life, soul.

animadvertō, -vertere, -vertī, -versus, [animum + advertō], 3, turn the mind to, notice; perceive, see; censure, punish.

animātus, -a, -um, [part. of animō], adj., disposed, minded.

animus, -ī, m., soul, life; mind, reason; courage, spirit; inclination, purpose; feeling. esse alicui in animō, to intend.

annālis, -is, abl. annālī, [annus], m., record of events, chronicles, annals.

anniculus, -a, -um, [annus], adj., for a year, a year old.

annus, -ī, m., year.

annuus, -a, -um, [annus], adj., for a year, lasting a year.

ante, adv. and prep., before.

(1) As adv., of space, before, in front; of time, before, pre-

viously, ago. *ante quam* or *antequam*, sooner than, before.

(2) As prep. with acc., of space and time, *before*; in comparisons, *before, superior to, in comparison with*.

anteā, [ante + eā], adv., *before, formerly, previously*.

antecēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, —, [ante + cēdō], 3, *go before, precede; surpass, excel*.

anteēō, -re, -ivī or -ii, —, [ante + eō], irr., *go before, precede; surpass, excel*.

anteferō, -ferre, -tuli, -lātus, [ante + ferō], irr., *bear before; place before, prefer*.

antepōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, *antedictus, ante-
positus*, [ante + pōnō], 3, *set before; prefer*.

ante quam, see *ante*.

Antigenēs, -is, ['Avtriyévn̄s], m., *Antigenes*, one of Alexander's generals.

Antigonus, -ī, ['Avrlyovos], m., *Antigonus*, one of the most celebrated of Alexander's generals, the first to assume the title of king after Alexander's death.

Antiochus, -ī, ['Avrlochos], m., *Antiochus*, the name of several kings of Syria. In this book refers to Antiochus III., surnamed the Great; he was induced by Hannibal to declare war against the Romans, but was defeated near Mt. Sipylus, in Magnesia, in 190 B.C.

Antipater, -trī, ['Avtrlpátr̄s], m., *Antipater*, one of the generals and successors of Alexander.

antiquitās, -ātis, [antiquus], f., *age, antiquity; ancient times, history of ancient times*.

antiquitus, [antiquus], adv., *of old, long ago*.

antiquus, -a, -um, comp. *antiquior*, sup. *antiquissimus*, [ante], adj., *ancient, former; old*.

antistes, -itis, [ante, cf. stō], m. and f., *guardian of a temple, priest*.

antistō, -stāre, -stetī, —, [ante + stō], 1, *stand before; surpass, excel*.

Antōnius, -a, the name of a Roman gens. In this book refers to *Mārcus Antōnius*, Mark Antony, the triumvir.

ānulus, -ī, m., *ring, finger-ring*.

aperiō, -ire, -ui, -tus, 4, *uncover; open, disclose, show; disclose, reveal, make known*.

apertus, -a, -um, comp. *apertior*, sup. *apertissimus*, [part. of aperiō], adj., *unclosed; open; clear, manifest*.

Apollo, -inis, ['Avpōllawv], m., *Apollo*, son of Zeus and Latona, god of divination, of the healing art, of poetry and music.

Apollocratēs, -is, ['Avpolλlōkrátn̄s], m., *Apollocrates*, eldest son of Dionysius II., tyrant of Syracuse.

apparātus, -ūs, [apparō], m., *preparation; implements, supplies, instruments; magnificence*.

appārēō, -pārēre, -pāruī, —, fut. part. *appāritūrus*, [ad + pārēō], 2, *appear, come in sight; be plain, be manifest; appear as servant, serve, attend*.

apparō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [ad + parō], 1, *prepare, make ready*.

appellō, -pellere, -pulī, -pulsus, [ad + pellō], 3, *drive to, bring to land*.

appellō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ad + pellō], 1, address, call by name; term, entitle.

Appennīnus, -ī, m., the Apennines, a long range of mountains running the length of the Italian peninsula.

appetō, -ere, -īvī, -ītus, [ad + petō], 3, strive for, desire, seek.

Appius, -a, -um, [Appius], adj., Appian, applied to the Appia via, the Appian Way, running southward from Rome to Capua. For some miles from the Porta Capena, by which it left the city, it was bordered on each side by tombs, the remains of many of which are still to be seen.

applicō, -āre, -āvī or -ūī, -ātus, 1, attach, add.

appōnō, -pōnere, -posūī, appositus, [ad + pōnō], 3, put at, place near, set before, set over.

apportō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ad + portō], 1, carry, bring.

apprīmē, [ad, primus], adv., first of all, in the highest degree, chiefly.

appropīnquō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ad + propinquō], 1, draw near, approach.

Aprilis, -e, [aperiō], adj., of the month of April, of April.

aptus, -a, -um, comp. aptior, sup. aptissimus, adj., fitted; suitable, fit.

apud, prep. with acc., at, near, with, among; in the presence of; at the house of; in the works of.

Apūlia, -ae, f., Apulia, one of the divisions of Italy, in the south-eastern part; it lies north of Calabria, east of Lucania and Samnium.

aqua, -ae, f., water.

aquilō, -ōnis, also aquilō ventus, m., the north wind.

āra, -ae, f., altar.

arbitrium, -i, [arbiter, judge], n., judgment, decision; authority, power.

arbitror, -ārī, -ātus sum, [arbiter], 1, dep., testify; be of an opinion, think, consider.

arbor, -oris, f., tree.

Arcadia, -ae, [’Αρκαδία], f., Arcadia, one of the divisions of Greece, situated in the middle of the Peloponnesus.

Arcas, -adis, [’Αρκάς], adj., of Arcadia, Arcadian. As subst., m., Arcadian, inhabitant of Arcadia.

arcessō, -ere, arcessīvī, arcessītus, [intens. of accēdō], 3, cause to come, summon, invite.

Archīas, -ae, [’Αρχίας], m., Archias, a Theban magistrate.

Archīnus, -ī, [’Αρχῖνος], m., Archinus, a Theban magistrate.

Aretē, -ēs, [’Αρετή], f., Arete, a daughter of Dionysius the Elder, tyrant of Syracuse.

argentum, -ī, n., silver; by metonymy, money.

Argī, -ōrum, see **Argos**.

Argilius, -a, -um, adj., of Argilius, a city in Thrace, Argilian. As subst., Argilius, -ī, m., Argilian, inhabitant of Argilius.

Argīvus, -a, -um, adj., of Argos, Argive. As subst., Argīvus, -ī, m., inhabitant of Argos, Argive.

Argos, only nom. and acc. n., also Argī, -ōrum, m. pl., [’Αργός], Argos, a city in Argolis, in the north-eastern part of the Peloponnesus.

arguō, -ere, -ūī, -ūtus, 3, make known; accuse, complain of, blame.

Ariobarzānēs, -is, [‘Αριοβαρζάνης], m., *Ariobarzanes*, satrap of Phrygia, father of Mithridates.

Aristidēs, -is, [‘Αριστελῆς], m., *Aristides*, an Athenian statesman and general, surnamed the *Just* on account of his integrity. See III.

Aristomachē, -ēs, [‘Αριστομάχη], f., *Aristomache*, wife of Dionysius the Elder, tyrant of Syracuse.

Aristocratēs, -is, [‘Αριστοκράτης], m., *Aristocrates*.
arma, -ōrum, n. pl., *implements*, *outfit*; *implements of war*, *arms*, *weapons*.

armātūra, -ae, f., *armor*, *equipment*.

armātus, -a, -um, [part. of *armō*], adj., *armed*, *in arms*. As subst., **armāti**, -ōrum, m. pl., *armed men*, *soldiers*.

Armenius, -a, -um, *Armenian*, of Armenia, a country in the northeastern part of Asia Minor. As subst., *Armenius*, -ī, m., *inhabitant of Armenia*, *Armenian*.

armilla, -ae, [*armus*, *shoulder*, *arm*], f., *bracelet*, *armlet*.

armō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [*arma*], I, *furnish with arms*, *arm*, *equip*.

Arrētinus, -a, -um, of Arretium, at Arretium, a town in the eastern part of Etruria, modern Arezzo.

ars, artis, f., *art*, *skill*; *knowledge*, *accomplishment*; *device*, *stratagem*.

Arsidaeus, -ī, m., *Arsidaeus*, son of Datames.

Artabānus, -ī, [‘Αρταβᾶνος], m., *Artabanus*, a Persian prefect.

Artabāzus, -ī, [‘Αρταβᾶζος], m., *Artabazus*, prefect of Phrygia under Xerxes.

Artaphernēs, -is, [‘Αρταφέρνης], m., *Artaphernes*, nephew of Darius Hystaspis. With Datis he commanded the Persian forces at Marathon.

Artaxerxēs, -is, [‘Αρταξέρξης], m., *Artaxerxes*, the name of two Persian kings.

(1) *Artaxerxes Macrochir*, or ‘long-handed,’ son of Xerxes, reigned from 465 to 424 B.C.

(2) *Artaxerxes Mnēmōn*, or ‘of the good memory,’ son of Darius Nothus, reigned from 405 to 362 B.C.

Artemisiūm, -ī, [‘Αρτεμίσιον], n., *Artemisium*, a promontory forming the northern end of the island of Euboea, famous for the sea-fight between the fleet of Xerxes and that of the Greeks under Eurybiades in 480 B.C.

artifex, -icis, [ars, cf. faciō], m. and f., *artist*, *artificer*; *builder*.

arx, arcis, [cf. arceō], f., *castle*, *citadel*; *stronghold*; the acropolis of Athens.

ascendō, -scendere, -scendi, ascēnsus, [ad + scandō], 3, *mount*, *climb*, *ascend*; *embark*.

asciscō, -ere, -ivī, -itus, [ad + sciscō], 3, *take to oneself*, *adopt*, *assume*.

ascitus, -a, -um, [part. of asciscō], adj., *adopted*, *foreign*, *assumed*.

Asia, -ae, f., *Asia*, referring to Asia as distinguished from Europe, to Asia Minor, or to the Roman province of Asia.

aspectus, -ūs, [aspicio], m., *seeing*, *looking at*, *sight*, *view*, *glance*; *appearance*, *look*, *aspect*.

Aspendiūs, -a, -um, adj., *Aspendian*, of Aspendos, a town of Pam-

phylia on the Eurymedon. As subst., *Aspendius*, -ī, m., *Aspendian*, inhabitant of Aspendos.

aspergō, -spergere, -aspersī, aspersus, [ad + spargō], 3, scatter, sprinkle; stain, asperse.

asperitās, -ātis, [asper], f., roughness, harshness, cruelty.

āspernor, -ārī, -ātus sum, [ā + spernor], 1, dep., a., disdain, despise, reject.

aspiciō, -spicere, -spēxi, aspectus, [ad + speciō], 3, look upon; regard, inspect.

Aspis, -idis, m., *Aspis*, a king of Cataonia in southern Cappadocia.

asportō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [abs + portō], 1, carry away, remove.

astū, [ἀστυ], n., indecl., city, especially Athens.

at, conj., but, but yet; however, nevertheless; but on the contrary.

Athamānēs, -um, m., *Athamanes*, a people in Epirus, on the boundary of Acarnania and Aetolia.

Athēnae, -ārum, [Αθῆναι], f. pl., *Athens*, chief city of Greece, situated in Attica, in the southeastern part of central Greece.

Athēniēnsis, -is, adj., of Athens, Athenian. As subst., m., *an Athenian*, inhabitant of Athens.

āthlēta, -ae, [αθλητής], m., wrestler, athlete, competitor in public games.

atque, before consonants ac, [ad + -que], conj., and also, and, and moreover; with words implying comparison, as, than.

attendō, -tendere, -tendī, attentus, [ad + tendō], 3, stretch toward, direct; with animus, give attention, attend to, consider.

Attica, -ae, ['Attikē], f., *Attica*, a division of central Greece.

Atticus, -a, -um, adj., of Attica, Attic. As subst. Attici, -ōrum, m. pl., the Attics, i.e. the Athenians.

Atticus, -ī, m., *Atticus*, surname of T. Pomponius Atticus, a friend of Cicero. See xxv.

attingō, -tingere, -tigī, attāctus, [ad + tangō], 3, touch; reach, arrive at; be near, border on; enter upon, engage in; touch upon, mention.

attulī, see adferō.

auctor, -ōris, [augeō], m., producer; promoter, adviser; authority, narrator; originator, cause.

auctōritās, -ātis, [auctor], f., authority, power; influence, dignity; weight, prestige, importance.

audācter, comp. audācius, sup. audācissimē, [audāx], adv., boldly.

audāx, -ācis, comp. audācior, sup. audācissimus, [audeō], adj., daring, bold.

audeō, -ēre, ausus sum, 2, semi-dep., dare, venture, risk.

audiō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus, 4, hear, know; listen to; assent to; be called, be named, be regarded. dictō audientem esse alicui, to be obedient to any one, obey any one.

auferō, auferre, abstulī, ablātus, [ab + ferō], irr., take away, carry away, remove; steal.

aufugiō, -fugere, -fūgī, —, [ab + fugiō], 3, flee away, escape; flee from.

augeō, augēre, auxī, auctus, 2, increase, enlarge; advance.

aulicus, -ī, [aula, court], m.,
courtier.

Aurēlius, -a, the name of a Roman
gens. In this book refers to
C. Aurēlius Cotta, consul B.C.
200.

aureus, -a, -um, [aurum], adj.,
of gold, golden.

auris, -is, [cf. audiō], f., ear.

aurum, -ī, n., gold.

aut, conj., marking an important
difference, or; corrective or em-
phatic, or at least, or rather,
or else. aut . . . aut, either . . .
or.

autem, conj., always postpositive,
but, however, moreover, and now.

Automatia, -ae, [Ἄυτοματα], f.,
Automatia, the goddess of Chance.

Autaphrādātēs, -is, [Ἀὐταφρά-
δάτης], m., *Autaphradates*, satrap
of Lydia under Artaxerxes II., and
one of his best generals.

auxilium, -ī, [cf. augeō], n., help,
aid; pl. often auxiliary troops,
auxiliaries.

avārē, [avārus], adv., greedily,
covetously, avariciously.

avāritia, -ae, [avārus] f., greed,
avarice.

avārus, -a, -um, adj., greedy, grasp-
ing, covetous.

āversus, -a, -um, [part. of āvertō],
adj., turned away, turned back;
behind, in the rear.

āvertō, -vertere, -vertī, -versus,
[ā + vertō], 3, turn away, turn
aside, keep off, avert.

āvocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ā +
vocō], 1, call off, call away; with-
draw; divert, turn.

avunculus, -ī, [dim. of avus], m.,
mother's brother, uncle.

avus, -ī, m., grandfather.

B.

Babylōn, -ōnis, [Βαβυλών], f.,
Babylon, the chief city of Babylo-
nia, on the Euphrates.

Baebius, -a, the name of a Roman
gens. In this book are mentioned :

(1) *Cn. Baebius Tamphilus*, con-
sul in B.C. 182.

(2) *M. Baebius Tamphilus*, con-
sul in B.C. 181.

Bagaeus, -ī, [Βαγαῖος], m., *Bagae-*
us, the name of a Persian.

Balbus, -ī, m., *Balbus*, surname of
L. Cornēlius Balbus.

barba, -ae, f., beard.

barbarus, -a, -um, [Βάρβαρος],
adj., of strange speech, foreign,
strange; barbarous, uncivilized.
As subst., *barbarus*, -ī, m., for-
eigner, barbarian.

Barca, -ae, [Βάρκας], m., *Barca*,
surname of Hamilcar, the father of
Hannibal.

beātus, -a, -um, comp. *beātior*,
sup. *beātissimus*, [part. of *beō*],
adj., happy, prosperous, fortunate;
rich.

bellicōsus, -a, -um, comp. *belli-
cōsior*, sup. *bellicōsissimus*, [*bel-
licius*], adj., warlike, given to
fighting.

bellicus, -a, -um, [bellum], adj.,
of war, military, warlike.

bellō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [bellum],
1, wage war, fight, contend.

bellum, -ī, [for duellum from
duo], n., war. Loc. *bellī*, in
war.

bene, comp. *meliūs*, sup. *optimē*,
[bonus], adv., well, successfully;
very.

beneficiūm, -ī, [bene, cf. faciō],
n., favor, kindness, service.

benevolentia, -ae, [bene, cf. volō], f., *good-will, kindness, favor.*

benignitās, -ātis, [benignus], f., *kindness, friendliness, courtesy.*

bēstia, -ae, f., *beast, animal.*

bī-, insep. prep., *twice, double.*

bīduum, -i, [bī-, cf. diēs], n., *period of two days, two days.*

bīnī, -ae, -a, [cf. bis], distr. num., *two by two, two at a time.*

bis, num. adv., *twice, on two occasions.*

Bithynia, -ae, f., *Bithynia*, a province in the northern part of Asia Minor.

Bithynus, -a, -um, adj., of *Bithynia*, *Bithynian*. As subst., *Bithynus*, -ī, m., *Bithynian, inhabitant of Bithynia.*

Bizanthē, -ēs, [Bισάνθη], f., *Bizanthe*, a city in Thrace, on the Propontis.

blandus, -a, -um, adj., *flattering, caressing; pleasant, agreeable.*

Blithō, -ōnis, m., *Blitho*, surname of Sulpicius *Blithō*, a Roman historian.

Boeōtus, -a, -um, [Βοιωτός], adj., *Boeotian, of Boeotia*, a province of central Greece, northwest of Attica. As subst., *Boeōtus*, -ī, *Boeotian, inhabitant of Boeotia.*

bonitās, -ātis, [bonus], f., *goodness, friendliness, kindness; virtue, blamelessness.*

bonus, -a, -um, comp. *melior*, sup. *optimus*, adj., *good*. As subst., *bonum*, -ī, n., *good thing, the good; bonī*, -ōrum, m. pl., *the good, good men*, a term applied to themselves by the *optimatēs*, or aristocracy. *bona*, -ōrum, n. pl., *goods, possessions.*

boreās, -ae, m., also *boreās ventus, the north wind.*

brevī, [abl. of brevis], adv., *in a little while, in a short time, soon.*

brevis, -e, adj., *short, brief.*

brevitās, -ātis, [brevis], f., *shortness; brevity, conciseness.*

breviter, [brevis], adv., *shortly, briefly.*

Brūtus, -ī, m., *Brutus*, a surname of the Junian gens. In this book refers to:

(1) *M. Iūnius Brūtus*, the leader, with Cassius, of the assassins of Julius Caesar.

(2) *D. Iūnius Brūtus*, brother of M. Junius Brutus.

Byzantium, -ī, [Βυζάντιον], n., *Byzantium*, a city of Thrace on the Bosphorus, now Constantinople.

Byzantius, -a, -um, of *Byzantium*, *Byzantine*. As subst., *Byzantius*, -ī, m., *Byzantine, inhabitant of Byzantium.*

C.

C, originally = C and G; with proper names = **Gāius**, a Roman forename.

Cadmēa, -ae, properly adj., supply arx, [Καδμεῖα], f., *the Cadmea, the citadel of Thebes.*

cadō, -ere, cecidī, casūrus, 3, *fall; be killed; take place, happen.*

cādūceus, -ī, [κηρύκειον], m., *herald's staff.*

Cadusiī, -ōrum, m. pl., *the Cadusians*, a race of mountaineers dwelling on the western shore of the Caspian Sea.

Caecilius, -a, name of a Roman gens. In this book refers to *Q. Caecilius*, uncle of Atticus.

caedēs, -is, [cf. caedō], f., *killing, slaughter, murder, massacre.*

caedō, caedere, cecidi, caesus, 3, *cut, cut to pieces, kill, slay; vanquish, destroy.*

caelum, -ī, n., *the sky, heaven, heavens.*

caerimōnia, -ae, f., *religious usage, sacred rite; veneration, reverence.*

Caesar, -aris, m., *Caesar*, the name of a famous family of the Julian gens. In this book are mentioned:

(1) *C. Iūlius Caesar*, the dictator.

(2) *C. Iūlius Caesar Octāviānus*, afterward called *Augustus*, the first emperor of Rome.

Caesariānus, -a, -um, adj., of *Caesar*, relating to *Caesar*. *Caesariānum cīvile bellum*, the civil war between *Caesar* and *Pompey*.

calamitās, -ātis, f., *loss, injury, harm; calamity, disaster.*

Calidus, -ī, m., *Calidus*, cognomen of *C. Iūlius Calidus*, a Roman poet of the Ciceronian Period.

Calliās, -ae, [Καλλίας], m., *Callias*, a rich Athenian who married Elpinice, sister and formerly wife of Cimon.

Callicratēs, -is, [Καλλικράτης], m., *Callicrates*, an Athenian, the author of a successful conspiracy against the life of Dion.

callidē, comp. *callidius*, sup. *callidissimē*, [callidus], adv., *shrewdly, skilfully, cunningly.*

calliditās, -ātis, [callidus], f., *shrewdness; cunning, craft.*

callidus, -a, -um, comp. *callidior*, sup. *callidissimus*, [calleō], adj., *practised, shrewd, cunning; calculating.*

Calliphrōn, -ōnis, [Καλλιφρων], m., *Calliphron*, a teacher of dancing, from whom Epaminondas learned the art.

Callistratus, -ī, [Καλλιστρατος], m., *Callistratus*, an Athenian orator, a contemporary of Epaminondas.

calx, calcis, f., *heel; hind foot.*

Camisarēs, -is, m., *Camisares*, a Persian general, father of Datumes.

campester, -tris, -tre, [campus], adj., of a level field, flat, level.

campus, -ī, m., *plain, level field.*

canis, -is, m. and f., *dog.*

Cannēnsis, -e, adj., of *Cannae*, at *Cannae*, a town in Apulia, in southeastern Italy, the scene of the defeat of the Romans by Hannibal in 216 B.C.

canō, canere, cecinī, —, 3, sing, chant; prophesy, predict, utter.

cantō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [freq. of canō], 1, sing, play.

Cānus, see *Gellius*.

capēssō, -ere, -īvī, -itūrus, [desid. of capiō], 3, *eagerly seize, lay hold of.* rem pūblicam capēsse, to undertake public business, to serve one's country.

capillus, -ī, [cf. *caput*], m., hair of the head, hair.

capiō, capere, cēpī, captus, 3, take hold of, take, seize; take captive, make prisoner; captive, charm; cheat, deceive, betray; choose, select; affect, move, influence; receive, obtain.

Capitōlium, -ī, [caput], n., the *Capitol*, a temple on the southern apex of the Capitoline Hill, dedicated to Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva; often the *Capitoline Hill*, the hill on which the capitol stood.

capitulātim, [caput], adv., by heads, summarily.

Cappadocia, -ae, [Καππαδοκία], f., *Cappadocia*, a country in the eastern part of Asia Minor.

Cappadox, -ocis, [Καππάδοξ], m., a *Cappadocian*.

Captiāni, -ōrum, m. pl., the *Captiani*, a people of Asia whose exact location is unknown.

captīvus, -a, -um, [capiō], adj., taken prisoner, captive. As subst.,

captivus, -ī, m., prisoner, captive.

captus, -ī, [part. of *capiō*], m., prisoner, captive.

Capua, -ae, f., *Capua*, a city in Campania, 136 miles southeast of Rome.

caput, -itis, n., head; by metonymy, life, person. *capitis absolu-*

tus, not condemned to death.

Cār, Cāris, [Cāria], m., a *Carian*, inhabitant of *Caria*.

Cardaces, -um, [Káρδακες], m. pl., *Cardaces*, a class of Persian soldiers.

Cardiānus, -a, -um, adj., of *Cardia*, a town of the Thracian Chersonese.

careō, carēre, caruī, —, fut. part. *caritūrus*, 2, be without, be free from, be destitute of; do without, refrain from; hold aloof from, be absent from. *patriā carēre*, to be in exile.

Cāria, -ae, [Kāplā], f., *Caria*, a province in the southwestern part of Asia Minor, south of Lydia.

cāritās, -ātis, [cārus], f., affection, love.

Carthāginiēnsis, -e, adj., of *Carthage*, *Carthaginian*. As subst., *Carthāginiēnsis*, -is, m., *Carthaginian*, inhabitant of *Carthage*.

Carthāgō, -inis, f., *Carthage*, a city on the northern coast of Africa, near the modern Tunis.

cārus, -a, -um, comp. cārior, sup. cārissimus, adj., dear, precious; beloved; costly.

casa, -ae, [cf. *castra*], f., small house, cottage, hut.

Caspiānus, -a, -um, adj., of the *Caspian Sea*. As subst., *Caspiānus*, -ī, m., dweller on the *Caspian Sea*.

Cassandrus, -ī, [Κάσσωνδος], m., *Cassandra*, son of Antipater and king of Macedonia.

Cassius, -a, the name of a Roman gens. In this book refers to *C. Cassius Longinus*, originator of the conspiracy against Caesar.

castellum, -ī, [dim. of *castrum*], n., castle, fort, stronghold.

castrum, -ī, n., fortress, castle; pl. *castra*, -ōrum, camp.

cāsū, [cāsus], adv., by chance, accidentally.

cāsus, -ūs, [cadō], m., fall; event, occurrence; chance, fortune; overthrow, destruction; misfortune, mischance, calamity.

Cataonia, -ae, [Karaovía], f., *Cataonia*, a division of southern Cappadocia.

caterva, -ae, f., crowd, throng; troop, company, band.

Catō, -ōnis, [catus, shrewd], m., *Cato*, name of a noted family of the Porcian gens. In this book are mentioned:

(1) *M. Porcius Catō*, the censor. Born B.C. 234; died in 149.

(2) *M. Porcius Catō Uticensis*, so called from Utica in Africa, where he committed suicide in 46 B.C. rather than surrender to Caesar.

Catullus, -ī, m., *Catullus*, family name of *Q. Valerius Catullus*, the famous lyric poet, born B.C. 87 at Verona; died B.C. 54.

Catulus, -ī, m., *Catulus*, family name of *Q. Lutatius Catulus*, who defeated the Carthaginians at the Aegates Islands in 241 B.C.

causa, -ae, f., *cause, reason; opportunity; excuse; condition, situation; case at law*; abl. causā, with preceding gen., *for the sake of, for the purpose of*. causam dicere, *to plead a case*.

caveō, cavēre, cāvī, cautus, 2, *be on one's guard, take care, beware of*.
cēdō, cēdere, cessi, ccessus, 3, *go from, give place, depart, retire; yield to, submit to; fall to the lot of; result, happen, turn out*.

celeber, -bris, -bre, comp. celebrior, sup. celeberrimus, adj., *frequented, thronged, crowded, populous; renowned, famous*.

celebritās, -ātis, [celeber], f., *great number, throng; society; fame, renown. in celebritate versāri, to appear in society*.

celebrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [celeber], 1, *throng, crowd; solemnize, celebrate, keep; make famous, praise*.

celer, -eris, -ere, comp. celerior, sup. celerrimus, adj., *swift, speedy, quick, lively*.

celeritās, -ātis, [celer], f., *swiftness, quickness, speed*.

celeriter, comp. celerius, sup. celerrimē, [celer], adv., *quickly, speedily, promptly*.

cēlō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, *hide, conceal, keep secret*.

cēna, -ae, f., *dinner, the principal meal of the Romans, taken in*

early times at noon, afterwards later in the day; *banquet*.

cēnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [cēna], 1, *dine, eat dinner; eat, dine upon*.
cēnseō, cēnsēre, cēnsuī, cēnsus, 2, *assess; be of the opinion; suppose, think; determine, decide*.

cēnsor, -ōris, [cēnseō], m., *censor*, a Roman magistrate. Two censors were chosen every five years, and served for eighteen months. They held the census, or rating of the citizens; chose the members of the senate from those eligible to that dignity, and removed them for cause; exercised a general supervision over public morals; and administered the finances of the state.

cēnsōrius, -a, -um, [cēnsor], adj., *of the censor, censorial*. As subst., cēnsōrius, -ī, m., *one who has been censor, ex-censor*.

cēnsūra, -ae, [cēnsor], f., *office of censor, censorship*.

Centēnius, -ī, m., *Centenius*, gentile name of *C. Centenius*, a Roman praetor, defeated by Hannibal in 216 B.C.

centiēns, [centum], adv., *a hundred times*. centiēns sēstertiūm (sc. centēna milia), *ten million sestertes*.

centum, num. adj. indecl., *a hundred*.

cēra, -ae, f., *wax; writing-tablet*.

Ceraunus, -ī, m., *Ceraunus*, surname of *Ptolemaeus Ceraunus*, son of Ptolemy the First of Egypt.

cernō, cernere, crēvī, crētus, 3, *separate; perceive, see; decide*.

certāmen, -inis, [certō], n., *contest, battle; match, trial of strength or skill; rivalry, competition*.

certus, -a, -um, comp. certior, sup. certissimus, [part. of cernō], adj., determined, fixed, certain; definite, specified; certain, assured, reliable. aliquem certiōrem facere, to inform any one.

cēterum, [ceterus], adv., for the rest, in other respects, but.

cēterus, -a, -um, nom. sing. m. not found, adj., other, the other, rest; pl., the rest, the other. As subst., **cēterī**, -ōrum, m. pl., the rest, every one else. **cētera**, -ōrum, n. pl., the rest, everything else.

Cethēgus, -ī, m., *Cethagus*, cognomen of *P. Cornēlius Cethēgus*, consul in 181 B.C.

Chabriās, -ae, [Χαβρᾶς], m., *Chabrias*, an Athenian general. See XII.

Chalcioicos, -ī, [Χαλκιοῖκος], f., the Goddess of the Brazen House, a surname of Minerva derived from a brazen temple erected to her in Sparta.

Chalcis, -idis or -idos, [Χαλκίς], f., *Chalcis*, the chief town of Euboea, the modern *Negroponte*.

Chāones, -um, [Χάόνες], m. pl., the *Chaonians*, inhabitants of *Chaonia*, a country in Epirus.

Charēs, -ētis, [Χάρης], m., *Chares*, an Athenian general of the time of Philip of Macedon.

Charōn, -ōnis, [Χάρων], m., *Charon*, a Theban, a contemporary of Pelopidas.

Chersonēsus, -ī, [Χερσόνησος], f., the *Chersonese*, a peninsula of Thrace west of the Hellespont.

chīliarchus, -ī, [χιλιάρχος], m., commander of a thousand men; in Persia, the officer next in rank to the king, *chiliarch*.

Chīus, -ī, [Χῖος], f., *Chios*, an island in the Aegean Sea, near the coast of Ionia.

chorda, -ae, [χορδή], f., string, of a musical instrument.

cibāria, -ōrum, [cibus], n. pl., food, provisions.

cibus, -ī, m., food, victuals.

Cicerō, -ōnis, [cicer, chickpea], m., *Cicero*, name of a family of the Tullian gens. In this book refers to:

(1) *M. Tullius Cicerō*, the orator and statesman.

(2) *Q. Tullius Cicerō*, brother of the orator.

Cilicia, -ae, [Κιλικία], f., *Cilicia*, a province in the southeastern part of Asia Minor. *Ciliciae portae*, the *Cilician Gates*, a mountain pass in the eastern part of Cilicia.

Cilix, -icis, [Κιλικῖς], adj., *Cilician*. As subst., m., inhabitant of Cilicia, *Cilician*.

Cimōn, -ōnis, [Κίμων], m., *Cimon*, referring to:

(1) the father of Miltiades.

(2) the son of Miltiades. See v.

cingō, cingere, cinxī, cinctus, 3, go around, encompass; surround, blockade.

Cinnānus, -a, -um, [Cinna], adj., of *Cinna*, with *Cinna*.

circā, adv. and prep. with acc., around, round about.

circiter, adv. and prep. with acc., of duration or distance, about, not far from; of time, about, near.

circulus, -ī, [dim. of circus], m., circular figure, circle; company, social gathering.

circumdō, -dare, -dedī, -datus, [circum + dō], 1, place around;

- surround, encompass, enclose, envelop.*
- circumeō**, -ire, -īvī or -īi, circumitus or circuitus, [circum + eō], irr., go around, surround, enclose.
- circumfundō**, -fundere, -fūdī, -fūsus, [circum + fundō], 3, pour around, surround, envelop.
- circumsedeō**, -sedēre, -sēdī, circumcessus, [circum + sedeō], 2, sit around, surround, besiege.
- circumvehor**, -vehī, -vēctus sum, [circum + vehor], 3, semi-dep., ride around, sail around.
- circumveniō**, -venīre, -vēnī, circumventus, [circum + veniō], 4, come around, encompass, surround.
- citerior**, -ius, gen. -ōris, adj., comp., (sup. citimus), on this side; nearer, next.
- citharizō**, -āre, —, —, [κιθαρίζω], 1, play on the cithara.
- Citium**, -ī, n., Citium, a seaport in Cyprus, in the eastern part of the Mediterranean.
- citō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [intens. of cieō], 1, put in motion, rouse, excite; summon; proclaim, announce.
- cīvīlis**, -e, [cīvis], adj., of citizens, civic, civil; courteous, polite, civil.
- cīvis**, -is, m. and f., citizen, fellow-citizen.
- cīvitās**, -ātis, [cīvis], f., citizenship, state; city.
- clam**, [cf. cēlō], adv. and prep. with acc., secretly, without the knowledge of.
- clandestinus**, -a, -um, [clam], adj. secret, concealed, clandestine.
- clārē**, comp. clārius, sup. clārisimē, [clārus], adv., clearly, plainly; illustriously, splendidly.
- clāritās**, -ātis, [clārus], f., brightness, splendor; renown, fame.
- clārus**, -a, -um, comp. clārior, sup. clārissimus, adj., clear, bright; conspicuous, celebrated, famous, illustrious.
- classiārius**, -a, -um, adj., of the fleet. As subst., classiāriū, -ōrum, m. pl., marines, naval forces.
- classis**, -is, f., class, division of the people; army; fleet.
- Clastidium**, -ī, n., Clastidium, a town in Cisalpine Gaul.
- Claudius**, -a, name of a Roman gens. See **Marcellus**, **Nerō**.
- claudō**, claudere, clausī, clausus, 3, shut, close; shut in, surround; imprison, besiege.
- claudus**, -a, -um, adj., limping, halting, lame; crippled.
- clāva**, -ae, f., cudgel, club; dispatch-staff, a staff used by the Spartans for cipher dispatches. See note to p. 20, l. 27.
- clēmēns**, -entis, adj., mild, gentle, kindly, compassionate.
- clēmentia**, -ae, [clēmēns], f., moderation, forbearance, mercy.
- Cleōn**, -ōnis, [Κλέων], m., Cleon, a rhetorician of Halicarnassus in Caria.
- Clīniās**, -ae, [Κλεινίας], m., Clīneas, the father of Alcibiades.
- clipeus**, -ī, m., round shield of metal.
- Cn.**, see **Gnaeus**.
- Cnidus**, -ī, [Κνίδος], f., Cnidus, a city of Caria, in southwestern Asia Minor.
- coarguō**, -arguere, -argui, —, [com- + arguō], 3, overwhelm with proof, refute, prove guilty; prove, show.
- coēō**, -ire, -īvī or -īi, -itus, [com-

+ eō], irr., come together, assemble; unite, combine. *societātem coīre*, to form a league.

coepiō, coepere, coepī, coeptus, pres. not found in classical Latin, 3, def., begin, commence.

coerceō, -erēre, -ercūī, -ercitus, [com- + arceō], 2, confine on all sides, shut in; hold in check, control, tame.

cōgitatiō, -ōnis, [cōgitō], f., consideration, thought, reflection; resolution, plan, project.

cōgitatūm, -ī, [cōgitō], n., thought, idea; in pl. often purpose.

cōgitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [com- + agitō], 1, consider thoroughly, ponder, reflect on, think; have in mind, design, plan.

cōgnātiō, -ōnis, [cōgnātus], f., blood-relationship, connection by birth.

cōgnitus, -a, -um, [part. of cōgnoscō], adj., known, acknowledged, approved.

cōgnōmen, -inis, [com- + gnōmen], n., surname, family name; name.

cōgnōscō, -gnōscere, -gnōvī, -gnitus, [com- + gnōscō], 3, become acquainted with; learn, perceive; investigate, examine, read; understand, recognize.

cōgō, cōgere, coēgī, coāctus, [com- + aggō], 3, drive together; collect; force, compel.

cohortatiō, -ōnis, [cohortor], f., exhorting, inciting, exhortation, encouragement.

collis, -is, m., elevation, hill.

colō, colere, coluī, cultus, 3, till, cultivate; dwell in, inhabit; clothe, adorn; honor, revere, esteem.

Colōnae, -ārum, [Κολωναῖ], f. pl., Colōnae, a town in the Troad, in northwestern Asia Minor.

colōnia, -ae, [cf. colō], f., colony, settlement.

colōnus, -i, [cf. colō], m., tiller of the soil, husbandman; settler, colonist.

com-, prep., old form of cum, used only in composition. See **cum**.

comes, -ītis, [com-, cf. eō], m. and f., companion, comrade; retainer.

cōmis, -e, adj., courteous, affable, kind, obliging, friendly.

cōmitās, -ātis, [cōmis], f., courtesy, kindness, affability.

comitia, -ōrum, [pl. of comitium], n. pl., Comitia, the Roman people in assembly; election.

comitium, -ī, [com- + eō], n., place of meeting, place of assembly; at Rome, the Comitium, an open place in which assemblies were held; it was north of the Forum, from which, prior to 44 B.C., it was separated by the Rostra; at Sparta, the Ephoreion.

comitor, -ārī, -ātus sum, [comes], 1, dep., attend, accompany.

commeātus, -ūs, [commeō], m., going to and fro; leave of absence, furlough; provisions, supplies.

commemorō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, recall to memory, keep in mind, remember; recount, relate.

commendatiō, -ōnis, [commendō], f., recommending, recommendation; excellence, worth.

commendō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [com- + mandō], 1, commit for protection, entrust, confide; commend, recommend.

commeō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, go and come, go about.

commīnīscor, -minīscī, -mentus sum, [com- + miniscor], 3, dep., devise, contrive; invent, feign.
commīnus, [com- + manus], adv., in close contest, hand to hand, at close quarters.
commīseror, -ārī, -ātus sum, [com- + miseror], 1, dep., commiserate, pity, bewail.
commīssum, -ī, [committō], n., undertaking; fault, crime, offence.
committō, -mittere, -mīsī, commīssus, [com- + mittō], 3, bring together, unite; match, engage in; entrust, commit; commit, do, be guilty of. proelium committere, to join battle, fight.
commodē, comp. *commodius*, sup. *commodissimē*, [commodus], adv., properly, rightly, suitably; appropriately, well, skillfully.
commiditās, -ātis, [commodus], f., fitness, convenience; advantage.
commodum, -ī, [commodus], n., convenience; advantage, profit.
commovēō, -movēre, -mōvī, commōtus, [com- + moveō], 2, put in violent motion, move, stir; agitate, disturb. sē commovēre, to undertake anything.
commūniō, -ire, -īvī, -ītus, [com- + mūniō], 4, fortify on all sides, secure, fortify strongly.
commūnis, -e, [com- + mūnus], adj., common, general.
commūnitās, -ātis, [commūnis], f., community, fellowship; courtesy, affability.
commūniter, [commūnis], adv., in common, together.
commūtatiō, -ōnis, [commūtō], f., changing, change.

commūtō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [com- + mūtō], 1, alter wholly, change; exchange, substitute.
compāreō, -pārēre, -pāruī, —, [com- + pāreō], 2, appear, be plain; be present, be at hand.
comparō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [com- + parō], 1, provide, make ready, prepare, organize; obtain.
comparō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [com- pār], 1, bring together as equal, pair, match; count equal, rank with.
compellō, -pellere, -puli, -pulsus, [com- + pellō], 3, drive together, collect; force, compel.
compellō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [com- pellō], 1, accost, address; reproach, call to account; summon, arraign.
comperiō, -perīre, -perī, -pertus, 4, obtain knowledge of, find out, learn.
complector, -plectī, -plexus sum, [com- + plectō], braid], 3, dep., clasp, embrace, encircle, surround; include.
compleō, -plēre, -plēvī, -plētus, [com- + pleō], 2, fill full, fill; complete, fill up, make full.
complexus, part. of complector.
complūrēs, -a or -ia, gen. complūrium, [com- + plūrēs], adj., pl., many, several.
compōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, compositus, [com- + pōnō], 3, put together, unite; set in order, arrange; compose, settle, end.
compositō, [compositus], adv., by agreement, by preconcert.
compositum, -ī, [compōnō], n., agreement, compact. ex compositō, by agreement, by preconcert.

comprehendō, -hendere, -hendi, -hēnsus, [com- + prehendō], 3, bind together; seize, catch, grasp; arrest; understand, comprehend.

comprobō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [com- + probō], 1, approve, assent to; prove, confirm.

cōnāta, -ōrum, [cōnātus], n. pl., undertaking, attempt, plan.

cōnātus, -a, -um, part. of cōnor.

cōnātus, -ūs, [cōnor], m., attempt, undertaking.

concalfaciō, -facere, -fēcī, calefactus, pass., concalfiō, -fieri, -factus sum, [com- + calefaciō], 3, irr. in pass., warm thoroughly.

concedō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessus, [com- + cēdō], 3, go away, depart; yield, submit; concede, allow, give up.

concidō, -cidere, -cidi, —, [com- + cadō], 3, fall together, fall down; be slain; be overthrown, be defeated, go to ruin.

concidō, -cidere, -cidi, -cīsus, [com- + caedō], 3, cut to pieces, kill.

conciliātor, -ōris, [conciliō], m., negotiator, promoter.

conciliō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [concilium], 1, bring together; win over, conciliate; cause, bring about, win.

concilium, -ī, n., meeting; assembly; council.

concinnus, -a, -um, adj., neat, elegant, pleasing; apt, happy.

concitātus, -a, -um, [part. of concitō], adj., rapid, swift, at full speed.

concitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [freq. of conciō], 1, put in motion; drive, spur; rouse, excite; move, instigate.

conclāve, -is, [com- + clāvis, key], n., room, chamber, apartment.

conclūdō, -clūdere, -clūsī, conclūsus, [com- + claudō], 3, shut up, imprison, confine; include, comprise; end, close; conclude.

conclūsiō, -ōnis, [conclūdō], f., shutting up, siege, blockade; conclusion, end; inference.

concupīscō, -cupīscere, -cupīvī, -cupitus, [com- + inch. of cupiō], 3, be very desirous, long for, strive after.

concurrō, -currere, -cucurri or -curri, -cursus, [com- + currō], 3, run together, assemble; rush together, engage in combat, fight; coincide, happen.

concurrus, -ūs, [concurrō], m., running together, concourse, throng; attack; meeting, collision, shock.

concutiō, -cutere, -cussī, -cussus, [com- + quatīō], 3, strike together; shatter, impair; terrify, alarm.

condicīō, -ōnis, [com-, cf. dīcō], f., agreement, condition, terms.

condicō, -dicere, -dixī, -dictus, [com- + dicō], 3, agree, make an engagement.

condiscipulātus, -ūs, [condiscipulus], m., companionship in school.

condiscipulus, -ī, [com- + discipulus], m., school-mate, fellow-pupil.

conditor, -ōris, [condō], m., maker, founder, author.

condō, -dere, -didī, -ditus, [com- + dō], 3, put together, found, establish, build; compose, write; lay away, conceal.

cōndūcō, -dūcere, -dūxi, -ductus, [com- + dūcō], 3, draw together, assemble; hire, employ.

conductī, -ōrum, [part. of cōndūcō], m. pl., hired soldiers, mercenaries.

conductīcius, -a, -um, [condūcō], adj., hired, mercenary.

cōnferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus, [com- + ferō], irr., bring together, collect; pay in, contribute; bear, carry, convey; compare; consult, confer; devote, apply; bestow.

sē cōnferre, to betake oneself, go.

arma cōnferre, to engage in battle.

cōfestim, [com-, cf. festinō], adv., immediately, forthwith.

cōnficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectus, [com- + faciō], 3, make ready, bring about, accomplish, execute, do; compose, end, finish; exhaust, wear out, subdue; kill.

cōnfidō, -fidere, -fīsus sum, [com- + fidō], 3, semi-dep., trust, rely on, believe, be assured.

cōfigō, -figere, -fixī, -fixus, [com- + figō], 3, join; pierce through, transfix.

cōfinis, -is, [com- + fīnis], adj., neighboring, adjoining.

cōfirmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [com- + fīrmō], 1, make firm, strengthen, establish; confirm in fidelity; encourage; assert.

cōfiteor, -ērī, -fessus sum, [com- + fateor], 2, dep., acknowledge, confess.

cōfixus, part. of cōfigō.

cōflictō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [intens. of cōfigō], 1, come in conflict, collide.

cōflictōr, -ārī, -ātus sum, [cōfigō], 1, dep., struggle, contend; be afflicted.

cōfligō, -figere, -fīxī, -fictus, [com- + fligō], 3, strike together; dash together, collide; contend, fight.

cōflō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [com- + flō], 1, blow up, kindle; bring together; bring about, cause.

cōfluō, -fluere, -flūxī, —, [com- + fluō], 3, flow together, flock together, assemble.

cōfodiō, -fodere, -fōdī, -fossus, [com- + fodiō], 3, dig up; stab, pierce.

cōfugiō, -fugere, -fūgī, —, [com- + fugiō], 3, flee, take refuge; have recourse, resort.

cōngerō, -gerere, -gessī, -gestus, [com- + gerō], 3, bring together, heap together, accumulate; build, construct.

cōngredior, -gredī, -gressus sum, [com- + gradior], 3, dep., meet together; contend, join battle.

cōgruō, -gruere, -gruī, —, 3, coincide, agree; harmonize.

cōniciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectus, [com- + iaciō], 3, throw together, unite; throw, hurl; put, place; conjecture.

cōiectus, -ūs, [coniciō], m., throwing, hurling.

cōniugium, -ī, [coniungō], n., marriage.

cōiunctē, comp. coniunctius, sup. coniunctissimē, [coniungō], adv., unitedly; in friendship, intimately.

cōiunctiō, -ōnis, [com-, cf. iungō], f., connecting, union, agreement; marriage, relationship.

cōiunctus, -a, -um, [part. of coniungō], adj., connected, adjoining; united by relationship, intimate, friendly.

coniungō, -iungere, -iūnxī, coniunctus, [com- + iungō], 3, fasten together, join, unite.

coniūrātiō, -ōnis, [coniūrō], f., union under oath, conspiracy.

conlabefiō, -fieri, -factus sum, [com- + labefiō], irr., fall to pieces, collapse, be ruined; be overthrown.

conlātus, part. of **cōnferō**.

conlaudō, -āre, āvī, -ātus, [com- + laudō], 1, praise highly, extol.

conlēga, -ae, m., colleague, associate.

conligō, -ligere, -lēgī, -lēctus, [com- + legō], 3, collect, assemble, gather.

conligō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [com- + ligō], 1, bind together, bind.

conlocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [com- + locō], 1, set right, arrange; place, station; establish in marriage.

conloquium, -ī, [conloquor], n., conversation, conference.

conloquor, -loquī, -locūtus sum, [com- + loquor], 3, dep., talk, confer, parley.

Conōn, -ōnis, [Kōvōw̄], m., Conon:

(1) A famous Athenian general who defeated the Lacedaemonians at Cnidus in 394 B.C.

See IX.

(2) The son of Timotheus.

cōnor, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1, dep., endeavor, attempt, try.

conquīrō, -quirere, -quisīvī, conquisītus, [com- + quaerō], 3, seek for, search for, seek out, hunt up; bring together, collect.

cōscendō, -scendere, -scendī, -scēnsus, [com- + scandō], 3, mount, ascend; go on board a ship.

cōnscius, -a, -um, [com- + sciō], adj., knowing in common, privy, accessory. As subst., cōnscius, -ī, m., partaker, accomplice.

cōnscribō, -scribere, -scripsī, -scriptus, [com- + scribō], 3, write together, enroll, enlist; draw up, compose, write. patrēs cōscripti, see pater.

cōnsector, -ārī, -ātus sum, [freq. of cōsequor], 1, dep., follow eagerly, pursue, overtake.

cōnsensiō, -ōnis, [cōsentīō], f., agreement; plot, conspiracy.

cōnsensus, -ūs, [cōsentīō], m., agreement, unanimity, concord.

cōnsentīō, -sentīre, -sēnsī, cōnsensus, [com- + sentīō], 4, agree together, be in accord; conspire, plot.

cōsequor, -sequī, -secūtus sum, [com- + sequor], 3, dep., follow, follow up; overtake, come up with; arrive; attain, acquire, gain; result, arise from; perceive, learn.

cōnserō, -serere, -serūī, -sertus, [com- + serō], 3, connect, join. manum cōserere, to join battle.

cōnservō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [com- + servō], 1, retain, keep safe, preserve, keep.

cōnsiderō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, look closely at, examine; consider, reflect upon.

cōnsidō, -sidere, -sēdī, -sessus, [com- + sidō], 3, sit down, be seated; settle; encamp.

cōsilium, -ī, [cf. cōsulō], n., council, assembly; deliberation, counsel; determination, resolution, plan; device, stratagem; advice; judgment, wisdom, prudence.

- cōsistō**, -sistere, cōstitū, cōstitus, [com- + sistō], 3, stand still, stand, take position; stop, halt; be firm, endure, continue; exist, be; consist of.
- cōnsōbrīna**, -ae, [com- + soror], f., first cousin, cousin.
- cōnsōlor**, -ārī, -ātus sum, [com- + sōlor], 1, dep., encourage, console, cheer.
- cōspectus**, -ūs, [cōspiciō], m., sight, view, range of vision.
- cōspiciō**, -spicere, -spēxī, cōspectus, [com- + speciō], 3, get sight of, perceive, see; pass., be in sight, be conspicuous.
- cōnspicor**, -ārī, -ātus sum, [com-, cf. speciō], 1, dep., get sight of, perceive, see.
- cōstāns**, antis, [part. of cōstō], adj., firm, constant, steadfast, resolute; consistent.
- cōstantia**, -ae, [cōstāns], f., firmness, steadiness; perseverance; faithfulness.
- cōstituō**, -stituere, -stituī, cōstitūtus, [com- + statuō], 3, put, place; set in order, draw up, form, organize; found, build, construct; make, prepare, establish; resolve, determine.
- cōstō**, -stāre, -stitū, —, fut. part. -stātūrus, [com + stō], 1, agree; stand firm, be fixed; consist of; be certain, be known.
- cōsuēscō**, -suēscere, -suēvī, -suētus, [com- + suēscō], 3, accustom, inure; accustom oneself, be accustomed.
- cōsuētūdō**, -inis, [cōsuēscō], f., custom, habit; character; social intercourse, companionship, familiarity.
- cōsul**, -ulīs, m., consul, title of the

two chief magistrates of Rome, who were chosen annually. In dates the names of the consuls, usually in the abl. abs., are used to designate their year of office.

- cōsulāris**, -e, [cōsul], adj., of a consul, consular, of consular rank. As subst., cōsulāris, -is, m., a man of consular rank, ex-consul.
- cōsulātus**, -ūs, [cōsul], m., consulship.

- cōsulō**, -ere, -ūī, -tus, [com-, cf. saliō], 3, take counsel, consult, take care, be mindful.

- cōsultum**, -ī, [cōsultus], n., deliberation; decree, plan, resolution.

- cōsultus**, -a, -um, [part. of cōsulō], adj., well considered; skillful, experienced, learned.

- cōsūmō**, -sūmēre, -sūmpsī, -sūmptus, [com- + sūmō], 3, use up, devour; waste, destroy; pass, consume; spend.

- contēgō**, -tegere, -tēxī, -tēctus, [com- + tegō], 3, cover, roof; hide, conceal.

- contēnnendus**, -a, -um, [part. of contēmō], adj., contemptible, unworthy of notice.

- contēmō**, -temnēre, -tempī, -temptus, [com- + temnō], 3, value little, disdain, despise.

- contēndō**, -tendere, -tendī, contēntus, [com- + tendō], 3, stretch; hasten, march rapidly; strive, vie; fight, dispute, contend; defend an action; insist.

- contentiō**, -ōnis, [contēndō], f., straining, effort; dispute, controversy; strife, contest.

- contentus**, -a, -um, [part. of contineō], adj., satisfied, pleased, content.

contexō. -texere, -texuī, -textus, [com- + texō], 3, weave, join; compose; devise.

contextus, -a, -um, [part. of contexō], adj., woven together, closely connected, continuous.

continēns, -entis, [part. of continēō], adj., bounding, limiting; bordering, adjacent; connected, continuous; moderate, temperate. continēns terra, the mainland.

continēns, -entis, [continēns, sc. terra], f., mainland, continent.

continentia, -ae, [continēns], f., restraint, continence, moderation.

contineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, contentious, [com- + teneō], 2, hold together, contain; hold fast, retain; shut in, keep, restrain; embrace, include; curb, rule.

contingō, -tingere, -tigī, contactus, [com- + tangō], 3, touch, take hold of; extend to; happen, fall to the lot of.

cōntiō, -ōnis, [for conveniō, from conveniō], f., meeting, assembly; harangue, speech.

contrā, adv. and prep.:

(1) As adv., opposite, in front of; face to face; on the contrary.

(2) As prep., with acc., against, before, opposite to, contrary to; in reply to.

contrahō, -trahere, -trāxī, contractus, [com- + trahō], 3, draw together, collect.

contrārius, -a, -um, [contrā], adj., opposite; contrary, opposed. As subst., contrārium, -ī, n., the opposite, contrary, reverse. ē contrāriō, on the other hand, on the contrary.

contrōversia, -ae, [contrōversus]. f., contention, quarrel, dispute, controversy.

contueor, -tuērī, -tuitus sum, [com- + tueor], 2, look at, behold; observe.

contumāciter, comp. contumācius, sup. contumācissimē, [contumāx], adv., obstinately, stubbornly, disobediently.

contumēlia, -ae, [cf. contemnō], f., reproach, insult, abuse; injury.

conveniō, -venire, -vēnī, convenitus, [com- + veniō], 4, come together, assemble; meet; be fit, be suitable, belong, correspond; be agreed, be settled. Impers. convenit, it is agreed.

conventus, -ūs, [cf. conveniō], m., meeting, assembly, throng.

convertō, -vertere, -vertī, conversus, [com- + vertō], 3, turn around, turn; change; of the sight, fix, rivet, attract; use for, use as; divert, misuse.

convīctus, -ūs, [com-, cf. vīvō], m., living together, intimacy, intercourse.

convīva, -ae, [com-, cf. vīvō], m. and f., table companion, guest,

convīvium, -ī, [com-, cf. vīvō], n., feasting together, banquet, feast.

convocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [com- + vocō], 1, call together, summon.

coorior, -orīrī, -ortus sum, [com- + orior], 4, dep., come forth, arise, appear.

cōpia, -ae, [co-opia, from com- + ops], f., abundance, abundant supply, plenty; opportunity; mostly in pl., resources, forces, troops.

cōpiōsus, -a, -um, [cōpia], adj., abundant, well supplied, abounding in.

cōpula, -ae, f., band, rope, thong; bond, tie.

coquō, coquere, cōxi, coctus, 3,
cook, prepare by cooking.

cōram, [com-, cf. ōs], adv. and
prep. with abl., before:

(1) As adv., before the eyes, pres-
ent, in person.

(2) As prep., with abl., before, in
the presence of.

Corcýra, -ae, [Κέρκυρα], f., Cor-
cyra, an island in the Ionian Sea
west of Epirus, the modern Corfu.
Corcýraeus, -a, -um, adj., of Cor-
cyra, at Corcyra, Corcyraean. As
subst., Coreýraeī, -ōrum, m. pl.,
Corcyraeans, inhabitants of Cor-
cyra.

Corinthius, -a, -um, adj., of Cor-
inth, Corinthian. As subst., Cor-
inthii, -ōrum, m. pl., Corinthi-
ans, inhabitants of Corinth.

Corinthus, -i, [Κόρινθος], f., Cor-
inth, a city of Greece, situated on
the Isthmus of Corinth; modern
Corinto.

Cornēlius, -a, the name of a Roman
gens which contained a number of
distinguished families. See **Bal-
bus**, **Cethēgus**, **Scipiō**.

cornū, -ūs, n., horn; wing of an
army.

corōna, -ae, f., crown, wreath.

Corōnēa, -ae, [Κορώνεα], f., Co-
ronea, a town in the central part
of Boeotia.

corpus, -oris, n., body; person;
dead body, corpse.

corripiō, -ripere, -ripūi, -reptus,
[com- + rapiō], 3, seize, grasp;
catch up. *morbō corripi*, to fall
sick.

corrumpō, -rumpere, -rūpi, cor-
ruptus, [com- + rumpō], 3, de-
stroy, ruin, spoil; corrupt, seduce,
mislead, bribe.

cottidīānus, -a, -um, [cottidīē],
adj., of every day, daily; usual,
ordinary, common.

cottidīē, [quot + diēs], adv.,
daily, every day.

Cotta, -ae, m., cognomen of *L.*
Aurēlius Cotta, consul in B.C. 65.

Cotus, -ī, [Κότος], m., *Cotus*, name
of a Thracian prince.

crāstinus, -a, -um, [crās], adj.,
of to-morrow, to-morrow's. in
crāstīnum, sc. tempus, until to-
morrow.

Crateros, -ī, [Κράτερος], m., *Cra-
teros*, one of the generals of Alex-
ander the Great.

crēber, -bra, -brum, adj., thick,
frequent, numerous, abundant.

crēdō, crēdere, crēdīdī, crēditus,
3, give as a loan, lend; believe
in, trust; believe, be of the opin-
ion, think.

cremō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, burn,
consume by fire.

creō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, produce,
create; make, choose, elect.

crēscō, crēscere, crēvī, crētus,
[creō], 3, inch, spring up, grow,
increase.

Crēta, -ae, [Κρήτη], f., Crete, a
large island in the Mediterranean
southeast of Greece, now called
Candia.

Crētēnsis, -e, adj., of Crete, Cretan.
As subst., Crētēnsis, -is, m., Cre-
tan, inhabitant of Crete.

crimen, -inis, [cf. cernō], n., judg-
ment, accusation, charge; crime,
offence.

Crīnīsus, -ī, m., *Crinīsus*, a river
in western Sicily, near Segesta.

Crīthōtē, -ēs, [Κρίθωτη], f., *Cri-
thote*, a town on the eastern coast
of the Thracian Chersonese.

Critiās, -ae, [Κριτᾶς], m., *Critias*, chief of the thirty tyrants.

crūdēlis, -e, comp. crūdēlier, sup. crūdēllissimus, adj., *rude, unfeeling, cruel*.

crūdēlitās, -ātis, [crūdēlis], f., *cruelty*.

crūdēliter, comp. crūdēlius, sup. crūdēllissimē, [crūdēlis], adv., *cruelly*.

cruentō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [cruentus], I, *make bloody, stain with blood, stain*.

cubitum, -ī, [cf. cubō], n., *elbow*.

cubō, cubāre, cubui, cubitus, I, *lie down, recline*.

culleus, -ī, m., *leather bag, sack*.

culpa, -ae, f., *fault, error, blame, guilt*.

cultus, -ūs, [colō], m., *labor, care, cultivation; civilization, refinement, luxury; dress, attire*.

cum, prep., with abl., *with*; of association, *with, in company with*; of comparison, *with, compared with*; of time, *together with, at the same time with*; of manner and circumstance, *with*.

In composition the form *com-* is used.

cum, conj., of time, *when, while, as long as, whenever, whereas*; of cause or concession, *since, inasmuch as, although*. *cum . . . tum, both . . . and, not only . . . but also*.

cūnctus, -a, -um, [coniūctus], adj., *all together, the whole, all*.

cupidē, [cupidus], adv., *eagerly*.

cupiditās, -ātis, [cupidus], f., *longing, desire, eagerness, ambition*.

cupidus, -a, -um, comp. cupidior, sup. cupidissimus, [cupiō], adj.,

longing, desirous, eager; greedy, covetous.

cupiō, -ere, -īvī or -īū, -ītus, 3, *long for, desire, wish*.

cūr, [for older quōr, from early dat. quoi + reī], adv.:

(1) Interrog., *why? for what reason?*

(2) Rel., *why, wherefore, on account of which*.

cūra, -ae, f., *care, anxiety; diligence*.

cūratiō, -ōnis, [cūrō], f., *caring for, oversight; means of healing, remedy, cure*.

cūrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [cūra], I, *care for, take pains for, attend to, look to, regard; with gerundive, see to it that, have done, order*.

currō, currere, cucurri, cursus, 3, *run*.

cursor, -ōris, [cf. currō], m., *runner, courier, messenger*.

cursus, -ūs, [currō], m., *running; passage, course; speed*.

custōdia, -ae, [custōs], f., *watching, guard, protection; guardhouse, prison*.

custōdiō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus, [cus-tōs], 4, *watch, guard, defend*.

custōs, -ōdis, m. and f., *guard, protector*.

Cȳclades, -um, [Κῦκλαδες], f. pl., *the Cyclades, the islands about Delos in the Aegean Sea, east of Greece*.

Cȳmē, -ēs, [Κύμη], f., *Cyme, a town in Aeolis on the western coast of Asia Minor, not far from Smyrna*.

Cyprius, -a, -um, adj., *of Cyprus, Cyprian*. As subst., **Cyprius**, -ī, m., *inhabitant of Cyprus, Cypriote*.

Cyprus, -ī, [Κύπρος], f., *Cyprus*, a large island at the eastern end of the Mediterranean, south of Asia Minor.

Cyrēnae, -ārum, [Κυρήνη], f. pl., *Cyrene*, a city on the northern coast of Africa south of Greece.

Cyrēnaeus, -a, -um, adj., of *Cyrene*. As subst., *Cyrēnaeus*, -ī, m., *inhabitant of Cyrene*.

Cyrus, -ī, [Κύρος], m., *Cyrus*, referring to:

(1) *Cyrus the Elder*, the founder of the Persian monarchy; he ruled from 559 to 529 B.C.

(2) *Cyrus the Younger*, a prince of Persia who tried to make himself king in place of his brother Artaxerxes in 401 B.C.

Cyzicēnus, -a, -um, adj., of *Cyzicus*. As subst., *Cyzicēnus*, -ī, m., *inhabitant of Cyzicus*.

Cyzicus, -ī, [Κύζικος], f., *Cyzicus*, a town on the northern coast of Mysia, on the Propontis.

D.

D., with proper names = *Decimus*, a Roman forename.

damnātiō, -ōnis, [damnō], f., *condemnation, conviction*.

damnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [damnum], i, *judge guilty, condemn, sentence*. vōtī damnārī, *to be rendered liable to fulfil a vow, to have one's prayer granted*.

Dāmōn, -ōnis, [Δάμων], m., *Damon*, an Athenian musician, the teacher of Socrates.

Dārēus, -ī, [Δάρεος], m., the name of several kings of Persia. In this book refers to:

(1) *Dārēus Hystaspis*, or *Dārēus I.*, who ruled from 521 to 485 B.C.

(2) *Dārēus Nothus*, or *Dārēus II.*, who ruled from 424 to 405 B.C.

Dātamēs, -is or -ī, [Δάταμης], m., *Datames*, a satrap and general of Artaxerxes Memnon. See xiv.

Dātis, -idis, [Δάτις], m., *Datis*, a Mede who with Artaphernes was in command of the Persians defeated at Marathon in 490 B.C.

dē, prep. with abl. denoting separation, *from*; of place and motion, *from, out of*; of time, *after, during, in*; of source, *from, out of*; of cause, *on account of, through*; of relation, *concerning, in respect to*.

dea, -ae, [deus], f., *goddess*.

dēbeō, dēbēre, dēbuī, dēbitus, [dē + habeō], 2, *withhold; owe, be in debt, be under obligation; ought, must, should*.

dēbilitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [dēbilis, *feeble*], i, *lame, cripple, weaken; dishearten*.

dēbitum, -ī, [dēbeō], n., *debt, nātūrae dēbitum reddere, to pay the debt of nature, to die*.

dēcēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessus, [dē + cēdō], 3, *go away, withdraw; cease, die*.

Decelēa, -ae, [Δεκέλεια], f., *Decelaea*, a town in the northern part of Attica.

decem, indecl. num., *ten*.

decemplex, -icis, [decem, cf. plicō], adj., *ten-fold*.

decemvirālis, -e, [decemvir], adj., *decemviral, of the Decemviri*.

deceō, -ēre, -uiī, —, found only in the 3d pers., 2, *be seemly, become, be suitable, be proper*.

dēcernō, -cernere, -crēvī, dēcrētus, [dē + cernō], 3, decide, determine, settle, resolve; decree, vote, entrust by a decree; contend, fight.

dēcessus, -ūs, [dēcēdō], m., going away, departure; withdrawal.

decidō, -cidere, -cidī, —, [dē + cadō], 3, fall down, fall; die; sink, perish; come to pass.

dēcipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptus, [dē + capiō], 3, catch; cheat, deceive.

dēclārō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [dē, cf. clārus], I, make evident, disclose, show.

dēcōrus, -a, -um, [decor], adj., becoming, fitting, seemly, proper; beautiful, handsome.

dēcrētum, -ī, [dēcēnō], n., decree, decision, vote; determination.

dēcurrō, -currere, -cucurri or -currī, -cursus, [dē + currō], 3, run down, hasten down; run, hasten; run over, run through.

dēditiō, -ōnis, [dēdō], f., giving up, surrendering; surrender.

dēditus, -a, -um, [part. of dēdō], adj., given up, surrendered.

dēdō, dēdere, dēdidi, dēditus, [dē + dō], 3, give up, surrender; abandon; devote; dedicate.

dēdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, dēduc-tus, [dē + dūcō], 3, lead away, withdraw; conduct, bring; escort, attend.

dēfatigō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [dē + fatigō], I, weary out, fatigue, exhaust.

dēficiō, -ōnis, [dēficiō], f., failure, want; desertion, rebellion, revolt.

dēfendō, -fendere, -fendī, dēfēn-

sus, [dē + fendō], 3, ward off, repel; defend, protect.

dēfensiō, -ōnis, [dēfendō], f., defending, defence.

dēferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus, [dē + fērō], irr., bring away, carry off, remove; carry; transfer, deliver; drive away; give, allot, offer; report, submit.

dēficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectus, [dē + faciō], 3, withdraw, revolt, desert; fail, disappear, run out, give out.

dēfōrmitās, -ātis, [dēfōrmis], f., ugliness, disfigurement.

dēhortor, -ārī, -ātus sum, [dē + hortor], I, dep., advise to the contrary, dissuade.

dēicō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectus, [dē + iaciō], 3, throw down, throw; lay down; kill, destroy.

deinde, or dein, adv., then, next; thereafter, from that time on.

dēlātus, part. of dēferō.

dēlectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [intens. of dēliciō, entice], I, allure, charm, delight.

dēlēctus, -a, -um, [part. of dēligō], adj., picked, select, chosen. As subst., dēlēctī, -ōrum, m., pl., picked men, delegates.

dēlēgō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [dē + lēgō], I, send away, despatch; refer.

dēleō, -ēre, -ēvī, -ētus, 2, erase; blot out, destroy; finish, put an end to.

dēliberō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [dē, cf. libra, balance], I, weigh well, consider, deliberate; consult an oracle.

dēlictum, -ī, [cf. dēlinquō], n., fault, offence, crime, transgression.

dēligō, -ligere, -lēgī, -lēctus, [dē + legō], 3, choose, pick out, select.

dēligō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [dē + ligō], 1, bind together, bind fast.

Delphī, -ōrum, [Δελφοί], m. pl., *Delphi*, a town of Phocis in central Greece, the modern Castri; it was the seat of a famous oracle of Apollo.

Delphicus, -a, -um, adj., of *Delphi*, Delphic.

Dēlos, -ī, [Δῆλος], f., *Delos*, a small island in the Aegean Sea, in the centre of the Cyclades; it was the birthplace of Diana and Apollo.

Dēmādēs, -is, [Δημάδης], m., *Demades*, an Athenian orator and statesman of the time of Demosthenes.

Dēmaenetus, -ī, [Δημανέτος], m., *Demaenetus*, a Syracusan, an enemy of Timoleon.

dēmēns, -mentis, [dē + mēns], adj., out of one's senses; mad, insane; wild, foolish.

dēmentia, -ae, [dēmēns], f., insanity, madness, folly.

dēmergō, -mergere, -mersi, dēmersus, [dē + mergō], 3, sink, submerge, bury; cast down, lower, overwhelm.

Dēmētrius, -ī, [Δημήτριος], m., *Demetrius*. In this book refers to:

(1) *Dēmētrius Phalēreus* or *Demetrius of Phalerum*, a famous orator, statesman, philosopher, and poet. He was born B.C. 345, and died about 283.

(2) *Dēmētrius I.*, king of Macedonia, surnamed *Poliorcētēs*, or 'the Besieger'; he ruled from 294 to 283 B.C.

dēmigrātiō, -ōnis, [dēmigrō], f., emigration.

dēmigrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [dē + migrō], 1, migrate, depart, go away.

dēmōlior, -īrī, -ītus sum, [de + mōlior], 4, dep., throw down, demolish, raze.

dēmōnstrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [dē + mōnstrō], 1, point out, designate, show; prove, demonstrate; name, describe.

Dēmosthenēs, -is, [Δημοσθένης], m., *Demosthenes*, the most famous of Athenian orators, born about 382 B.C., died 322.

dēmūm, [dē], adv., at last, at length.

dēnique, adv., and thereafter; afterwards, at last, finally.

dēnūntiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [dē + nūntiō], 1, announce, declare, proclaim; denounce, threaten; order.

dēpellō, -pellere, -puli, -pulsus, [dē + pellō], 3, drive out, expel, dislodge; avert, remove.

dēpīngō, -pīngere, -pinxī, dēpīctus, [dē + pingō], 3, depict, paint, draw.

dēpōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, dēpositus, [dē + pōnō], 3, lay down, set down, place; lay aside.

dēpopulor, -ārī, -ātus sum, [dē + populor], 1, dep., lay waste, ravage, pillage.

dēportō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [dē + portō], 1, carry off, take away; bring home; acquire, obtain.

dēprecōr, -ārī, -ātus sum, [dē + precor], 1, dep., avert by prayer, plead against; decline.

dēprimō, -primere, -pressī, dēpressus, [dē + premō], 3, press

- down, sink down; overwhelm; silence.*
- dēpūgnō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [dē + pūgnō], 1, *fight decisively, fight out, join battle, contend.*
- Dercylus**, -ī, [*Δερκύλος*], m., *Dercylus*, an Athenian envoy.
- dērigō**, -rigere, -rēxī, -rēctus, [dē + regō], 3, *set straight, direct, steer.*
- dēscendō**, -scendere, -scendī, -scēnsus, [dē + scandō], 3, *climb down, come down, descend; march down; dismount.*
- dēscīscō**, -scīscere, -scīvī, dēscītus, [dē + scīscō], 3, *withdraw, desert, depart, rebel.*
- dēscrībō**, -scribere, -scrīpsī, -scriptus, [dē + scribō], 3, *copy off, write down; describe; mark off, define.*
- dēserō**, -serere, -seruī, -sertus, [dē + serō, join], 3, *leave, forsake, abandon.*
- dēsērtus**, -a, -um, [part. of dēserō], adj., *deserted, desert, solitary; lonely.*
- dēsīderium**, -ī, [*dēsīderō*], n., *longing, desire; grief, regret.*
- dēsīderō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, *long for; ask, demand, need, require; miss, lack.*
- dēsinō**, -sinere, -siū, -situs, [dē + sinō], 3, *cease, give up, leave off.*
- dēsistō**, -sistere, -stītī, -stītus, [dē + sistō], 3, *leave off, cease, give up.*
- dēspērātiō**, -ōnis, [*dēspērō*], f., *desperation, despair.*
- dēspērō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [dē + spērō], 1, *be hopeless; despair of, give up.*
- dēspiciō**, -spicere, spēxī, dē-
- spectus, [dē + speciō], 3, look down upon, despise, disdain.*
- dēspondeō**, -spondēre, -spondī, -spōnsus, [dē + spondeō], 2, *promise, pledge; promise in marriage.*
- dēstinō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, *make fast, fix; resolve, design, intend; assign, devote.*
- dēstituō**, -stituere, -stituī, dēstitūtus, [dē + statuō], 3, *set down, leave alone; desert, betray.*
- dēsum**, deesse, dēfūī, —, fut. inf., dēfutūrum esse or dēfore, [dē + sum], irr., *be away; be wanting, be absent, be missing; fail, abandon, desert.*
- dētegō**, -tegere, -tēxī, -tēctus, [dē + tegō], 3, *uncover, expose, unroof; reveal, betray.*
- dēterior**, -ius, adj., comp., (sup. dēterrīmus), *lower, worse, poorer, meaner, weaker.*
- dēterreō**, -terrēre, -terrūī, dēterritus, [dē + terreō], 2, *frighten off; deter, avert.*
- dētestor**, -ārī, -ātus sum, [dē + testor], 1, dep., *curse, execrate; denounce; avert, ward off, deprecate.*
- dētrahō**, -trahere, -trāxī, dētrac-tus, [dē + trahō], 3, *draw off, remove, withdraw, subtract, deprive; disparage, detract.*
- dētrīmentum**, -ī, [*dēterō*, rub away], n., *loss, damage, detriment.*
- deus**, -ī, m., *god, deity.*
- dēvehō**, -vehere, -vēxī, -vēctus, [dē + vehō], 3, *carry off, convey, take away.*
- dēvertō**, -vertere, -vertī, —, [dē + vertō], 3, *turn away, turn aside, betake oneself.*
- dēvīctus**, part. of dēvincō.

dēvinciō, -vincēre, -vinxī, dē-vinctus, [dē + vinciō], 3, bind fast, fetter; oblige, lay under obligation.

dēvincō, -vincere, -vīcī, dēvinc-tus, [dē + vincō], 3, conquer completely, subdue, overthrow.

dēvius, -a, -um, [dē + via], adj., off the road, devious; retired. dēvium iter, a by-way.

dēvōtiō, -ōnis, [dēvōveō], f., self-sacrifice, offering; cursing, execration.

dēvōveō, -vovēre, -vōvī, -vōtus, [dē + voveō], 2, devote, sacrifice; curse, execrate.

dexter, -tera or -tra, -terum or -trum, adj., to the right, on the right; skilful. As subst., dextera or dextra, -ae, f., (sc. manus), the right hand.

diadēma, -atis, [διάδημα], n., diadem, royal crown.

Diāna, -ae, f., Diana, an ancient Italian goddess of the moon, later identified with the Greek Artemis, goddess of the chase.

dīcis, gen., [cf. dīcō], only in the phrase dīcis causā, for form's sake, for the sake of appearance.

dīcō, dīcere, dīxī, dictus, 3, say, speak; tell, name, call; mean; appoint. iūs dīcere, administer justice, hold court. causam dīcere, to plead one's cause, to defend oneself.

dictātor, -ōris, [dictō], m., dictator, a Roman magistrate of unlimited power, at first appointed only in great emergencies.

dīctitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [intens. of dīcō], 1, say often, assert, insist.

dictum, -ī, [dīcō], n., saying, word, remark; command.

diēs, diēi, m., sometimes f. in sing., day; appointed time. in diem, at a date, i.e. for payment. in diēs, from day to day.

differō, differre, distulī, dilātus, [dis- + ferō], irr., scatter, disperse; spread abroad, circulate; disturb, confound; defer, delay, postpone, put off; differ, be different.

difficilis, -e, comp. difficilior, sup. difficillimus, [dis- + facilis], adj., hard, difficult; troublesome; morose, ill-natured, surly.

diffidō, -fidere, -fīsus sum, [dis- + fidō], 3, semi-dep., distrust, be distrustful of, despair.

digitus, -ī, m., finger.

dīgnitās, -ātis, [dignus], f., worth, merit, grandeur; rank, eminence; reputation, honor. corporis dignitās, presence.

dīgnus, -a, -um, adj., worthy, deserving; fitting, suitable, proper, becoming.

dīgredior, -gredi, -gressus sum, [dī- + gradior], 3, dep., go asunder, go away, depart.

dīlābor, -lābī, -lapsus sum, [dī- + lābor], 3, dep., fall asunder; scatter, disperse; fall to pieces, perish, be lost.

dīlātus, part. of differō.

dīlectus, -ūs, [dīlīgō], m., choosing, selecting; enrolment, draft.

dīligēns, -entis, [part. of dīlīgō], adj., industrious, attentive, diligent; scrupulous.

dīligenter, comp. diligenterius, sup. diligētissimē, [diligēns], adv., industriously, assiduously, carefully.

dīligentia, -ae, [dīlīgēns], f., attentiveness, diligence, industry.

diligō, -ligere, -lēxi, -lēctum, [dī- + legō], 3, single out; value, prize, love.

dilūcidē, [dilūcidus], adv., plainly, clearly, evidently.

dīmicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, fight, struggle, contend.

dīmidius, -a, -um, [dī- + me- dius], adj., half, one-half.

dīmittō, -mittere, -misi, -missus, [dī- + mittō], 3, send in different directions, dismiss; forego, let go, lose.

Dīnōn, -ōnis, [Δεῖνων], m., *Dinon*, the author of a history of Persia; he lived about 350 B.C.

Diomedōn, -ontis, [Διομέδων], m., *Diomedon*, an inhabitant of Cyzicus, sent to bribe Epaminondas.

Dīōn, -ōnis, [Δίων], m., *Dion*, a friend of the elder Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse. See x.

Dionȳsīus, -i, [Διονύσιος], m., *Dionysius*, referring in this book to:

(1) *Dionysius the Elder*, tyrant of Syracuse.

(2) *Dionysius the Younger*, tyrant of Syracuse.

(3) *Dionysius*, a music teacher of Thebes.

dīripiō, -ripere, -ripui, -reptus, [dī- + rapiō], 3, tear asunder; plunder, pillage; take away.

dīruō, -ruere, -ruī, -ratus, [dī- + ruō], 3, tear asunder; overthrow, demolish, destroy.

dīs, dītis, n. dīte, comp. dītior, sup. dītissimus, [cf. *dives*], adj., rich, wealthy, opulent.

dis- or **dī-**, inseparable prep., apart, asunder, in different directions; not, un-; utterly, entirely.

discēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessus, [dis- + cēdō], 3, go apart, sepa-

rate; go away, withdraw; come off, remain; give up, resign.

disceptō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [dis- + captō], 1, decide, determine, judge.

discernō, -cernere, -crēvī, -crētus, [dis- + cernō], 3, separate, set apart; distinguish, discern.

disciplīna, -ae, [discipulus], f., instruction, teaching, training, education; learning, knowledge, science, culture.

discō, discere, didicī, —, 3, learn, learn to know, become acquainted with; learn how.

discrīmen, -inis, [discernō], n., intervening space; difference; turning-point, decision; crisis, peril.

disertē, [disertus], adv., clearly, eloquently.

disertus, -a, -um, comp. disertior, sup. disertissimus, [part. of disserō, argue], adj., skilful; clear, well-spoken, fluent, eloquent.

disiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectus, [dis- + iaciō], 3, throw asunder, disperse, scatter; rout; dash to pieces, ruin, destroy.

dispālātus, -a, -um, adj., straggling, astray.

dispēnsō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, disburse, pay out.

dispersō, -spergere, -spersī, dispersus, [dī + spargō], 3, scatter, disperse.

dispertiō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus, [dis- + partiō], 4, distribute, divide; apportion.

displīceō, -ēre, -uī, -itus, [dis- + placeō], 2, displease, be unsatisfactory.

dispōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, dispositus, [dis- + pōnō], 3, place here

and there; array, arrange; adjust, order, dispose.

disputō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [dis- + putō], 1, weigh, examine, discuss; argue.

dissensiō, -ōnis, [dissentīō], f., difference of opinion, disagreement; dissension, strife.

dissentīō, -sentire, -sēnsī, dissensus, [dis- + sentiō], 4, differ, disagree, dissent; be at odds, quarrel.

dissideō, -sidēre, -sēdī, -sessus, [dis- + sedeō], 2, sit apart; be at variance, differ.

dissimilis, -e, [dis- + similis], adj., dissimilar, different.

dissimilitūdō, -inis, [dissimilis], f., unlikeness, difference.

dissociō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [dis- + sociō], 1, disjoin, disunite; set at variance, estrange.

dissolūtus, part. of dissolvō.

dissolūtus, -a, -um, [part. of dissolvō], adj., disjointed, disconnected; negligent, careless, dissolute, abandoned.

dissolvō, -solvere, -solvī, -solūtus, [dis- + solvō], 3, disunite, destroy; abolish, annul.

distineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentus, [dis- + teneō], 2, keep apart, separate; occupy, engage, employ; hinder, prevent; distract, perplex. **distrāhō**, -trahere, -trāxī, distractus, [dis- + trahō], 3, pull asunder, divide; tear away, separate; estrange.

dīstrictus, -a, -um, [part. of dīstringō], adj., drawn in opposite ways, hesitating; harassed, distracted, busy.

dīstringō, -stringere, -strinxi, -strictus, [dī- + stringō], 3, draw asunder; keep busy, engage.

dītior, dītissimus, see dīs.

dīū, comp. dīutiūs, sup. dīutisimē, [cf. dīēs], adv., by day, all day; a long time, long.

dīutinus, -a, -um, [dīū], adj., of long duration, lasting, long.

dīturnitās, -ātis, [dīturnus], f., length of time, long duration.

dīturnus, -a, -um, [dīū], adj., of long duration, long; lingering, prolonged.

dīversus, -a, -um, [part. of dīvertō], adj., turned different ways, in different directions, opposite, contrary; separate, different. in dīversa, apart, asunder.

dīves, -itis, no n. pl. nom. or acc., comp. dīvitior, sup. dīvitissimus, [cf. dīs], adj., rich, wealthy.

dīvidō, -videre, -vīsī, -vīsus, 3, divide, force asunder, part; distribute, share.

dīvinātiō, -ōnis, [dīvinō], f., divination, foresight.

dīvinō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [dīvinus], 1, foresee, predict, prophesy.

dīvinus, -a, -um, [dīvus], adj., of a god, godlike, divine; divinely inspired, prophetic.

dīvitiae, -ārum, [dīves], f. pl., riches, wealth.

dīvum, -ī, [dīvus], n., the sky. Only with sub in sub dīvō, under the sky, in the open air.

dīvus, -a, -um, adj., of a deity, godlike; deified, sainted, a term applied to Julius Caesar, and to many of the Roman emperors, after death.

dō, dare, dedī, datus, 1, hand over, surrender; give, present; grant, confer. poenās dare, to suffer punishment.

doceō, docēre, docuī, doctus,

- 2**, cause to know, teach, instruct; show, tell.
- docilis**, -e, [doceō], adj., easily taught, teachable, tractable, docile.
- docilitās**, -atis, [docilis], f., teachableness, docility.
- doctor**, -ōris, [doceō], m., teacher, instructor.
- doctrīna**, -ae, [doceō], f., teaching, instruction; learning.
- Dōdōnaeus**, -a, -um, adj., of Dodona, a city in Epirus containing a famous oracle of Zeus.
- dōdrāns**, -antis, [dē + quadrāns], m., a quarter off, three fourths.
- Dolopes**, -um, [Δόλοπες], m., the Dolopes, a Thessalian people, settled also in Scyros.
- dolor**, -ōris, [doleō], m., pain, smart; trouble, affliction.
- dolus**, -ī, m., artifice, device; deceit, cunning.
- domesticus**, -a, -um, [domus], adj., of the house; of the family, private, domestic; at home, in one's own country.
- domicilium**, -ī, [domus], n., habitation, dwelling; dwelling-place.
- dominātiō**, -ōnis, [dominor], f., rule, dominion, supremacy, despotism.
- dominātus**, -ūs, [dominor], m., rule, command, mastery.
- dominus**, -ī, [domō], m., master, ruler, lord: of a ship, captain.
- Domitius**, -a, name of a Roman gens. In this book refers to *Cn. Domitius*, consul in 32 B.C.
- domus**, -ūs, f., house, dwelling, home. Loc. domī, at home. Acc. domum, homewards, home, to the house. Abl. domō, from home, from the house.
- dōnec**, [shortened from dōnicum], conj., as long as, while, until.
- dōnicum**, conj., while, until.
- dōnō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [dōnum], 1, give as a present, present, bestow; endow, gift.
- dōnum**, -ī, n., gift, present, reward.
- dōs**, dōtis, [cf. dō], f., marriage portion, dowry.
- Drūsilla**, -ae, f., Drusilla, surname of Livia Drūsilla, the wife of the emperor Augustus.
- dubitō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [dubius], 1, waver, be in doubt, doubt, question; hesitate; deliberate.
- dubius**, -a, -um, adj., doubtful, uncertain, undecided; critical. sine dubiō, without doubt, certainly.
- ducentī**, -ae, -a, [duo + centum], num. adj., two hundred.
- dūcō**, dūcere, dūxi, ductus, 3, lead, conduct, guide, direct, bring, take; prolong; consider, reckon. uxōrem dūcere, in mātrimōnium dūcere, and sometimes dūcere alone, to marry.
- ductus**, -ūs, [cf. dūcō], m., leading; generalship, command.
- dulcis**, -e, comp. dulcior, super dulcissimus, adj., sweet; agreeable, pleasant.
- dum**, conj., while, as long as, until; provided, if only.
- duo**, duae, duo, num. adj., two.
- duodecim**, [duo + decem], indecl. num., twelve.
- duplex**, -icis, [duo, cf. plicō], adj., double, twofold.
- duplicō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [duplex], 1, double, repeat, multiply by two.

dūritia, -ae, [dūrus], f., *hardness; austerity.*
dūrus, -a, -um, adj., *hard; rough, rude, uncultivated; pitiless, unfeeling, cruel; severe, adverse.*
dux, ducis, [cf. dūcō], m., *leader, conductor, guide; commander, general.*
dynastēs, -ae, [δυνάστης], m., *ruler, prince.*

E.

ē, prep., see **ex**.
eā, [abl. f. of is; sc. viā], adv., *on that side, there.*
eādem, [abl. f. of **īdem**; sc. viā], adv., *by the same way; at the same time, likewise.*
ēdictum, -i, [ēdicō], n., *proclamation, edict.*
ēditus, -a, -um, [part. of **ēdō**], adj., *elevated, high, lofty.*
ēdō, ēdere, ēdidi, ēditus, [ē + dō], 3, *give out, put forth; give birth to, bear; publish, announce; perform, perpetrate, cause, inflict.*
ēdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxi, -ductus, [ē + dūcō], 3, *lead forth, lead out; bring up, rear.*
ēducō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ē, cf. dūcō], 1, *bring up, rear, train, educate.*
efferō, efferre, extuli, ēlātus, [ex + ferō], irr., *carry out, take away; spread abroad, publish; carry out for burial, bury; raise, lift; laud, praise, extol; elate.*
efficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectus, [ex + faciō], 3, *work out; bring to pass; make, cause, effect, accomplish.*
efflō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ex + flō], 1, *blow out, breathe out.*

effringō, -fringere, -frēgī, -frāctus, [ex + frangō], 3, *break off, break open.*
effugiō, -fugere, -fūgī, —, [ex + fugiō], 3, *flee away, escape; avoid, shun.*
effūsus, -a, -um, [part. of effundō], adj., *poured out; unrestrained, lavish.*
ego, meī, pl. nōs, nostrūm or nostrī, pers. pron., I, we.
egomet, emphatic form of **ego**.
ēgredior, ēgredi, ēgressus sum, [ē + gradior], 3, dep., *go out, march out, go away; disembark.*
ēgregius, -a, -um, [ē, grex], adj., *select, extraordinary; distinguished, excellent.*
ēiciō, ēicere, ēicē, ēiectus, [ē + iaciō], 3, *cast out; drive out, expel; cast ashore.*
ēius modī, see **modus**.
ēlābor, ēlābī, ēlapsus sum, [ē + lābor], 3, dep., *slip away; escape.*
ēlātē, comp. ēlātius, sup. ēlātissimē, [ēlātus], adv., *loftily, proudly.*
ēlātus, part. of **efferō**.
ēlātus, -a, -um, [part. of **efferō**], adj., *exalted, lofty, high; elated.*
ēlegāns, -antis, comp. ēlegantior, sup. ēlegantissimus, [for ēligēns, part. of **ēligō**], adj., *accustomed to select, nice, fastidious; select, elegant, finished, tasteful.*
ēlegantia, -ae, [ēlegāns], f., *taste, propriety, grace, elegance.*
elephantus, -i, nom. sing. usually elephās or elephāns, [-antis], m., *elephant.*
ēliciō, ēlicere, ēlicē, —, [ē + laciō], 3, *draw out, lure out, elicit; call down from heaven, evoke.*

ēligō, *ēligere*, *ēlēgī*, *ēlēctus*, [*ē* + *legō*], 3, *pick out; choose, select.*
Ēlis, -*idis*, [⁷*Hλις*], f., *Elis*, a province of Greece in the northwestern part of the Peloponnesus.

ēloquentia, -*ae*, [*ēloquēns*], f., *eloquence.*

Elpinicē, -*es*, [¹*Ἐλπινίκη*], f., *Elpinice*, daughter of Miltiades and sister and wife of Cimon.

ēlūceō, -*lūcēre*, -*lūxi*, —, [*ē* + *lūceō*], 2, *shine out, shine forth; be apparent, be conspicuous, be manifest.*

emāx, -*ācis*, [*emō*], adj., *eager to buy, fond of buying.*

ēmendō, -*āre*, -*āvī*, -*ātus*, [*ē* + *mendum, fault*], 1, *free from faults, correct; atone for, compensate for.*

ēmergō, -*mergere*, -*mersī*, *ēmersus*, [*ē* + *mergō*], 3, *bring forth, raise up; extricate oneself, rise; come out, emerge.*

ēmineō, -*ēre*, -*ūi*, —, 2, *stand out; be prominent, be conspicuous.*

ēminiscor, -*minisci*, -*mentus sum*, [*ē* + *miniscor*], 3, dep., *desire, contrive.*

ēminus, [*ē* + *manus*], adv., *beyond reach, aloof, at a distance; from afar.*

ēmittō, *ēmittere*, *ēmisi*, *ēmissus*, [*ē* + *mittō*], 3, *send out, send forth; drive, hurl; let loose, set free; let escape, lose; give utterance to.*

emō, *emere*, *ēmī*, *ēmpetus*, 3, *buy, purchase; acquire, obtain.*

ēnārrō, -*āre*, -*āvī*, -*ātus*, [*ē* + *nārrō*], 1, *explain fully, recount, describe.*

enim, conj., *postpositive, for, because; namely, in fact.*

Ennius, -*ī*, m., *Ennius*, gentile name of *Q. Ennius*, the famous epic and dramatic poet; he lived from 239 to 169 B.C.

ēnumerō, -*āre*, -*āvī*, -*ātus*, [*ē* + *numerō*], 1, *reckon up, count over; recite, relate, detail, describe.*

ēnūtiō, -*āre*, -*āvī*, -*ātus*, [*ē* + *nūtiō*], 1, *speak out, say, assert; disclose, reveal.*

ēō, *īre*, *īvī* or *īī*, *itus*, irr., *go; walk, ride, march, move.* *īnfitiās īre*, *to deny.*

ēō, [cf. *is*], adv., *on that account; to that place, thither; to that degree, so far.*

ēōdem, [cf. *īdem*], adv., *in the same place; to the same place; thereto, besides.*

Epamīnōndās, -*ae*, [¹*Ἐπαμεινῶνδας*], m., *Epaminondas*, the celebrated Theban general and statesman. See xv.

ephēbus, -*ī*, [*ἔφηβος*], m., *a youth, strictly a Greek youth from sixteen to twenty years of age, ephebus.*

ephēmeris, -*idis*, [*ἔφημερης*], f., *day-book, account-book.*

Ephesus, -*ī*, [¹*Ἐφέσος*], f., *Ephesus*, a celebrated Ionian city on the western coast of Asia Minor, celebrated for its magnificent temple of Artemis (*Diana*).

ephorus, -*ī*, [*ἔφορος*], m., *ephor*, one of a board of five magistrates at Sparta. They were chosen by lot, and the first chosen, or chief ephor, gave his name to the year. Besides certain judicial functions, they exercised a censorship over all the other magistrates, including even the kings. They gradually became the real heads of the state

and brought the kings completely under their authority.

epigramma, -atis, [*ἐπιγραμμα*], n., *inscription*; *epigram*, *poem*.

Ἐπιρότης, -ae, [*Ἐπιειρώτης*], m., *inhabitant of Epirus, Epirote*.

Ἐπιρότικος, -a, -um, [*Ἐπιειρωτικός*], adj., of *Epirus*, from *Epirus*.

Ἐπίρυς, -i, [*Ἐπιειρός*], m., *Epirus*, a country northwest of Greece and west of Thessaly.

epistula or **epistola**, -ae, [*ἐπιστολή*], f., *letter, epistle*.

epulae, -ārum, f., pl., *viands, food; feast, banquet*.

epulor, -āri, -ātus sum, [*epulum*], i., dep., *feast, banquet, dine*.

eques, -itis, m., *horseman, rider; cavalryman; knight, member of the equestrian order*.

equester, -tris, -tre, [*eques*], adj., of a horseman, *equestrian; of cavalry, cavalry-; of the knights*.

equitātus, -ūs, [*equitō*], m., *cavalry, knights*.

equus, -i, m., *horse, steed*.

Eretria, -ae, [*Ἐρέτρια*], f., *Eretria*, a city of Euboea.

Eretriēnsis, -e, adj., of *Eretria*, *Eretrian*. As subst., *Eretriēnsis*, -is, m., *inhabitant of Eretria, Eretrian*.

ergā, prep. with acc., *towards, to, with respect to*.

ergō, adv., *consequently, therefore*. With preceding gen., *in consequence of, on account of*.

ērigō, *ērigere*, *ērēxi*, *ērēctus*, [*ē + regō*], 3, *raise up, erect; rouse, stir up*.

ēripiō, -ripere, -ripui, -reptus, [*ē + rapiō*], 3, *tear out, snatch away; rescue, free*.

error, -ōris, [cf. *errō*], m., *wandering, straying; error, mistake*.

ērudiō, -ire, -ivī, -itus, [*ē, rudis*], 4, *polish; educate, instruct, teach*.

ērumpō, *ērumpere*, *ērūpī*, *ēruptus*, [*ē + rumpō*], 3, *cause to break out; break out, burst forth*.

ēruō, *ēruere*, *ērūi*, *ērutus*, [*ē + ruō*], 3, *cast forth, throw out, dig up; destroy utterly*.

ēruptiō, -ōnis, [cf. *ērumpō*], f., *bursting forth; sally*.

Eryx, *Erycis*, [*Ἐρυξ*], f., *Eryx*, a high mountain in the northwestern part of Sicily; famous for a temple of Venus on it.

ēscendō, -scendere, -scendī, -scēnsus, [*ē + scandō*], 3, *climb up, mount, ascend, embark*.

et, adv. and conj.:

(1) As adv., *also, too, even*.

(2) As conj., *and; and yet, but; et . . . et, both . . . and*.

etenim, [et + enim], conj., *for, for truly, and indeed, because, since*.

etiam, [et + iam], adv. and conj., *and also, also, even. etiam tum, even then. etiam num, still, even yet*.

Etrūria, -ae, f., *Etruria*, a country in Italy, northwest of Rome; modern Tuscany.

etsi, [et + si], conj., *although, even if, and yet*.

Euagorās, -ae, [*Εὐαγόρας*], m., *Euagoras*, king of Salamis in Cyprus; he aided the Athenians in the battle of Cnidus, B.C. 394.

Euboea, -ae, [*Εύβοια*], f., *Euboea*, a large island off the eastern shore of Boeotia.

Eumenēs, -is, [*Εὐμένης*], m., *Eumenes*, referring to :

(1) *Eumenes* of Cardia, one of Alexander's generals. See XVIII.

(2) *Eumenes II.*, king of Pergamum in Asia Minor from 197 to 158 B.C.

Eumolpidae, -ārum, [Εὐμολπίδαι], m., the *Eumolpidae*, sons of *Eumolpas*, a priestly family at Athens.

Euphilētus, -ī, [Εὐφιλητός], m., *Euphiletus*, an Athenian, a friend of Phocion.

Eurōpa, -ae, f., *Europe*.

Eurōpaeus, -a, um, adj., of *Europe*, European.

Eurybiadēs, -is, [Εὐρυβιάδης], m., *Eurybiades*, a Spartan admiral, commander of the Lacedaemonian fleet at Salamis.

Eurydicē, -ēs, [Εὐρυδίκη], f., *Eurydice*, in this book referring to the mother of Philip II., king of Macedon.

Eurysthenēs, -is, [Εὐρυσθένης], m., *Eurysthenes*, king of Sparta, son of Aristodemus and twin brother of Procles.

ēvādō, ēvādere, ēvāsī, ēvāsus, [ē + vādō], 3, go away, go forth; get away, escape; turn out, result, end in.

ēveniō, ēvenīre, ēvēnī, ēventus, [ē + veniō], 4, come out, come forth; come to pass, happen.

ēvītō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūs, [ē + vītō], 1, avoid, shun.

ēvocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūs, [ē + vocō], 1, call out, call forth, summon, evoke.

ex, before consonants often ē, prep., with abl., out of, out from; of place, from, out of; of time, from, since; of source and material, from, of; of cause, from,

by reason of; of measure and correspondence, according to, with, in, by, on.

exacuō, -acuere, -acuī, -acūtus, [ex + acuō], 3, sharpen, excite, inflame.

exadversum, [ex + adversum], adv. and prep. with acc., opposite, over against.

exagitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūs, [ex + agitō], 1, rouse, keep in motion, harass, persecute; irritate, excite.

exanimō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūs, [ex + animus, from ex + anima, breath], 1, put out of breath, deprive of life, kill.

exārdēscō, -ere, exārsī, exārsus, [ex + ārdēscō], 3, inch., blaze out; be provoked, rage.

exaudiō, -ire, -ivī, -ītūs, [ex + audiō], 4, hear clearly, distinguish; discern, hear.

excēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessus, [ex + cēdō], 3, go out, go forth, depart, withdraw; go beyond, surpass.

excellēns, -entis, comp. excellēntiō, sup. excellēntiōsissimus, [part. of excellō], adj., towering, prominent; distinguished, surpassing, excellent.

excellēnter, [excellēns], adv., excellently, exceptionally well.

excellō, -cellere, —, -cēlsus, 3, be eminent, surpass, excel.

excieō and **exciō**, -cīre, -cīvī, -cītūs or -cītūs, [ex + ciō], 4, call out, summon; rouse, excite.

excipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptus, [ex + capiō], 3, take out, withdraw, except, make an exception, stipulate; rescue, exempt; receive, capture, take; incur, meet; undertake.

- excitō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [freq. of exciō], 1, call forth, bring forth; rouse, excite.
- exclūdō**, -ere, exclūsī, exclūsus, [ex + claudō], 3, shut out, exclude; hinder, prevent.
- excōgitō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ex + cōgitō], 1, think out, contrive, invent.
- excursiō**, -ōnis, [cf. excurrō], f., running out; sally, expedition.
- excūsō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ex + causa], 1, excuse, make excuse for; allege in excuse, plead.
- executiō**, -utere, -cussī, -cussus, [ex + quatīo], 3, shake out, cast off, remove, drive out. südōrem equīs excutere, to make the horses sweat.
- exemplum**, -ī, n., specimen, copy, example, precedent.
- exeō**, -ire, -iī, -itus, [ex + eō], irr., go out, go away, go forth, retire; march out; pass away, perish; turn out, result, become public.
- exerceō**, -ercēre, -ercuī, -ercitus, [ex + arceō], 2, drive, keep busy; exercise, employ, drill.
- exercitatiō**, -ōnis, [exercitō], f., exercise, training.
- exercitātus**, -a, -um, comp. exercitātior, sup. exercitātissimus, [exercitō, freq. of exerceō], adj., well exercised, trained, disciplined.
- exercitus**, -ūs, [exerceō], m., disciplined body of men, army.
- exhauriō**, -ire, exhausī, exhaustus, [ex + hauriō], 4, draw out, empty, exhaust; impoverish; bring to an end.
- exhērēdō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, disinherit.
- exigō**, -igere, -ēgī, -āctus, [ex + agō], 3, drive out, expel; finish; pass, spend; consider.
- exiguus**, -a, -um, adj., scanty, small, short, brief; poor.
- exilis**, -e, [for exigilis, cf. exigō], adj., narrow, small, meagre, poor.
- eximiē**, [eximius], adv., exceedingly, very much, excellently.
- eximō**, -imere, -ēmī, -ēmptus, [ex + emō], 3, take out, remove; free, release, deliver.
- existimātiō**, -ōnis, [existimō], f., opinion; reputation, good name.
- existimō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ex + aestimō], 1, value, estimate; esteem, appreciate; suppose, think.
- exitus**, -ūs, [exeō], m., going out, departure; outlet, passage; close, conclusion, result; end of life, death.
- exōdior**, -ōrdīrī, -ōrsus sum, [ex + ordior], 4, dep., begin, commence.
- expediō**, -ire, -īvī, -ītus, [ex, pēs], 4, disengage, let loose, set free; prepare, procure; be serviceable, be advantageous, be expedient.
- expeditus**, -a, -um, comp. expeditior, sup. expeditissimus, [part. of expediō], adj., unfettered, unencumbered; ready, free, unembarrassed.
- expellō**, -pellere, -puli, -pulsus, [ex + pellō], 3, drive out, expel.
- expendō**, -ere, expendī, expēnsus, [ex + pendō], 3, weigh out, weigh; pay out, expend; enter, account as part; estimate, judge.
- exprior**, -perīrī, -pertus sum, 4, dep., try, prove, test; experience, know by experience; find; try, attempt, make trial of.
- expers**, -pertis, [ex + pars], adj.,

having no part in; destitute of, free from; without; ignorant of, unacquainted with.

explicō, -plicāre, -plicāvī or -plicuī, -plicātus or -plicitus, [ex + plicō], 1, unfold; spread out, extend, deploy; disclose, display; set forth, explain.

explōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ex + plōrō], 1, bring out, examine, investigate; try, test.

expōnō, -ere, exposuī, expositus, [ex + pōnō], 3, set forth, exhibit; land, disembark; abandon, expose; set forth, relate, explain.

exposcō, -poscere, -poposcī, —, [ex + poscō], 3, ask urgently, request, demand.

exprimō, -ere, expressī, expressus, [ex + premō], 3, press out, force out; wrest, elicit, extort; utter, express, portray, model, form.

exprobrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ex + probrum], 1, reproach with, blame for, charge, upbraid.

expūgnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [ex + pūgnō], 1, take by storm, capture.

expulsor, -ōris, [expellō], m., driver out, expeller.

exsculpō, -sculpare, -sculpsī, exsculptus, [ex + sculpō], 3, dig out, cut out; erase.

exsilium, -ī, [exsul], n., banishment, exile.

existō, -sistere, -stītī, —, [ex + sistō], 3, step out, come forth; arise, become, come to be; exist, be.

exspectātiō, -ōnis, [exspectō], f., awaiting, expecting, anticipation; longing, desire.

exspectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, look out for, await, expect; wait, wait to see.

exsplendēscō, -splendēscere, -splendui, —, [ex + splendēscō], 3, inch., shine forth, be distinguished.

extinguō, -stinguere, -stinxī, extinxetus, [ex + stinguō, quench], 3, put out, extinguish; abolish, annul, blot out; kill, destroy.

extō, -stāre, —, —, [ex + stō], 1, stand out, stand forth; exist, be.

extruō, -ere, extrūxī, extrūctus, [ex + struō], 3, pile up, heap up, build.

exsul, exsulīs, [ex, cf. saliō], m., exile, wanderer.

exsultō, -āre, -āvī, —, [freq. of exsiliō], 1, spring vigorously, leap up; exult, delight in; vaunt, boast.

externus, -a, -um, [exter], adj., outward, external; of another country, foreign.

exter or **exterus**, -tera, -terum, [ex], used only in the pl., adj., on the outside, foreign.

extimēscō, -timēscere, -timuī, —, [ex + timēscō], 3, inch., be greatly terrified; fear greatly, await with fear, dread.

extrā, [exter], adv. and prep.:
(1) As adv., on the outside, without.

(2) As prep. with acc., outside of, beyond, except.

extrahō, -ere, extrāxī, extractus, [ex + trahō], 3, draw out, pull out; protract, prolong.

extrēmō, [extrēmus], adv., at last, finally.

extrēmus, -a, -um, [sup. of exter], adj., uttermost, last, last part of.

extulī, see **efferō**.

F.

faber, -brī, [cf. faciō], m., *workman, smith, carpenter.*

Fabiānus, -a, -um, adj., *of Fabius.*

As subst., *Fabiānī*, -ōrum, m. pl., *the soldiers of Fabius*, referring to Q. Fabius Maximus.

Fabius, -a, the name of a distinguished Roman gens. See **Labeō** and **Māximus**.

faciēs, —, acc. -em, abl. -ē, nom. pl. -ēs, f., *appearance, form, figure; face, countenance; aspect.*

facilē, comp. *facilius*, sup. *facili-* limē, [facilis], adv., *easily.*

facilis, -e, [cf. faciō], adj., *easy to do, easy; favorable, prosperous.*

facilitās, -ātis, [facilis], f., *easi-* ness, *readiness; good-nature, affa-* bility.

facinus, -oris, [cf. faciō], n., *deed, action; bad deed, crime.*

faciō, *facere*, fēcī, factus, 3, *make; do, perform; bring about, cause; incur, suffer; act, conduct one- self; choose, appoint; grant. verba facere, to speak.* Pass. fīō, fierī, factus sum, *be done, be made; happen, come to pass; be come, be made.*

factiō, -ōnis, [cf. faciō], f., *par-* tisanship, *faction, party.*

factiōsus, -a, -um, [factiō], adj., *partisan, factious, revolutionary.*

factum, -ī, [faciō], n., *deed, act, achievement.*

facultās, -ātis, [facilis], f., *capa-* bility, *skill; opportunity; sufficient number, abundance; goods, riches, resources.*

faenus, -oris, n., *profit, interest, usury.*

Falernus, -a, -um, adj., *Falernian,*

of the Ager Falernus, a district in Campania famous for its wine.

fallō, fallere, fefellī, falsus, 3, *trip, cause to fall; deceive, cheat; fail, disappoint.*

falsō, [falsus], adv., *falsely, erroneously.*

falsus, -a, -um, [part. of fallō], adj., *feigned, false, pretended.*

fāma, -ae, [cf. for, speak], f., *re- port, rumor, tradition; public opinion, fame, reputation.*

famēs, -is, f., *hunger; famine, want.*

familia, -ae, [familus, servant], f., *slaves in a household, family servants; estate; family, house; with māter and pater the old gen. familiās is frequent. pater familiās, father, head of a family. māter familiās, mother, matron, mistress of a household.*

familiāris, -e, comp. *familiārior*, sup. *familiārissimus*, [familia], adj., *of a house or household; fa-* miliar, *intimate. rēs familiāris, property.* As subst., *familiāris, -is*, m., *friend, intimate acquaintance.*

familiāritās, -ātis, [familiāris], f., *familiarity, intimacy, friend- ship.*

familiāriter, comp. *familiārius*, sup. *familiārissimē*, [familiāris], adv., *intimately, on familiar terms.*

fānum -ī, [cf. for, speak], n., *shrine, sanctuary, temple.*

fastīgium, -ī, n., *top of a gable; summit; rank, dignity.*

fateor, fatērī, fassus sum, [for], 2, dep., *confess, acknowledge.*

fatīgō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, *fatigue, weary; torment, vex, harass.*

fautor, -ōris, [faveō], m., *favorer, patron.*

fautrix, -īcis, [faveō], f., *patroness, protectress.*

faveō, *favēre, fāvī*, —, fut. part. *fautūrus*, 2, *be favorable, favor, be propitious.*

febris, -is, f., *fever.*

felicitās, -ātis, [fēlīx], f., *happiness, good-fortune.*

fenestrā, -ae, f., *opening, window.*

ferē, adv., *almost, about; usually, mostly, generally, in general, as a general rule.*

Feretrius, -ī, [feretrum, *litter*], m., *Feretrius, God of Trophies, a surname of Jupiter.*

ferō, *ferre, tuli, lātus, irr.*, *bear, carry; lead, drive; prompt, impel, urge; bring forth, produce; endure, suffer; report, tell; permit; move, propose; demand, require; pass., be borne, rush.*

ferōcia, -ae, [ferōx], f., *wildness, fierceness, bravery, courage.*

ferōciter, [ferōx], adv., *boldly.*

ferōx, -ōcis, comp. *ferōcior*, sup. *ferōcissimus*, [cf. *ferus*], adj., *wild, bold; confident, high-spirited; courageous, warlike.*

ferrum, -ī, n., *iron; by metonymy, iron tool, sword, axe.*

ferus, -a, -um, adj., *wild, untamed; uncultivated; unfeeling; waste, desolate; savage, barbarous.*

festinātiō, -ōnis, [festinō], f., *hastening; haste, speed, hurry.*

fēstum, -ī, [fēstus], n., *holiday, festival.*

fēstus, -a, -um, adj., *of holidays, festal, solemn, joyful, merry.*

fictilis, -e, [fingō], adj., *of clay, earthen.*

fidēlis, -e, comp. *fidēlior*, sup.

fidēliissimus, [fidēs], adj., *faithful, trustworthy.*

fidēliter, [fidēlis], adv., *faithfully.*

fidēns, -entis, [part. of fidō], adj., *confident, courageous, bold.*

fidēs, *fidē or fideī*, f., *trust, faith, belief; pledge; in business, credit; good faith, fidelity; protection, care.*

fidō, *fidere, fīsus sum, 3, semi-dep., trust, rely upon, put confidence in.*

fidūcia, -ae, [fidus], f., *trust, confidence, reliance; self-confidence, courage, boldness.*

fidus, -a, -um, [cf. fidō], adj., *trustworthy, faithful.*

figūra, -ae, [cf. fingō], f., *form, shape, figure.*

filia, -ae, [filius], f., *daughter.*

filius, -ī, m., *son.*

fingō, *fingere, finxi, fictus, 3, touch, handle; form, fashion, shape, mould, make; think; devise, feign.*

finis, -is, m., *boundary, limit; territory, end, degree, extent; purpose, object.*

finitimus, -a, -um, [finis], adj., *bordering on, neighboring. As subst., finitimi, -ōrum, m. pl., neighbors.*

fiō, *fierī, factus sum, see faciō.*

firmitās, -ātis, [firmus], f., *firmness, durability, strength, vigor; endurance, constancy.*

firmus, -a, -um, adj., *strong, powerful; firm, trusty, faithful.*

fistula, -ae, f., *pipe, water-pipe; ulcer.*

Flaccus, -ī, m., *Flaccus, cognomen of C. Valerius Flaccus, Cato's colleague in his consulship (199 B.C.) and censorship (184 B.C.).*

flāgitium, -ī, n., *disgraceful deed, outrage; shame, disgrace.*

flāgitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, *demand urgently, require, solicit.*

flagrō, -āre, -āvī, —, fut. part. *flagrātūrus*, 1, *blaze, burn; be inflamed, be excited, be stirred; be afflicted, suffer.*

Flāminīnus, -ī, m., *Flamininus*, family name of:

(1) *C. Quīnctius Flāminīnus*, consul in 192 B.C.

(2) *T. Quīnctius Flāminīnus*, the conqueror of Philip, king of Macedon, in 197 B.C.

Flāminius, -ī, m., *Flaminius*, gentile name of *C. Flāminius*, defeated and slain by Hannibal at Lake Trasumenus in 217 B.C.

flamma, -ae, f., *blazing fire, blaze, flame.*

Flāvius, -a, name of a Roman gens, of which the only member mentioned in this book is *C. Flāvius*, a friend of Brutus; he was slain at Philippi, B.C. 42.

flectō, *flectere, flēxī, flexus*, 3, *bend, turn; persuade, influence.*

fleō, *flēre, flēvī, flētus*, 2, *weep; weep for, bewail.*

flōrēns, -entis, [part. of *flōreō*], adj., *blooming, flourishing, excellent, prosperous. flōrēns iuventa*, youthful beauty. As subst., *flōrentēs*, -um, m. pl., *the prosperous.*

flōreō, *flōrēre, flōruī*, —, [*flōs, flower*], 2, *bloom, blossom; flourish, be prosperous, be successful; be eminent, be distinguished.*

fluctus, -ūs, [cf. *fluō*], m., *flood, tide, wave, billow; commotion.*

flūmen, -inis, [cf. *fluō*], n., *flowing stream, river.*

foederātus, -a, -um, [cf. *foedus*], adj., *leagued, allied.*

foedus, -eris, [cf. *fidō*], n., *league, treaty; agreement.*

fore, *forem*, see *sum*.

forēnsis, -e, [cf. *forum*], adj., *of the forum, forensic.*

foris, -is, f., *door, gate; pl., folding-door, entrance.*

foris, [cf. *foris*], adv., *out of doors, abroad; from without.*

fōrma, -ae, f., *form, shape, figure, appearance, looks; beauty.*

fōrmōsus, -a, -um, comp. *fōrmōsior*, sup. *fōrmōsissimus*, [cf. *fōrma*], adj., *finely formed, beautiful, handsome.*

fōrs, *fōrtis*, f., found only in nom. and abl., *chance, hap, hazard; good-fortune.*

fortis, -e, comp. *fortior*, sup. *fortissimus*, adj., *strong, powerful; brave, courageous.*

fortiter, comp. *fortius*, sup. *fortissimē*, [cf. *fortis*], adv., *bravely, boldly.*

fortitūdō, -inis, [cf. *fortis*], f., *strength; bravery, resolution, courage.*

fōrtuitō, [cf. *forte*], adv., *by chance, accidentally.*

fōrtūna, -ae, [cf. *fōrs*], f., *luck, fortune; position, lot, rank, circumstances; good-fortune; ill-fortune; personified, Fortune.*

forum, -ī, [cf. *foris*], n., *open place, market-place; esp. Forum Rōmānum, the Roman Forum, the Forum, an open space between the Palatine and Capitoline hills, surrounded by public buildings and shops, where the political and commercial life of the Roman world centered.*

frangō, frangere, frēgī, frāctus, 3, *break in pieces, break; break down, dishearten, subdue, overcome.*

frāter, -tris, m., *brother.*

frāternus, -a, -um, [frāter], adj., *of a brother, brotherly, fraternal.*
frātricīda, -ae, [frāter, cf. caedō], m., *fratricide.*

fraus, fraudis, f., *cheating, deceit, fraud, treachery; injury, harm.*

Fregellae, -ārum, f., *Fregellae*, a city of the Volscians in Latium, on the river Liris.

frequēns, -entis, comp. frequentior, sup. frequentissimus, adj., *often, regular, repeated, constant; in great numbers, crowded, filled, populous.*

frequentia, -ae, [frequēns], f., *assembly in numbers, concourse, crowd.*

frētus, -a, -um, adj., *leaning, supported; trusting, relying, confiding.*

frūctus, -ūs. [cf. fruor], m., *enjoyment; produce, fruit, crops; income, profit; consequence, result, reward.*

frūmentum, -ī, [fruor], n., *grain; standing grain.*

fruor, frui, frūctus sum, fut. part. *fruitūrus*, 3, dep., *enjoy, delight in.*

frūstrā, [fraus], adv., *in error; without effect, in vain.*

frūstror, -ārī, -ātus sum, [frūstrā], 1, dep., *deceive, trick, disappoint.*

fuga, -ae, [cf. fugiō], f., *fleeing, flight.*

fugiō, fugere, fūgi, —, fut. part. *fugitūrus*, 3, *flee, fly, take to flight; avoid; escape the notice of, be unknown to.*

fugō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [fuga], 1, *put to flight, rout.*

fulgeō, fulgēre, fulsī, —, 2, *flash, lighten; glitter, gleam; be conspicuous.*

Fulvius, -a, name of a Roman gens, of which the only member mentioned in this book is Fulvia, -ae, f., *Fulvia*, wife of M. Antonius.

fūmus, -ī, m., *smoke.*

fundāmentum, -ī, [fundō], n., *foundation, basis.*

funditor, -ōris, [funda], m., *slinger.*

fundō, fundere, fūdī, fūsus, 3, *pour, pour out; scatter, rout.*

fundus, -ī, m., *bottom; piece of land, farm, estate; foundation.*

fūnestus, -a, -um, [fūnus], adj., *deadly, destructive, fatal.*

fungor, fungī, fūnctus sum, 3, dep., *be engaged in, perform, observe; do, execute, administer.*

fūnus, -eris, n., *funeral procession, funeral.*

Fūrius, -ī, m., *Furius*, gentile name of L. Furius, consul in 196 B.C.

futūrus, -a, -um, [part. of sum], adj., *going to be, yet to be, to come, future.*

G.

Galba, -ae, m., *Galba*, family name of Servius Sulpicius Galba, praetorian governor of Lusitania in 151 B.C.

galea, -ae, [cf. cēlō], f., *helmet, usually of leather.*

Gallia, -ae, f., *Gaul*, comprising the regions now occupied by France, Belgium, Holland, and the western parts of Germany and Switzerland.

gaudeō, *gaudēre*, *gāvīsus sum*,
2, semi-dep., *be glad, rejoice.*

gaza, -ae, f., *treasure, riches, wealth.*

Gellius, -ī, m., *Gellius*, gentile name
of *Q. Gellius Cānus*, a friend of
Atticus.

gener, -eri, m., *son-in-law.*

generātus, -a, -um, [part. of gen-
erō], adj., *descended, sprung.*

generō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [genus],
1, *beget, produce, create; pass.,
spring, have origin.*

generōsus, -a, -um, [genus], adj.,
*of noble birth, well-born; mag-
nanimous, generous.*

gēns, gentis, f., *clan, gens, com-
posed of families having a common
ancestor, a common name, and
certain religious rites in common;
tribe, people, nation.*

genū, -ūs, n., *knee.*

genus, -eris, n., *race, birth, de-
scent; kind, class, rank, order;
sort, description, style.*

germānus, -a, -um, adj., *of brothers
and sisters, full, own.*

gerō, gerere, gessī, gestus, 3,
*bear, carry, have, hold; wear;
carry on, wage; keep up, manage.
sē gerere, to conduct oneself, act,
behave. mōrem gerere alicūl,
to gratify any one, follow one's
suggestion. rēs gestae, exploits,
deeds, work.*

gīgnō, gīgnere, genuī, genitus,
3, *produce, give birth to, beget.*

gladius, -ī, m., *sword.*

globus, -ī, m., *round body, ball,
sphere, globe; throng of men,
crowd, gathering.*

glōria, -ae, f., *glory, fame, renown;
vainglory, pride, boasting.*

glōrior, -ārī, -ātus sum, [glōria],
1, dep., *boast, brag, pride oneself.*

glōriōsus, -a, um, comp. glōri-
ōsior, sup. glōriōsissimus, [glō-
ria], adj., *glorious, famous, re-
nowned; to be proud of, confer-
ring honor, honorable; boastful,
conceited.*

Gongylus, -ī, [Γογγύλος], m.,
Gongylus, name of an Eretrian.

Gortynius, -a, -um, adj., of *Gor-
tyn*, a city in Crete, *Gortynian.*
As subst., *Gortynius*, -ī, m.,
Gortynian, inhabitant of Gortyn.

Gracchus, see *Semprōnius.*

gradus, -ūs, m., *step, pace; gait;
station, position, ground; stage,
period, degree; pl., steps, stairs.*

Graecē, [Graecus], adv., *in the
Greek language, in Greek.*

Graecia, -ae, f., *Greece.*

Graecus, -a, -um, adj., *Grecian,
Greek.* As subst., *Graecus*, -ī,
m., *a Greek.*

Grāius, -a, -um, adj., *of the Greeks,
Grecian.* As subst., *Grāius*, -ī,
m., *a Greek.*

grandis, -e, adj., *full-grown, large,
great.*

grātia, -ae, [grātus], f., *favor, es-
teem, regard, friendship; kind-
ness, courtesy; thanks, gratitude.*

grātiā, with preceding gen., *for
the sake of.* grātiām habēre, to
feel gratitude. grātiās agere, to
express gratitude, to thank. grā-
tiām referre, to show gratitude,
to requite.

grātiīs, [abl. pl. of grātia], adv.,
*out of favor, without pay, for
nothing.*

grātus, -a, -um, comp. grātiōr,
sup. grātissimus, adj., *pleasing,
dear, acceptable; thankful, grate-
ful; strong, influential.*

gravis, -e, comp. gravior, sup.

gravissimus, adj., *heavy, severe, difficult; painful, disagreeable, unpleasant; of weight, of authority.* *proelium grave, a decisive battle.*

gravitās, -ātis, [gravis], f., *weight, heaviness; importance, dignity, influence; seriousness; deliberateness.*

graviter, [gravis], comp. *gravius*, sup. *gravissimē*, adv., *weightily; severely; with dignity.*

Gṛyñium, -ī, [Γρύνιον], n., *Gryñium*, a town in Phrygia, in western Asia Minor, celebrated for its temple of Apollo.

gubernātor, -ōris, [gubernō], m., *steersman, helmsman; director, ruler.*

gymnasium, -ī, [γυμνάσιον], n., *gymnasium, Grecian school for gymnastic training.*

gynaecōnītis, -idis, [γυναικωνῖτις], f., *women's apartments, in a Grecian house.*

H.

habeō, *habēre, habui, habitus, 2, have, hold, keep; treat, use; consider, regard; render.*

habitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [freq. of habeō], i, *dwell, abide, reside; inhabit; be housed.*

hāc, [sc. viā], adv., *this way, on this side, here.*

hāctenus, [hāc, *tenus*], adv., *as far as this, so far, thus far.*

Hadrūmētum, -ī, [Ἀδρούμητος], n., *Hadrumentum, a city in northern Africa, not far from Carthage.*

Haliartus, -ī, [Ἀλιαρτός], f., *Haliartus, a city in Boeotia.*

Halicarnāsius, -a, -um, adj., *of*

Halicarnassus, a city in Caria, in southwestern Asia Minor. As subst., Halicarnāsius, -ī, m., inhabitant of Halicarnassus.

Hamilcar, -aris, m., *Hamilcar, a Carthaginian, father of Hannibal.*

Hammon, -ōnis, ["Αμμων"], m., *Hammon, a surname of the Libyan Jupiter.*

Hannibal, -alis, m., *Hannibal.* See xxiii.

harūspex, -icis, [cf. speciō], m., *soothsayer, diviner.*

Hasdrubal, -alis, m., *Hasdrubal, a Carthaginian name. In this book refers to:*

(1) *Hasdrubal, brother-in-law of Hannibal.*

(2) *Hasdrubal, brother of Hannibal.*

hasta, -ae, f., *staff, pole; spear; a spear, set up as a sign of a public auction, auction.*

hastile, -is, [hasta], n., *spear-shaft; spear, javelin.*

haud, adv., *not, not at all, by no means.*

Hellēspontus, -ī, [Ἐλλήσποντος], m., *the Hellespont, the strait between the Aegean Sea and the Propontis, now the Dardanelles.*

Helvius, -ī, m., *Helvius, gentile name of C. Helvius, Cato's colleague in his aedileship.*

hēmerodromus, -ī, [ἡμεροδρόμος], m., *courier.*

Hēphaestīō, -ōnis, [Ἡφαιστίων], m., *Hephaestio, one of the generals of Alexander the Great.*

Hēraclidēs, -is, [Ἡρακλεῖδης], m., *Heraclides, a Syracusan, put to death by Dion.*

Herculēs, -is, m., *Hercules, the Roman name of the Greek Hera-*

cles, famed for his strength and mighty deeds.

hērēditās, -ātis, [hērēs], f., *heirship, inheritance; an inheritance.*

hērēdiūm, -ī, [hērēs], n., *hereditary estate.*

hērēs, -ēdis, m. and f., *heir, heiress.*

Hermēs, -ae, [Ἐρμῆς], m., *a Hermes pillar, bust of the Greek god*

Hermes on a square pillar.

hetaericē, -ēs, [έταιρική], f., *the comrades, a body of Macedonian horse-guards.*

hībernus, -a, -um, [hiems], adj., *of winter, winter.* As subst.,

hiberna, -ōrum, n. pl., *winter camp, winter quarters.*

hībernācula, -ōrum, [dim. of hīberna], n. pl., *winter tents, winter quarters.*

hīc, haec, hōc, gen. hīius, dem. pron., *this, the present; the following; he, she, it.*

hīc, [hīc], adv., *here; in this particular, herein; now, hereupon, then.*

Hicetās, -ae, [Ἴκετᾶς], m., *Hicetas, tyrant of Leontini, a city in Sicily near Syracuse; he was a contemporary of the younger Dionysius.*

hiemālis, -e, [hiems], adj., *of winter, wintry.*

hiemō, -āre, -āvī, —, fut. part. *hiemātūrus*, i, *winter, pass the winter.*

hiems, hiemis, f., *winter, storm.*

hilaritās, -ātis, [hilaris], f., *cheerfulness, merriment, hilarity.*

Hilōtae, -ārum, [Ειλωταί], m. pl., *Helots, the serfs of the Spartans.*

hinc, [hic], adv., *from this place, hence; on this account, from this; henceforth; next, afterwards.*

Hipparīnus, -ī, [Ιππαρῖνος], m., *Hipparinus, a Syracusan name, referring in this book to:*

(1) *Hipparinus, the father of Dion.*

(2) *Hipparinus, nephew of Dion.*

Hippō, -ōnis, [Ἴππων], m., *Hippo, a city in northern Africa on the coast, west of Carthage.*

Hipponīcus, -ī, [Ιππονίκος], m., *Hipponicus, the father-in-law of Alcibiades.*

hīrtus, -a, -um, adj., *rough, hairy, shaggy.*

Hispanīa, -ae, f., *Spain.*

Hister, -trī, [Ἴστρος] m., *the Hister, a name applied by the Greeks to the Danube, and by the Romans to the lower part of the same river.*

Histiaeus, -ī, [Ιστιαῖος], m., *Histiaeus, tyrant of Miletus in the time of Miltiades.*

historia, -ae, [ἱστορία], f., *history; narrative, account; pl., a work of history, history.*

historicus, -a, -um, [historia], adj., *of history, historical.* As subst., *historicus*, -ī, m., *writer of history, historian.*

hodiē, [ho = hōc, diē], adv., *today; now.*

Homērus, -ī, [Ὅμηρος], m., *Homer, the great epic poet of Greece.*

homō, -inis, m. and f., *human being, man, person.*

honestās, -ātis, [honōs], f., *honor received from others, repute, reputation; uprightness, integrity, respectability.*

honestus, -a, -um, [honōs], adj., *honored, respected; noble; honorable, respectable, becoming, proper.*

honōrātus, -a, -um, [part. of

honōrō], adj., honored, distinguished.

honōrificus, -a, -um, comp. honōrificentior, sup. honōrificantissimus, [honōs, cf. faciō], adj., honorable.

honōs, or **honor**, -ōris, m., honor, repute, esteem; public office; mark of honor, recompense.

hoplītēs, -ae, [όπλιτης], m., hoplite, heavy-armed soldier.

hortātus, -ūs, [hortor], (the nom. is not found), m., encouragement, exhortation.

Hortēnsius, -ī, m., Hortensius, gentile name of *Q. Hortēnsius*, who lived from 114 to 50 B.C.; he was a contemporary and rival of Cicero.

hortor, -ārī, -ātus sum, i, dep., encourage, urge, exhort, cheer, incite.

hortus, -ī, m., garden.

hospest, -itis, m., entertainer, host; guest; friend; stranger.

hospitium, -ī, [hospest], n., entertainment, hospitality, friendship; lodging, inn.

hostia, -ae, f., animal sacrificed, victim.

hostis, -is, m. and f., stranger; enemy.

hūc, [hīc], adv., hither, to this place, on this; to this, besides.

hūmānitās, -ātis, [hūmānus], f., humanity; kindness; elegance; refinement.

hūmānus, -a, -um, [homō], adj., of man, human; humane, kind.

humilis, -e, [humus], adj., low, lowly; small, slight; common, humble; low, base, mean.

humō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [humus], adj., cover with earth, inter, bury.

Hystaspēs, -is or -ī, ['Υστάσπης], m., Hystaspes, father of Darius I., king of Persia.

I.

iaceō, iacēre, iacuī, —, 2, lie, be prostrate; lie dead; be situated; be despised.

iaciō, iacere, iēcī, iactus, 3, throw, hurl, cast.

iactō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [freq. of iaciō], i, throw, cast, hurl; speak, say; boast, take pride in.

iam, adv., at present, now; already; immediately; soon, presently. nōn iam, no longer.

iānua, -ae, f., door; entrance.

Iāsōn, -onis, ['Ιάσων], m., Jason, tyrant of Pherae in Thessaly from 378 to 370 B.C. He planned to gain the hegemony of Greece, and then to lead the united Greeks against the Persians. He was murdered before carrying out his plan.

ibī, adv., in that place, there; on that occasion, thereupon.

ibidem, adv., in the same place, just there.

icō, icere, īcī, ictus, in classical prose only in the perf. system, 3, hit, strike. foedus icere, to make a league, make a treaty.

idēm, eadem, idem, gen. ēiusdem, [is], dem. pron., the same; often with the force of an adv., also, besides, too.

ideō, [id + eō], adv., for that reason, on that account, therefore.

idōneus, -a, -um, adj., fit, proper, suitable, convenient, apt.

igitur, adv., then, therefore, accordingly, consequently.

ignis, -is, m., fire.

īgnōminia, -ae, [in- + (g)nōmen], f., disgrace, dishonor; degradation.

īgnōrantia, -ae, [īgnōrāns], f., want of knowledge, ignorance.

īgnōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [īgnōrus], 1, not know, be unaware; take no notice of.

īgnōscō, -ere, īgnōvī, īgnōtus, [in- + (g)nōscō], 3, pardon, forgive, excuse.

īgnōtus, [in- + (g)nōtus], adj., unknown, strange; unacquainted with, ignorant of.

ille, illa, illud, gen. illius, dem. pron., that; he, she, it; the famous, the well-known.

illō, [ille], adv., to that place, thither.

illūc, [ille], adv., to that place, thither, there; thereto; to such a point, to that point.

imāgō, -inis, [cf. imitor], f., imitation, likeness, image; picture; idea, conception.

imbuō, -ere, imbui, imbūtus, 3, wet, moisten; fill, soak; instruct superficially, imbue, initiate.

imitātor, -ōris, [imitor], m., imitator.

imiter, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1, dep., imitate; copy, portray.

immerēns, -entis, [in- + merēns], adj., undeserving, innocent.

immineō, -minēre, —, —, 2, project over, overhang; be near, border on; threaten, menace.

immittō, -ere, immisi, immīssus, [in + mittō], 3, send in, admit, introduce.

immoderātus, -a, -um, [in- + moderātus], adj., boundless; unrestrained, unbridled, immoderate.

immodestia, -ae, [immodestus],

f., intemperate conduct, insubordination.

immolō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [in, cf. mola, sacred meal], 1, sprinkle with sacrificial meal; sacrifice, immolate.

immortālis, -e, [in- + mortālis], adj., immortal, imperishable, eternal.

imparātus, -a, -um, [in- + parātus], adj., not ready, unprepared.

impedimentum, -ī, [impediō], n., hindrance, impediment; pl., baggage.

impediō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus, [in, cf. pēs], 4, entangle, hamper; hinder, check.

impellō, -pellere, -pulī, -pulsus, [in + pellō], 3, strike against, drive; put to rout; set in motion, impel, drive forward; urge, induce, persuade.

impendeō, -pendēre, —, —, [in + pendeō], 2, overhang; be at hand, be imminent, threaten.

impensa, -ae, [impendō], f., outlay, cost.

imperātor, -ōris, [imperō], m., commander-in-chief, general; imperator.

imperātōrius, -a, -um, [imperātor], adj., of a general, suited to a general.

imperitē, [imperitus], adv., unskillfully, ignorantly, awkwardly.

imperitus, -a, -um, adj., inexperienced, ignorant.

imperium, -i, [imperō], n., command, authority, control; military authority; sovereignty, dominion; the state, state.

imperō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [in + parō], 1, command, order; rule, govern; make requisition for, levy.

impertiō, -ire, -īvī, -itus, [in + partiō], 4, share with, bestow, impart; present with.

impetrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, gain one's end, get, obtain, procure by request or influence.

impetus, -ūs, [in, cf. petō], m., attack, assault, onset; impulse, vehemence, excitement; violence, impetuosity.

impiger, -gra, -grum, [in- + piger], adj., not indolent; active, energetic.

impius, -a, -um, [in- + pius], adj., irreverent, undutiful; wicked, impious. As subst., impius, -ī, m., a wicked man, impious man.

implacābilis, -e, [in- + plācābilis], adj., unappeasable, irreconcilable.

implicātus, -a, -um, [part. of implicō], adj., entangled, involved, connected with.

implicō, -āre, -āvī or -uī, -ātus or -itus, [in + plicō], 1, infold, envelope; involve, implicate, embarrass. in morbum implicitus, taken sick, fallen ill.

impōnō, -ere, imposuī, impositus, [in + pōnō], 3, place upon, put in, put on board; inflict, dictate terms of peace; impose upon, cheat.

impotēns, -entis, [in- + potēns], adj., powerless, impotent, weak; not master of, unable to control; unbridled, unrestrained.

impraeentiārum, adv., for the present, under present circumstances, now.

imprimīs, [in, prīmīs], adv., especially.

imprūdēns, -entis, [in- + prūdēns], adj., not foreseeing, un-

aware, unsuspecting; inexperienced, ignorant.

imprūdenter, [imprūdēns], adv., without foresight, ignorantly, inconsiderately.

imprūdentia, -ae, [imprūdēns], f., want of foresight, imprudence, ignorance.

impūgnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [in + pūgnō], 1, fight against, attack; oppose.

impulsus, -ūs, [cf. impellō], m., striking against, push, shock, impulse, instigation, influence.

impūne, [impūnis, from in- + pena], adv., without punishment, with impunity.

īmus, sup. of īferus.

īn, prep. with acc. and abl.:

(1) With acc.: of place, after verbs of motion, *into*, *to*, *up to*, *towards*, *against*; of time, *into*, *till*; of purpose, *for*; of result, *to*, *unto*; of other relations, *to*, *in*, respecting, concerning.

(2) With abl.: of place, *in*, *on*, *upon*, *among*; of time, *in*, *in the course of*, *during*, *while*; of other relations, *involved in*, *in case of*, respecting.

īn-, inseparable prefix, [cf. Eng. UN-, not]; prefixed to adjectives, it negatives or reverses their meaning.

īnānis, -e, adj., empty, void; lifeless; worthless, vain.

īncendium, -ī, [īcēndō], n., burning, fire, flame.

īcēndō, -ere, incendi, incēnsus, 3, set fire to, kindle; rouse, excite.

īnceptum, -ī, [īcipiō], n., beginning; attempt, undertaking; purpose, subject.

incidō, -cidere, -cidī, —, [in + eadō], 3, fall in, fall; incur, contract; occur, arise, happen.

incīdō, -cidere, -cidī, -cīsus, [in + caedō], 3, cut into, cut; cut upon, engrave, inscribe; interrupt, put an end to; cut short, remove.

incipiō, -cipere, -cēpi, -ceptus, [in + capiō], 3, take in hand, begin, originate; instigate.

incitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [in + citō], 1, set in motion, urge on; rouse, excite.

inclinō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [in + clīnō], 1, cause to lean, turn; bend, incline; turn in flight, repulse, drive back.

incōgnitus, -a, -um, [in- + cōgnitus], adj., not examined, untried; unknown.

incola, -ae, [incolō], m. and f., inhabitant, resident.

incolō, -colere, -colū, —, [in + colō], 3, be at home, abide, dwell; dwell in.

incolumis, -e, adj., unimpaired, uninjured, safe.

incolumitās, -ātis, [incolumis], f., freedom from harm, safety, security.

incommodum, -ī, [incommodus], n., inconvenience, trouble, detriment, injury, loss.

incommodus, -a, -um, [in- + commodus], adj., inconvenient, unsuitable, disagreeable.

incōnsiderātus, -a, -um, comp.

incōnsiderātior, sup. incōnsiderātissimus, adj., not considered; thoughtless, inconsiderate.

incrēdibilis, -e, [in- + crēdibilis], adj., not to be believed, incredible.

incūria, -ae, [in- + cūra], f., want of care, negligence, neglect.

incurrō, -ere, incurrī or incurrī, incurrūsūrus, [in + currō], 3, run into, rush upon, make an attack; incur, meet.

inde, adv., from that place, thence; from that time; after that, thereupon; from that, therefore.

index, -icis, [cf. indicō], m. and f., one who points out, informer; index, mark, sign, proof.

indicium, -i, [cf. indicō], n., notice, sign, indication, proof, evidence.

indicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [index], 1, point out, inform; make known, show, reveal; betray, accuse.

indīcō, -dicere, -dīxī, -dictus, [in + dīcō], 3, declare publicly, declare, proclaim, announce; appoint; impose, inflict.

indidem, [inde], adv., from the same place. indidem Thēbis, likewise from Thebes.

indigēō, -ēre, -ūī, —, [indu, old form of in, + egeō], 2, need, want; demand, require.

indīgnē, [indīgnus], adv., unworthily, shamefully; indignantly. indīgnē ferre, to take amiss, to be vexed at.

indīgnor, -ārī, -ātus sum, [indīgnus], 1, dep., deem unworthy, be indignant at, resent.

indīgnus, -a, -um, [in- + dīgnus], adj., undeserving, unfit; shameful.

indīligēns, -entis, [in- + dīligēns], adj., careless, heedless, negligent.

indolēs, -is, f., inborn quality, character, disposition.

indūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductus, [in + dūcō], 3, lead in, bring in, introduce; lead, induce.

indulgentia, -ae, [indulgēns], f.,

- yielding, indulgence; affection, favor.*
- indulgeō**, *indulgēre, indulsi, indultus, 2, be kind, indulge, allow; give oneself up, yield; grant, bestow. sic sibi indulsit, he took such liberties.*
- industria**, -ae, [industrius], f., *diligence, industry, activity.*
- indūtiae**, -ārum, [indu, old form of in, cf. eō], f. pl., *suspension of hostilities, truce, armistice.*
- ineō**, -ire, -ivī or -ī, -itus, [in + eō], irr., *go into, enter; begin; enter upon, undertake; with grātiam, acquire, obtain. ineūns adulēscētia, early youth.*
- inermis**, -e, [in- + arma], adj., *unarmed, without weapons, defenseless.*
- inertia**, -ae, [iners], f., *want of art, unskillfulness, ignorance; inactivity, idleness.*
- inexercitātus**, -a, -um, [in- + exercitātus], adj., *untrained, unskilful, without experience.*
- infāmia**, -ae, [infāmis], f., *ill-fame, dishonor, disgrace; calumny.*
- infāmis**, -e, [in- + fāma], adj., *of ill repute, notorious, infamous.*
- infāmō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [infāmis], i, *bring into ill repute, disgrace, dishonor, defame.*
- infectus**, -a, -um, [in- + factus], adj., *not done, unaccomplished.*
- inferior**, -ius, [comp. of īferus], adj., *lower, inferior.*
- inferō**, *inferre, intulī, inlātus, [in + ferō], 3, bring in, carry, take to; introduce, bring against; cause, inflict.*
- inferus**, -a, -um, comp. īferior, sup. īfimus or īmus, adj., *below, beneath, lower.*
- īfestus**, -a, -um, adj., *unsafe, disturbed; hostile, threatening.*
- īfimus**, -a, -um, sup. of īferus, adj., *lowest, lowest part of, foot of; humblest.*
- īfinītus**, -a, -um, [in- + fīnītus], adj., *unlimited, boundless; innumerable, countless.*
- īfirmus**, -a, -um, comp. īfirmior, sup. īfirmīssimus, [in- + fīrmus], adj., *not strong, weak, feeble.*
- īfītiae**, -ārum, [in-, cf. fateor], f. pl., *found only in the acc. in the phrase īfītiās īre, to deny.*
- īfītior**, -ārī, -ātus sum, [īfītiae], i, *deny, disown.*
- īfodiō**, -fodere, -fōdī, -fōssus, [in + fodiō], 3, *bury, inter.*
- īgeniūm**, -ī, [in, cf. gignō], n., *innate quality, nature; character, disposition; talents, ability, intellect.*
- īgrātīīs**, [in-, grātīīs], adv., *without thanks, unwillingly, on compulsion.*
- īgrātūs**, -a, -um, [in- + grātūs], adj., *unpleasant, disagreeable; thankless, ungrateful.*
- īiciō**, -icere, -īcī, -iectus, [in + iaciō], 3, *throw in; hurl in, put in, put on; inspire, suggest, cause.*
- īimīcītīa**, -ae, [īimīcīus], f., *enmity, hostility.*
- īimīcīus**, -a, -um, [in- + amīcīus], adj., *unfriendly, hostile. As subst., īimīcīus, -ī, m., personal enemy.*
- īīquūs**, -a, -um, [in- + aequūs], adj., *uneven, steep; unequal; excessive, unfavorable, unfair, unjust.*
- īītīum**, -ī, [ineō], n., *going in, entrance; beginning. initīō, in the beginning, at first.*

- iniūria.** -ae, [in- + iūs], f., *injustice, wrong, injury; insult.*
- iniūstē.** [iniūstus], adv., *unjustly.*
- inlacrimō.** -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [in + lacrima], 1, *weep over, bewail, lament.*
- inlūdō.** -lūdere, -lūsi, -lūsus, [in + lūdō], 3, *sport with; make fun of, ridicule, mock; deceive, baffle.*
- inlūstris.** -e, comp. inlūstrior, sup. inlūtrissimus, adj., *bright; clear; distinguished, illustrious, renowned; evident, plain.*
- inlūstrō.** -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [in + lūstrō], 1, *light up, illuminate; make clear, illustrate; render famous, distinguish.*
- innītor.** -nīti, -nīsus or -nīxus sum, [in + nitor]., 3, dep., *lean on, support oneself by.*
- innocēns.** -entis, adj., *harmless; blameless, innocent.*
- innocentia.** -ae, [innocēns], f., *blamelessness, innocence; integrity.*
- innoxius.** -a, -um, [in- + noxius], adj., *harmless; blameless, innocent.*
- inopia.** -ae, [inops], f., *want, lack; need, poverty, scarcity.*
- inopīnāns.** -antis, [in- + opīnāns], adj., *not expecting, taken by surprise.*
- inopīnātus.** -a, -um, [in- + opīnātus], adj., *unexpected, surprising.*
- inops.** -opis, [in- + ops], adj., *without resources, helpless, weak; poor, needy, without; pitiful.*
- inquam.** inquis, inquit, def., always postpositive, *say.*
- inrīdeō.** -rīdēre, -rīsi, -rīsus, [in + rideō], 2, *laugh at, mock, ridicule.*
- inritus.** -a, -um. [in- + ratus], adj., *unsettled, of no effect; ineffectual, useless.*
- insciēns.** -entis, [in- + sciēns], adj., *unknowing, unaware.*
- inscītia.** -ae, [inscītus], f., *ignorance, inexperience, unskillfulness.*
- inscius.** -a, -um. adj., *not knowing, ignorant, unaware.*
- inscrībō.** inscribere, inscrīpsī, inscriptus, [in + scribō], 3, *write upon, inscribe.*
- insequor.** insequī, insecūtus sum, [in + sequor], 3, dep., *follow, come next; pursue; overtake.*
- inserviō.** -īre, —, -ītus, [in + serviō], 4, *be serviceable, be submissive; accommodate oneself.*
- insidiae.** -ārum, [cf. insideō], f. pl., *snares, trap, ambush; artifice, plot.*
- insidiātor.** -ōris, [insidiōr], m., *one who lies in wait, waylayer; enemy.*
- insidior.** -ārī, -ātus sum, [insidiae], 1, dep., *lie in wait for, watch for, plot against.*
- insīdō.** -sīdere, -sēdi, -sessus, [in + sīdō], 3, *sit in, settle on; occupy, keep possession of.*
- insīgniter.** comp. insīgnius, [insīgnis], adv., *remarkably, extraordinarily, notably.*
- insolēns.** -entis, [in + solēns], part. of soleō], adj., *unaccustomed; immoderate, haughty, insolent.*
- insolentia.** -ae, [insolēns], f., *unusualness; arrogance, insolence, extravagance.*
- instāns.** -antis, [part. of instō], adj., *present, immediate; pressing, urgent.*
- instituō.** -ere, instituī, institūtus,

[in + statuō], 3, put in place, plant, fix; make, construct; arrange; purpose, resolve; found, establish; begin; teach, instruct.

īnstitūtum, -ī, [part. of īnstituō], n., purpose, intention, design; practice, custom, usage; institution, ordinance, decree.

īnstō, -stāre, -stītī, —, fut. part. īnstatūrus, [in + stō], 1, stand on; draw nigh, approach; urge, press; menace, threaten.

īnstrūō, -ere, īnstrūxī, īnstrūctus, [in + struō], 3, build in; make ready, provide; equip, fit out; of troops, draw up, array.

īnsuētus, -a, -um, [part. of īnsuēscō], adj., unaccustomed, unusual, inexperienced.

īnsula, -ae, f., island.

īnsum, -esse, -fui, [in + sum], irr., be in, be upon; belong to.

īnteger, -gra, -grum, comp. īntegriōr, sup. ītegerrimus, [in-, cf. tangō], adj., untouched, whole; uninjured, unwounded; fresh, new.

īntegritās, -ātis, [integer], f., soundness; blamelessness, integrity.

īntellegō, -legere, -lēxī, -lēctus, [inter + legō], 3, come to know, perceive, understand.

īntemperāns, -antis, [in- + temperāns], adj., unrestrained, extravagant, immoderate.

īntemperanter, [intemperāns], adv., immoderately, extravagantly, intemperately.

īntemperantia, -ae, [intemperāns], f., excess, extravagance, intemperance; arrogance, insolence.

īnter, prep. with acc., among;

of position and relation, between, among, into the midst of; of time, between, during, in, within.

īntercēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessus, [inter + cēdō], 3, come between, intervene; happen, arise, come to pass; oppose, hinder.

īnterdiū, [inter + diū], adv., in the daytime, by day.

īnterdūm, [inter + dum], adv., sometimes, occasionally, now and then.

īntereā, [inter + eā], adv., meanwhile, in the meantime.

īntereō, -ire, -ii, —, fut. part., īnteritūrus, [inter + eō], irr., go among; be lost; perish, die.

īntefactor, -ōris, [interficiō], m., slayer, assassin.

īnterficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectus, [inter + faciō], 3, put out of the way, destroy, kill.

īnterim, adv., meanwhile, in the meantime.

īnterimō, -imere, -ēmī, -ēmptus, [inter + emō], 3, take away; kill, destroy.

īnterior, -ius, gen. -ōris, [inter], adj., comp., (sup. intimus or īmus) inner, interior, middle; more hidden, more profound; more intimate, more confidential.

īnteritus, -ūs, [intereō], m., overthrow, fall, destruction.

īnterneciō, -ōnis, [inter, cf. necō], f., massacre, slaughter, annihilation.

īnternūntius, -ī, [inter + nūntius], m., go-between, messenger.

īnterpōnō, -pōnere, -posū, interpositus, [inter + pōnō], 3, put between, interpose; introduce, insert; allege, adduce. sē īnterpōnere, to lend one's aid.

- interrogō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [inter + rogō], 1, ask, question, examine.
- interserō, -serere, —, —, [inter + serō], 3, place between, interpose; allege.
- intersum, -esse, -fui, [inter + sum], irr., lie between; intervene; be present; be different, differ. Impers., interest, it makes a difference; it concerns.
- intestīnus, -a, -um, [intus], adj., inward, internal, intestine.
- intestīnum, -ī, [intestinus], n., intestine, bowels.
- intimē, [intimus], adv., intimately, cordially.
- intimus, -a, -um, adj., sup., (comp. interior) inmost, deepest, profound; intimate. As subst., intimī, -ōrum, m. pl., intimate friends.
- intrā, adv. and prep. with acc., within; of time, during.
- intrō, adv., to the inside; within.
- intrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [cf. intrā], 1, go into, enter; penetrate, reach.
- introeō, -ire, -īvī, —, [intrō + eō], irr., go in, enter.
- introitus, -ūs, [intrō, cf. eō], m., going in, entering, entrance.
- intrōmittō, -mittere, -misi, intrōmissus, [intrō + mittō], 3, send in, let in, admit.
- intueor, -tuērī, -tuitus sum, [in + tueor], 2, dep., look upon, look closely at; regard, consider.
- inūtilis, -e, [in- + ūtilis], adj., useless, unprofitable; hurtful, injurious.
- invādō, -vādere, -vāsī, -vāsus, [in + vādō], 3, go into, enter; attack, invade; seize, take possession of.
- invehō, -vehere, -vēxī, -vēctus, [in + vehō], 3, carry in, carry to; pass., ride into; fall upon, attack; attack with words, inveigh against.
- inveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventus, [in + veniō], 4, come upon, find, meet with; discover; acquire.
- inventum, -ī, [part. of inveniō], n., acquisition; device, invention.
- inveterāscō, -ere, inveterāvī, —, [in + veterāscō], 3, inch., grow old, become fixed, be established.
- inveterātus, -a, -um, [inveterāscō], adj., inveterate, old; of long standing, habitual.
- invictus, -a, -um, [in- + vīctus], adj., unconquered.
- invideō, -vidēre, -vīdī, -vīsus, [in + videō], 2, look askance at; envy, be prejudiced against.
- invidia, -ae, [cf. invideō], f., envy, jealousy; ill-will, odium, unpopularity.
- invidus, -a, -um, [in, cf. videō], adj., envious, envying.
- inviolātus, -a, -um, [in- + violātus], adj., unhurt, uninjured, in-violate; inviolable.
- invīsus, -a, -um, [part. of invideō], adj., hated, detested, hateful.
- invītō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, invite, ask; feast, entertain; attract.
- invītus, -a, -um, adj., against the will, unwilling. As subst., invītus, -ī, m., reluctant person, unwilling person.
- invocātus, -a, -um, [in- + vocātus], adj., uncalled, uninvited.
- iocor, -ārī, -ātus sum, [iocus], 1, dep., joke, jest.
- iocus, -ī, m., pl. ioci, -ōrum, m., ioca, -ōrum, n., jest, joke.

Iōnes, -um, [”*Iωνες*], m. pl., inhabitants of Ionia, Ionians.

Iōnia, -ae, [*Iωνία*], f., Ionia, the west-central part of Asia Minor, bordering on the Aegean Sea.

Iphicratēnsis, -is, adj., of Iphicrates.

Iphicratēs, -is, [’*Ιφικράτης*], m., Iphicrates, an Athenian general. See XI.

ipse, ipsa, ipsum, gen. ipsius, dem. pron., self; himself, herself, itself; often best rendered freely, very, just, mere, in person.

īra, -ae, f., anger, wrath; passion.

īrāscor, īrāscī, īrātus sum, [īra], 3, dep., be angry.

īrātus, -a, -um, [part. of īrāscor], adj., angered, enraged, violent, furious.

is, ea, id, gen. ēius, dem. pron., he, she, it; that, this, the, the one; before ut, such.

Ismēniās, -ae, [’*Ισμηνίας*], m., Ismenias, a Theban, a contemporary of Pelopidas.

iste, ista, istud, gen. istius, dem. pron., that of yours, that, this; he, she, it; such.

ita, adv., in this manner, so, thus, as follows.

Ītalia, -ae, f., Italy.

Ītalicus, -a, -um, adj., of Italy, Italian. As subst., ītalicī, -ōrum, m. pl., the Italians, as distinguished from the Roman citizens.

itaque, [ita + -que], conj., and so, therefore, accordingly.

item, adv., likewise, also, moreover, too; in the same manner, just so.

iter, itineris, [cf. eō], n., going; journey, march; way, road.

iterum, adv., again, a second time. **iubeō**, iubēre, iussī, iüssus, 2,

order, give orders; command, decree, enact.

iūcundus, -a, -um, comp. iūcundior, sup. iūcundissimus, adj., pleasant, agreeable, delightful.

iūdex, -icis, [iūs, cf. dīcō], m. and f., judge, juror.

iūdīcum, -i, [iūdex], n., trial, legal process, investigation; court; judgment, decision.

iūdicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [iūdex], 1, examine judicially, judge; judge of, form an opinion of, infer; proclaim, declare, resolve, conclude.

iūgerūm, -i, gen. pl. iūgerūm, n., an acre, juger (about two-thirds of an English acre).

iugulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [iugulum], 1, cut the throat of, kill, slay.

īliūs, -a, name of a celebrated Roman gens. In this book are mentioned:

(1) *L. Iūlius Calidus*, a Roman poet known only through mention of him by Nepos.

(2) *L. Iūlius Mōcilla*, an ex-praetor, saved from death by Atticus after the defeat of Brutus and Cassius.

See also **Caesar**.

iūmentum, -i, [cf. iungō], n., beast of burden, horse, mule.

iungō, iungere, iūnxī, iūnctus, 3, join together, unite; harness, yoke.

īnūs, -a, name of a prominent Roman gens. See **Brūtus**.

Iuppīter, Iovis, m., Jūpiter, the highest of the gods.

iūrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [iūs], 1, swear, take oath; swear to; swear by, call to witness.

iūs, iūris, n., that which is binding, right, justice; court of justice, place of trial; law; abl. iūre, justly. iūs gentium, universal law, the law of nations.

iūsiūrandum, iūrisiūrandī, n., oath.

iūssum, -ī, [part. of iubeō], n., order, command.

iūssus, -ūs, only abl. sing. in use, [iubeō], m., order, command.

iūstitia, -ae, [cf. iūs], f., justice, uprightness.

iūstus, -a, -um, [iūs], adj., just, upright, righteous.

iuvencus, -ī, [iuvenis], m., young bullock.

iuvō, iuvāre, iūvī, iūtus, i, help, assist, aid.

iūxtā, adv. and prep.:

(1) As adv., *near, by the side of.*

(2) As prep., with acc., *very near, close to.*

K.

Kalendae, -ārum, f. pl., day of proclamation, Calends, first of the month.

L.

L., with proper names = *Lucius*, a Roman forename.

Labeō, -ōnis, m., Labeo, surname of Q. Fabius Labeo, consul B.C. 183. labor, -ōris, m., labor, toil, exertion; hardship, distress.

labōriōsus, -a, -um, comp. labōriōsior, sup. labōriōsissimus, [labor], adj., full of labor, laborious; toilsome; industrious.

labōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [labor], i, labor, take pains, endeavor;

toil; work out, produce by toil; suffer, be hard pressed.

Lacedaemōn, -ōnis, [Λακεδαλμων], f., Lacedaemon, Sparta, the chief city of Laconia, in the southeastern part of the Peloponnesus.

Lacedaemonius, -a, -um, adj., of Lacedaemon, Lacedaemonian. As subst., Lacedaemoniī, -ōrum, m. pl., the Lacedaemonians, inhabitants of Lacedaemon.

lacēssō, -ere, -āvī, -ātus, 3, excite, provoke, challenge; urge, stimulate.

Lacō, or Lacōn, -ōnis, [Λάκων], m., Laconian, Lacedaemonian, Spartan.

Lacōnicē, -ēs, [Λακωνική], f., Laconia, in the southeastern part of the Peloponnesus.

lacrima, -ae, f., tear.

lacrimō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [lacrima], i, shed tears; lament, bewail.

laedō, laedere, laesī, laesus, 3, hurt, wound; vex, insult, offend.

laetitia, -ae, [laetus], f., joy, exultation, rejoicing.

Lāmachus, -ī, [Λάμαχος], m., Lamachus, an Athenian general during the Peloponnesian war.

Lamprus, -ī, [Λάμπρος], m., Lamprus, a teacher of music at Athens. He is said to have been the instructor of Socrates in music and dancing.

Lampsacus. -ī, [Λάμψακος], f., Lampsacus, a city of Asia Minor, situated in Mysia on the Hellespont.

Laphystius, -ī, [Λαφύστιος], m., Laphystius, a Syracusan of the time of Timoleon.

lapideus, -a, -um, [lapis], adj., of stone, stone.

lapis, -idis, m., stone; *mile-stone*.
largītiō, -ōnis, [largior], f., giving
freely, generosity, largess; bribery.
lassitūdō, -inis, [lassus], f., faint-
ness, weariness.

lātē, comp. lātius, sup. lātissimē,
 [lātus], adv., widely, extensively.
lateō, -ēre, -uī, —, 2, *lie hid, be
 concealed; escape notice.*

Latīnē, [Latinus], adv., *in Latin,
 in the Latin language.*

Latīnus, -a, -um, adj., *of Latium,
 Latin.* As subst., Latīni, -ōrum,
 m. pl., *the Latins.*

laudātiō, -ōnis, [laudō], f., *prais-
 ing, praise, commendation, eulogy.*
laudō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [laus], I.,
praise, extol.

laureus, -a, -um, [laurus], adj.,
of laurel, laurel.

laus, laudis, f., *praise, glory, re-
 nown; title to praise, merit, ex-
 cellency.*

lautē, [lautus], adv., *elegantly,
 sumptuously.*

lautus, -a, -um, [part. of lavō,
 wash], adj., *neat, elegant, sumptuous,
 splendid.*

laxō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [laxus],
 I., *extend, open, expand; open,
 undo.*

lectīca, -ae, f., *litter, sedan-chair.*
lectīcula, -ae, [dim. of lectica],
 f., *small litter, modest litter, sedan-
 chair; bier.*

lēctiō, -ōnis, [cf. legō], f., *choos-
 ing; reading, perusal, reading
 aloud.*

lēctor, -ōris, [cf. legō], m., *reader.*
lectus, -ī, m., *couch, bed.*

lēgātiō, -ōnis, f., *embassy, legation,
 office of ambassador.*

lēgātus, -ī, m., *ambassador, legate,
 envoy; deputy, lieutenant.*

lēgitimus, -a, -um, [lēx], adj.,
fixed by law, lawful, legal. lē-
 gitima quaedam, *certain legal
 formulas.*

legō, legere, lēgī, lēctus, 3, *bring
 together, gather, collect; choose,
 appoint; review, read.*

Lēmnīus, -a, -um, adj., *of Lemnos,
 Lemnian.* As subst., Lēmnīus,
 -ī, m., *inhabitant of Lemnos, Lem-
 nian.*

Lēmnus, -ī, [Λῆμνος], f., *Lemnos,*
 an island in the northern part of
 the Aegean Sea.

lēniō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus, [lēnis], 4,
*soften, moderate; appease, calm,
 pacify.*

leō, -ōnis, [λέων], m., *lion.*

Leōnidās, -ae, [Λεωνίδας], m.,
*Leonidas, a king of Sparta, who
 fell at Thermopylae while defend-
 ing the pass against the Persians,
 in 480 B.C.*

Leonnātus, -ī, [Λεόννατος], m.,
*Leonnatus, one of Alexander's
 generals.*

Leōtychidēs, -ae, [Λεωτυχίδης],
 m., *Leotychides, a brother of Agesilaus.*

lepōs, -ōris, m., *pleasantness,
 charm, grace.*

Lesbos, -ī, [Λέσβος], f., *Lesbos, an
 island in the Aegean Sea, near the
 coast of Mysia.*

lētum, -ī, n., *death, annihilation.*

Leucosyri, -ōrum, [Λευκόστροι],
 m. pl., *Leucosyri, White Syrians,*
 a name applied to the inhabitants
 of Cappadocia, who were of lighter
 complexion than the more south-
 ern Syrians.

Leuctra, -ōrum, [Λεῦκτρα], n. pl.,
*Leuctra, a small town in Boeotia,
 the scene of the defeat of the*

- Lacedaemonians by Epaminondas in 371 B.C.
- Leuctricus**, -a, -um, adj., of *Leuctra*, at *Leuctra*.
- levis**, -e, comp. *levior*, sup. *levisimus*, adj., *light*; *slight*, *trivial*; *fickle*, *untrustworthy*, *false*.
- levō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [levis], I, *lift up*, *raise*; *lighten*, *relieve*; *alleviate*, *mitigate*.
- lēx**, lēgis, f., *enactment*, *law*, *rule*; *condition*, *stipulation*.
- libenter**, [libēns], adv., *willingly*, *gladly*.
- liber**, -era, -erum, adj., *free*, *unrestrained*, *unchecked*; *generous*. As subst., *liber*, -erī, m., *freeman*.
- liber*, -brī, m., *book*; *account-book*; *letter*, *epistle*.
- liberālis**, -e, [liber], adj., *befitting a freeman*, *dignified*; *liberal*, *generous*.
- liberālitās**, -ātis, [liberālis], f., *nobility*, *kindness*, *courtesy*; *generosity*.
- liberāliter**, [liberālis], adv., *nobly*, *kindly*; *generously*; *profusely*, *liberally*.
- liberātor**, -ōris, [liberō], m., *freer*, *deliverer*, *liberator*.
- liberē**, comp. *liberius*, sup. *liberrimē*, [liber], adv., *freely*; *openly*, *boldly*.
- liberī**, -ōrum or -ūm, [liber], m. pl., *free persons*; hence *children of a family*, *children*.
- liberō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [liber], I, *set free*, *liberate*, *free*; *absolve*, *acquit*.
- libērtās**, -ātis, [liber], f., *freedom*, *liberty*; *freedom of speech*.
- libet**, -ēre, *libuit* or *libitum est*, [cf. liber], 2, impers., *it pleases*, *it is pleasing*.

- libidinōsus**, -a, -um, [libidō], adj., *passionate*, *wilful*, *licentious*.
- libidō**, -inis, [libet], f., *pleasure*, *delight*; *wantonness*.
- librārius**, -a, -um, [liber], adj., of *books*. As subst., *librārius*, -ī, m., *copyist*, *scribe*.
- licenter**, comp. *licentius*, sup. *licentissimē*, [licēns, part. of licet], adv., *freely*, *without restraint*, *boldly*, *impudently*.
- licentia**, -ae, [licet], f., *freedom*, *liberty*, *license*; *lawlessness*.
- licet**, licēre, *licuit* and *licitum est*, 2, impers., *it is lawful*, *it is permitted*.
- lignum**, -a, -um, [lignum], adj., *of wood*, *wooden*.
- lignum**, -ī, [cf. legō], n., *piece of wood*, *log*; pl. sometimes, *fire-wood*.
- Ligus**, -uris, m., *Ligurian*, *inhabitant of Liguria*, a country in the western part of Cisalpine Gaul.
- limen**, -inis, n., *cross-piece*; *threshold*, *lintel*, *sill*; *door*, *entrance*; *room*.
- lingua**, -ae, f., *tongue*; by metonymy, *language*.
- linetus**, -a, -um, [linum], adj., of *linen*, *linen*.
- līs**, lītis, f., *strife*, *dispute*, *quarrel*; *suit at law*, *process*; *subject of an action*, *matter in dispute*; *damages*. *līs aestimāta est*, *damages were assessed*.
- littera**, -ae, f., *letter* of the alphabet; *writing*, *document*; pl., *letter*, *epistle*; *literature*.
- litterātus** -a, -um, sup., *litterātissimus*, [littera], adj., *lettered*, *learned*, *educated*.
- lītus**, -oris, n., *sea-shore*, *beach*, *strand*.
- locuplēs**, -ētis, [locus, cf. pleō],

adj., rich in lands; opulent, rich.

locuplētō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [locuplēs], i., make rich, enrich.

locus, -i, m., region, place, spot, locality; station, post; pl., locī, -ōrum, m., single places, loca, -ōrum, n., places connected.

longē, comp. longius, sup. longisimē, [longus], adv., a long way off, at a distance; far; greatly, by far.

longīnquo, -a, -um, comp. longinquier, [longus], adj., far removed, remote, distant.

longus, -a, -um, comp. longior, sup. longissimus, adj., long, extended; lasting, prolonged; distant, remote.

Longus, -i, m., *Longus*, surname of *Ti. Semprōnius Longus*, colleague of *P. Cornelius Scipio* in the consulship, 218 B.C.

loquor, loquī, locūtus sum, 3, dep., speak, talk; say, tell.

lōrīca, -ae, [lōrum], f., leather cuirass, corselet, coat-of-mail; protection.

lōrum, -i, n., strip of leather, thong, strap; pl., reins, bridle.

Lūcānus, -a, -um, adj., *Lucanian*, of *Lucania*, a province in south-western Italy. As subst., Lūcānus, -i, m., *Lucanian*, inhabitant of *Lucania*.

Lucretius, -i, m., *Lucretius*, gentile name of *T. Lucretius Cārus*, the celebrated Roman poet; he lived from 96 to 55 B.C.

lucrum, -i, n., profit, advantage; wealth, riches.

lūctor, -ārī, -ātus sum, i., dep., wrestle, struggle, strive, contend.

Lūcullus, -i, m., *Lucullus*, sur-

name of *L. Licinius Lūcullus*, consul in 74 B.C., general against Mithridates from 74 to 67. He was celebrated in his later life for his wealth and luxurious living.

lūcus, -i, m., sacred grove; wood, grove.

lūdus, -i, m., game, play; public game; sport, jest.

lumbus, -i, m., loin.

lūmen, -inis, n., light; light of the eye, eye; sight.

Lūsitānus, -a, -um, adj., *Lusitanian*, of *Lusitania*, the modern Portugal. As subst., Lūsitānus, -i, m., *Lusitanian*, inhabitant of *Lusitania*.

Lutātius, -i, m., *Lutatius*, family name of *C. Lutātius Catulus*, consul in 241 B.C. He brought the first Punic war to an end by his naval victory near the Aegates Islands.

lūxuria, -ae, [lūxus], f., luxury; extravagance, luxury.

lūxuriōsē, comp. lūxuriōsius, sup. lūxuriōsissimē, [lūxuriōsus], adv., luxuriously, voluptuously.

lūxuriōsus, -a, -um, [lūxuria], adj., luxuriant; excessive; luxurious, voluptuous.

Lycō, -ōnis, [Λύκων], m., *Lyco*, of Syracuse, a contemporary of Dion.

Lycus, -i, [Λύκος], m., *Lycus*, the father of Thrasybulus.

Lyđia, -ae, [Λυδία], f., *Lydia*, a country in the western central part of Asia Minor.

Lyđus, -a, -um, adj., of *Lydia*, Lydian. As subst., Lyđus, -i, m., a *Lydian*, inhabitant of *Lydia*.

Lýsander, -drī, [*Λύσανδρος*], m., *Lysander*. See vi.

Lýsimachus, -ī, [*Λύσιμαχος*], m., *Lysimachus*, in this book referring to:

(1) *Lysimachus*, father of Aristides.

(2) *Lysimachus*, one of Alexander's generals.

Lýsis, -idis, [*Λύσις*], m., *Lysis*, a Pythagorean philosopher from Tarentum, a teacher of Epaminondas.

M.

M., with proper names = **Mārcus**, a Roman forename.

M' = **Mānius**, a Roman forename.

Macedō, -onis, m., *a Macedonian*.

Macedonia, -ae, f., *Macedonia*, a country north of Greece.

Macrochīr, [*Μακρόχειρ*], m., *Long-hand*, a surname of Artaxerxes I.

maculō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [*macula, spot*], i, *spot, stain; dishonor, defile*.

magis, [cf. *māgnus*], adv., comp., (sup. *māximē*), *more, in a higher degree, rather*.

magister, -trī, [cf. *māgnus*], m., *master, chief; teacher, guardian*.

magistrātus, -ūs, [*magister*], m., *office of master, civil office, magistracy; magistrate, public officer*.

Māgnētēs, -um, m. pl., *the people of Magnesia, Magnesians*.

Māgnēsia, -ae, [*Μαγνησία*], f., *Magnesia*, a city on the river Meander in Caria, in southwestern Asia Minor.

māgnificē, [*māgnificus*], adv., *nobly, generously, richly*.

māgnificus, -a, -um, comp. *māg-*

nificantior, sup. *māgnificentissimus*, [*māgnus*, cf. *faciō*], adj., *great, noble, distinguished; splendid, magnificent*.

māgnitūdō, -inis, [*māgnus*], f., *greatness, size, bulk; great number*.

māgnoperē or **māgnō opere**, adv., *greatly, very much*.

māgnus, -a, -um, comp. *māior*, sup. *māximus*, adj., *great, large, spacious; noble, great; mighty, loud; important, weighty; comp. and sup. often, elder, eldest. As subst. *māiōrēs*, -um, m. pl., ancestors*. **Māgnus**, -ī, m., *the Great*, surname of *Cn. Pompēius*.

Māgō or **Māgōn**, -ōnis, [*Μάγων*], m., *Mago*, a brother of Hannibal.

māiestās, -ātis, [*māior*], f., *greatness, dignity; authority, sovereign power. crīmen māiestātis, charge of high treason*.

māior, -ius, see **māgnus**.

male, [*malus*], comp. *pēius*, sup. *peccimē*, adv., *badly, wickedly; imperfectly, barely, scarcely, with difficulty; unsuccessfully, unfortunately*.

maledicūs, -a, -um, comp. *maledicentior*, sup. *maledicentissimus*, [*maledicō*], adj., *abusive, slanderous*.

maleficūs, -a, -um, [*male*, cf. *faciō*], adj., *nefarious, wicked; hurtful, noxious; unpropitious*.

malitiōsē, [*malitiōsus*], adv., *wickedly, knavishly*.

mālō, mālle, māluī, —, [*magis + volō*], irr., *choose rather, prefer*.

malum, -ī, [*malus*], n., *evil, mischief, misfortune, calamity*.

malus, -a, -um, comp. *pēior*, sup.

pessimus, adj., bad, wicked; unfavorable, unfortunate.

Māmercus, -ī, m., *Mamercus*, tyrant of Catana in Sicily, a contemporary and ally of the younger Dionysius of Syracuse.

manceps, -cipis, [manus, cf. capiō], m., purchaser; contractor, farmer of revenues.

mandātum, -ī, [part. of mandō], n., charge, order, commission; command.

mandō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [manus + dō], i, put in the hand, hand over, deliver, entrust, commission; commit, consign; order, command.

Mandroclēs, -is, [Μανδροκλῆς], m., *Mandrocles*, a Persian general under Artaxerxes II.

maneō, manēre, mānsī, mānsus, 2, remain, tarry; last, endure, continue; wait for.

Manlius, -ī, m., *Manlius*, gentile name of *Cn. Manlius Volsō*, consul in 189 B.C.; he was victor over the Galatians, the allies of Antiochus.

Mantinēa, -ae, [Μαντίνεια], f., *Mantinea*, a city of Arcadia, near which Epaminondas defeated the Lacedaemonians in 362 B.C.

manubiae, -ārum, [manus], f. pl., booty, prize-money.

manus, -ūs, f., hand; work, skill; force, strength; band, troops. ad manum, near, close. ad manum scriba, private secretary. manūs dēdere, to yield.

Marathōn, -ōnis, [Μαραθών], f., *Marathon*, a town on the eastern shore of Attica, the scene of the defeat of the Persians by the Athenians in 490 B.C.

Marathōnius, -a, -um, adj., of Marathon, at Marathon, Marathonian.

Mārcellus, -ī, [dim. of Mārcus], m., *Marcellus*, a Roman family name. In this book refers to:

(1) *M. Claudius Mārcellus*, the 'Sword of Rome,' who captured Syracuse in 212 B.C.

(2) *M. Claudius Mārcellus*, consul in 196 B.C., son of the conqueror of Syracuse.

(3) *M. Claudius Mārcellus*, consul in 183 B.C.

Mardonius, -ī, [Μαρδόνιος], m., *Mardonius*, a Persian general under Xerxes; he was defeated at Plataea in 479 B.C. by Pausanias.

mare, maris, n., the sea.

maritimus, -a, -um, [mare], adj., of the sea, by the sea, sea-, marine, maritime.

Marius, -a, name of a Roman gens. In this book refers to *C. Marius*, son of the famous conqueror of Jugurtha and the Cimbri.

Massagetae, -ārum, [Μασσαγέται], m. pl., the *Massagetae*, a people of Scythia, dwelling on the northeastern shore of the Caspian Sea.

māter, mātris, f., mother, parent.

māter familiās, see *familia*.

mātricida, -ae, [māter, cf. caedō], m., murderer of a mother, matricide.

mātrimōnium, -ī, [māter], n., wedlock, marriage, matrimony. in mātrimōniō habēre, to have as wife, to have married.

mātūrē, [mātūrus], adv., seasonably, at the proper time; betimes, early, quickly.

mātūrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [mātūrūs], 1, ripen; make haste, hasten; quicken, accelerate.

māximē, [māximus], adv., especially, exceedingly, very. **ūnus omnium māximē**, most of all.

māximus, see **māgnus**.

Māximus, -ī, m., *Māximus*, surname of *Q. Fabius Māximus*; see note to p. 53, l. 6.

medeōr, -ērī, —, 2, dep., heal, cure, remedy.

Mēdia, -ae, [Mηδīa], f., *Media*, a country in Asia, on the southern coast of the Caspian Sea.

medicīna, -ae, [medicus], f., the healing art, medicine; remedy.

medicus, -ī, m., physician, surgeon.

Mēdīcus, -a, -um, adj., of *Media*.

medimnus, -ī, [μέδιμνος], m., *medimnus*, a Greek dry measure, bushel.

mediocris, -e, [medius], adj., middling, medium, moderate; mediocre, inferior.

meditor, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1, dep., reflect, consider, meditate; plan, devise; practise.

Mēdūs, -ī, [Mῆδōs], m., inhabitant of *Media*, *Mede*.

mel, mellis, n., honey.

melior, comp. of **bonus**.

meminī, -isse, only found in the perfect tenses, remember, recollect, think of, recall.

memor, -oris, adj., mindful, remembering.

memoria, -ae, [memor], f., memory, remembrance; period of recollection; account, narration.

memorō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [memor], 1, bring to remembrance, mention, speak of.

mendācium, -ī, [mendāx], n., lie, falsehood.

Meneclīdēs, -is, [Μενεκλείδης], m., *Meneclides*, a Theban orator, an opponent of Epaminondas.

Menelāus, -ī, [Μενέλāos], m., *Menelāus*, a king of Sparta, son of Atreus, brother of Agamemnon, and husband of Helen. *Menelāī Portus*, a harbor on the northern coast of Africa, between Egypt and Cyrene.

Menestheus, -ī, [Μενεσθεύς], m., *Menestheus*, son of Iphricrates.

mēns, mentis, f., mind, intellect; feeling, judgment, intelligence; purpose, intent, meaning; plan.

mēnsa, -ae, f., table; course at dinner.

mēnsis, -is, m., month.

mēnsūra, -ae, [mētior], f., measuring; measure; extent.

mentīō, -ōnis, f., a calling to mind, mention.

mentīor, -īrī, -ītus sum, 4, dep., invent, lie, assert falsely.

mercennārius, -a, -um, [mercēs], adj., serving for pay, hired, mercenary. As subst., *mercennārius*, -ī, m., hireling.

mercēs, -ēdis, f., hire, pay.

Mercurius, -ī, m., *Mercury*, a god of the Romans corresponding in many respects to the Greek Hermes and identified with him. He was the messenger of the gods, conducted the souls of the dead to the underworld, taught men eloquence and music, and was the patron of merchants and of thieves.

mereō, -ēre, -ūī, -ītus, 2, deserve, merit; earn.

mereor, -ērī, -ītus sum, 2, dep., deserve, merit; earn.

merīdiēs, —, acc. -em, abl. -ē,

[*medius + diēs*], m., *mid-day, noon; the south.*

meritō, [*meritum*], adv., *justly.*

meritum, -ī, [*mereō*], n., *merit, service; worth, value.*

Messēna, -ae, or **Messēnē**, -ēs, [*Μεσσήνη*], f., *Messene*, a city in the northeastern part of Sicily.

-met, enclitic, giving emphasis to personal pronouns.

metallum, -ī, [*μέταλλον*], n., *metal; mine.*

mētior, *mētiri*, *mēnsus sum*, 4, dep., *measure, deal out, distribute; estimate, judge.*

metuō, *metuere, metui*, —, [*metus*], 3, *fear, be apprehensive, dread.*

meus, -a, -um, [*mē*], poss. pron. adj., *of me, my, mine.* As subst., *mei, -ōrum*, m. pl., *my friends, my kindred, my soldiers.*

Mīcythus, -ī, [*Μίκυθος*], m., *Micythus*, a Theban youth, a contemporary of Epaminondas.

migrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, 1, *depart, migrate.*

mihi, see *ego.*

mīles, -ītis, m., *soldier; coll. by metonymy, soldiery, soldiers.*

Milēsius, -a, -um, [*Milētus*], adj., *Milesian, of Miletus, an Ionian city on the western coast of Asia Minor, near Ephesus.*

militāris, -e, [*miles*], adj., *of a soldier, soldierly; of war, warlike, military, warlike.*

mīlle, indecl. in sing., pl. *mīlia* or *millia*, num. adj., *a thousand.*

Used as subst. with gen., usually in the plural.

Miltiadēs, -ae, [*Μιλτιάδης*], m., *Miltiades. See 1.*

Minerva, -ae, [*cf. mēns*], f.,

Minerva, a Roman goddess corresponding in some respects to the Greek Athena, and afterwards identified with her. She was the patroness of the arts and sciences, and goddess of scientific warfare.

minimē, [*minus*], sup. of *parum*, adv., *least of all, least, very little; not at all, by no means.*

minimus, sup. of *parvus*.

minor, comp. of *parvus*.

Minucius, -a, the name of a Roman gens, referring to:

(1) *M. Minucius Rufus*, master of horse under Fabius Maximus.

(2) *Q. Minucius Thermus*, consul in 193 B.C.

minuō, -ere, -ui, -ūtus, [*cf. minus*], 3, *make small, diminish; lessen, weaken, impair; offend against.*

minus, comp. of *parum*, adv., *less, not so; not at all, by no means.*

minūtus, -a, -um, [*part. of minuō*], adj., *little, small.*

mīrabilis, -e, [*mīror*], adj., *wonderful, extraordinary, amazing.*

mīrabiliter, [*mīrabilis*], adv., *wonderfully, surprisingly.*

mīror, -āri, -ātus sum, [*mīrus*], 1, dep., *wonder, marvel; wonder at; admire, esteem.*

mīrus, -a, -um, adj., *wonderful, amazing, extraordinary.*

misceō, *miscēre, miscūl, mixtus*, 2, *mix, mingle, blend; throw into confusion, disturb.*

miserandus, -a, -um, [*part. of miseror*], adj., *lamentable, deplorable, pitiable.*

misereor, -ēri, *miseritus sum, [miser]*, 2, dep., *feel pity, have compassion, pity.*

misericordia, -ae, [*misericors*], f., *pity, compassion, mercy.*

mīssus, -ūs, [mittō], m., only found in the abl. sing., *sending away, sending; throwing, hurling.*

Mithridātēs, -is, m., *Mithridates*, an officer of Datames.

Mithrobarzānēs, -is, m., *Mithrobarzanes*, father-in-law of Datames.
mittō, mittere, misi, missus, 3, *cause to go, send, send off, despatch; dismiss; hurl, throw.*

Mnēmōn, -onis, [Μνήμων], m., lit. *of good memory, Mnemon, the Mindful*, a surname of Artaxerxes II.

mōbilis, -e, [cf. moveō], adj., *easy to move, movable; nimble, quick; changeable, fickle; impulsive.*

mōbilitās, -ātis, [mōbilis], f., *activity, speed, quickness; changeableness, fickleness.*

Mōcilla, see *Iūlius*.

moderātē, [moderātus], adv., *with moderation, moderately.*

moderātiō, -ōnis, [moderor], f., *controlling, guidance; moderation, self-control.*

moderātus, -a, -um, comp. *moderātior*, sup. *moderātissimus*, [part. of *moderor*], adj., *within bounds, moderate; modest, restrained.*

modestia, -ae, [modestus], f., *moderation; discretion, sobriety; shame, modesty; honor, dignity.*

modestus, -a, -um, [modus], adj., *moderate, modest, temperate, sober, discreet.*

modicus, -a, -um, [modus], adj., *in proper measure, moderate, modest, temperate; middling, mean, mediocre.*

modius, -i, [modus], m., *grain-measure, peck, modius, containing sixteen sextarii, about two gallons.*

modo, [modus], adv., *only, merely; just now, but now. nōn modo . . . sed etiam, not only . . . but also.*

modus, -i, m., *measure, extent; limit, end; way, manner.*

moenia, -ium, n. pl., *defensive walls, ramparts, city walls; by metonymy, walled town.*

molestus, -a, -um, [mōlēs], adj., *troublesome, irksome, annoying, disagreeable.*

mōlior, -īrī, -ītus sum, [mōlēs], 4, dep., *make an exertion, struggle, toil; build, construct; undertake, attempt, set about.*

Molossī, -ōrum, [Μολοσσοί], m. pl., *the Molossians, a people of Epirus, northwest of Greece.*

mōmentum, -i, [moveō], n., *movement, motion; brief space of time, moment; cause, circumstance; weight, influence, importance.*

moneō, -ēre, -ūi, -itus, 2, *remind, admonish; advise, warn, teach; predict, foretell.*

mōns, mōntis, m., *mountain.*

monumentum, -i, [cf. moneō], n., *memorial, monument; memorial offering.*

mora, -ae, f., *delay, procrastination; obstruction, cause of delay.*

mora, -ae, [μόρα], f., *mora, a division of Spartan infantry consisting of from 400 to 900 men.*

morbus, -i, [morior], m., *sickness, disease, illness.*

morior, morī and morīrī, mortuus sum, fut. part. *moritūrus*, [cf. mors], 3, dep., *die.*

moror, -ārī, -ātus sum, [mora], 1, dep., *delay, tarry, linger; delay, hinder.*

mors, mortis, f., *death.*

mortālis, -is, [mors], adj., *mortal, human.* As subst., *man, mortal.* **mortifer**, -fera, -ferum, [mors, cf. ferō], adj., *death-bringing, fatal, deadly.*

mortuus, -a, -um, [part. of moriō], adj., *dead.*

mōs, mōris, m., *will, habit, custom, caprice, humor; pl., conduct, behavior; character.*

mōtus, part. of moveō.

mōtus, -ūs, [cf. moveō], m., *moving, motion; exercise; gesture; impulse, passion; agitation, tumult, commotion, insurrection.*

moveō, movēre, mōvī, mōtus, 2, *move, stir, set in motion, remove; affect, stir, influence.*

muliebris, -e, [mulier], adj., *womanly, feminine; womanish, effeminate.*

mulier, -ieris, f., *woman, female; wife.*

multa, -ae, f., *money penalty, fine.*

multa, [multus], adv., *much, greatly, exceedingly.*

multimodīs, [multīs, modīs], adv., *in many ways, variously.* **multiplicō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [multiplex], 1, *multiply, increase, augment.*

multitūdō, -inis, [multus], f., *large number, multitude, throng; the common people.*

multō, [multus], adv., *by much, much, a great deal, far.*

multō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [multa, fine], 1, *punish, sentence to pay, fine.*

multum, [multus], comp., plūs, sup. plūrimum, adv., *greatly, much.*

multus, -a, -um, comp. plūs, sup. plūrimus, adj., *much; pl., many,*

a great number of. As subst., multum, -ī, n., *much.* multī, -ōrum, m. pl., *many people;* multa, -ōrum, n. pl., *many things, much.*

munditia, -ae, usually pl., f., *cleanliness, neatness; elegance, fineness.*

mūnicipium, -i, [mūniceps], n., *free town, town.*

mūniō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus, [moenia], 4, *defend by a wall, fortify, protect; guard, secure; of roads, make, build.*

mūnitio, -ōnis, [mūniō], f., *fortifying; defence, protection, fortification.*

mūnitus, -a, -um, comp. mūnitior, sup. mūnitissimus, [part. of mūniō], adj., *fortified, protected, defended, secured.*

mūnus, -eris, n., *service, office, function, duty; present, gift.*

Mūnychia, -ae, [Μονυχία], f., *Munychia, a peninsula on the coast of Attica, near Athens, which formed a harbor also called Munychia.*

mūrus, -ī, m., *wall, city wall; bulwark.*

mūsicus, -a, -um, [μουσικός], adj., *of music.* As subst., mūsica, -ōrum, n. pl., *music.*

mūsica, -ae, [μουσική], f., *the art of music, music, often including poetry, according to the Greek conception.*

mūtatiō, -ōnis, [mūtō], f., *change, alteration.*

Mutina, -ae, f., *Mutina, a city in Cisalpine Gaul, the modern Modena.*

mūtō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [freq. of moveō], 1, *move, remove; change, alter, exchange.*

mūtuus, -a, -um, [mūtō], adj., borrowed, lent; in return, mutual.

Mycalē, -ēs, [Μυκάλη], f., *Mycale*, a promontory on the coast of Ionia opposite Samos, famous as the scene of the defeat of the Persians by the Athenians and the Lacedaemonians in 479 B.C.

mystērium, -ī, [μυστήριον], n., secret service, secret rite, divine mystery. *mystēria facere*, to celebrate the mysteries.

Mytilēnaeus, -a, -um, adj., of *Mytilene*, the chief city of the island of Lesbos, in the northeastern part of the Aegean Sea. As subst., *Mytilēnaeus*, -ī, m., inhabitant of *Mytilene*.

Myūs, -ūntis, [Μύων], f., *Myus*, a city of Ionia, in the southwestern part of Asia Minor, on the river Meander.

N.

nam, conj., for; because, inasmuch as.

namque, [nam + -que], conj., for, and in fact, inasmuch as.

nancīscor, *nancīscī*, *nactus* or *nanctus sum*, 3, dep., get, obtain, receive; meet with, find, incur, catch, contract.

nārrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, make known, say, tell; recount, describe.

nāscor, *nāscī*, *nātus sum*, 3, dep., be born, be produced; arise, grow.

nātālis, -e, [nātus], adj., of birth, natal, birth. *nātālis diēs*, birth-day.

nātiō, -ōnis, [cf. nātus], f., birth; race, kind; nation, people.

nātīvus, -a, -um, [cf. nāscor], adj., born; inborn, innate.

nātō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [freq. of nō], 1, swim, float.

nātūra, -ae, [cf. nāscor], f., birth; nature, character; disposition; personified, *Nature*.

nātūrālis, -e, [nātūra], adj., natural, by birth, innate.

nātūs, -a, -um, part. of nāscor.

nātūs, -ūs, [cf. nāscor], only in abl. sing., m., birth, age.

naufragium, -ī, [nāvis, cf. frangō], n., shipwreck; ruin, loss.

nauta, -ae, [for nāvita from nāvis], m., sailor.

nauticus, -a, -um, [nāutikos], adj., of ships, nautical, naval. *nautica castra*, naval camp.

nāvālis, -e, [nāvis], adj., of ships, nautical, naval.

nāvis, -is, f., ship. *nāvis longa*, ship of war. *nāvis onerāria*, ship of burden, transport. *nāvis trirēmis*, ship with three banks of oars, trireme.

Naxus, -ī, [Νάξος], f., *Naxos*, an island in the central part of the Aegean Sea, the largest of the Cyclades.

nē, adv. and conj.:

(1) As adv., not. *nē . . . quidem*, not even.

(2) As conj., that not, lest, for fear that.

-ne, inter. adv., and conj., enclitic:

(1) As adv., untranslatable, except in the inflection of the voice, introducing direct questions.

(2) As conj., whether, introducing indirect questions.

nec or **neque**, [nē + -que], adv. and conj., and not, also not, nor, nor yet. *nec . . . nec*, neither . . . nor.

necessāriō, [necessārius], adv., *unavoidably, inevitably.*

necessārius, -a, -um, [necesse], adj., *unavoidable, indispensable, necessary; connected by natural ties, related.* As subst., **necessārius**, -ī, m., *kinsman, relation.*

necesse, adj., only in nom. and acc. sing., n., *necessary.*

necessitās, -ātis, [necesse], f., *unavoidableness, necessity; fate, destiny; connection, relationship.*

necessitūdō, -inis, [necesse], f., *necessity; close connection, relationship, friendship, intimacy.*

sor̄tis necessitūdō, *close official connection.*

Nectanabis, **Nectenebis**, -idis, m., *Nectanabis or Nectenebis, a king of Egypt in the first half of the fourth century B.C.*

nefās, [nē + fās], indecl., n., *something contrary to divine law, sin, crime.*

neglegenter, [neglegēns], adv., *heedlessly, carelessly, negligently.*

neglegō, -legere, -lēxi, -lēctus, [nec + legō], 3, *disregard, neglect; despise.*

negō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, *say no, say not; deny, refuse.*

negōtium, -ī, [nec + ὀtium], n., *business, employment, occupation, affair; difficulty, trouble.*

nēmō, -inis, [nē + homō], pl. and gen. and abl. sing. not in use, being replaced by forms from **nūllus**, m. and f., *no man, no one, nobody.*

Neoclēs, -is or -ī, [Νεοκλῆς], m., *Neocles, father of Themistocles.*

Neontīchus, [Νεοντίχος], n., *Neontichus, a fortified town in Thrace on the Propontis.*

Neoptolemus, -ī, [Νεοπτόλεμος] m., *Neoptolemus, one of Alexander's generals.*

nepōs, **nepōtis**, m., *grandson, descendant.*

neptis, -is, [cf. nepōs], f., *granddaughter.*

Neptūnus, -ī, m., *Neptune, a god of the Romans corresponding to the Greek Poseidon. He was god of the sea and of all great waters.*

neque, see nec.

Nerō, -ōnis, m., *Nero, surname of Ti. Claudius Nero, emperor from 14-37 A.D.*

nēsciō, -ire, -īvī or -īī, —, [nē + sciō], 4, *not know, be ignorant.* With quis or quid forms a compound pron., *I know not who, some one; I know not what, something.*

neu, see nēve.

neuter, -tra, -trum, gen. neutriūs, [nē + uter], adj., *neither the one nor the other, neither.*

nēve or **neu**, [nē + -ve], adv. and conj., *and not, nor, and that . . . not, and lest.*

nex, **necis**, f., *death, violent death, murder.*

Nicānōr, -oris, [Νικάνωρ], m., *Nicanor, a Macedonian officer.*

Niciās, -ae, [Νικίας], m., *Nicias, a celebrated statesman and general of the Athenians during the Peloponnesian war.*

niger, -gra, -grum, adj., *black, dark, dusky; gloomy, ill-omened.*

nihil or **nīl**, [nē + hīlum, trifle], indecl. n., *nothing; acc. often with adverbial force, not at all, by no means.*

nihilō, [nihil], adv., *not at all, in no way.* nihilō minus and nihilō sētius, *nevertheless.*

Nilus, -ī, m., *the Nile*.

nimir [nē, cf. mētior], adv., *beyond measure, too much, excessively, too.*

nimiris, -a, -um, [nimis], adj., *beyond measure, excessive, too great.*

Nisaeus, -ī, [Νισαῖος], m., *Nisaeus, son of Dionysius I. of Syracuse.*

nisi, [nē + sī], conj., *if not, unless, except.*

nitidus, -a, -um, [cf. niteō], adj., *shining, glittering, bright; of animals, sleek, well-fed, in good condition.*

nītor, nītī, nīxus or nīsus sum, 3, dep., *press upon, lean, support oneself; strive, labor, endeavor; rely on, depend on.*

nō, nāre, nāvī, —, i, *swim, float.*

nōbilis, -e, comp. nōbiliar, sup. nōbilissimus, [cf. nōscō], adj., *well-known, famous; high-born, noble.* As subst., nōbilis, -is, m., *man of noble birth, noble.*

nōbilitās, -ātis, [nōbilis], f., *celebrity, fame, renown; high birth, nobility; the nobility, aristocracy.* **nōbilitō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [nōbilis], i, *make known, render famous.*

noceō, -ēre, -ūī, —, fut. part., noci-tūrus, 2, *do harm, injure, hurt.*

noctū, [old abl. of noctus = nox], adv., *by night, at night.*

nocturnus, -a, -um, [nox], adj., *of night, by night, nocturnal.*

nōlō, nōlle, nōluī, —, [nē + volō], irr., *wish . . . not, not wish, be unwilling.*

nōmen, nōminis, [cf. nōscō], n., *means of knowing, name, appellation, title; fame, reputation, renown.*

Nōmentānus, -a, -um, adj., of Nomentum, a town in the country of the Sabines, in central Italy.

nōminātim, [nōminō], adv., *by name, especially, particularly.*

nōminō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [nōmen], i, *call by name, designate, call, name.*

nōn, adv., *not, not at all.*

nōnāgintā, num. adj., indecl., *ninety.*

nōndum, [nōn + dum], adv., *not yet.*

nōnnūllus, -a, -um, [nōn + nūllus], adj., *some, several.* As subst., nōnnūlli, -ōrum, m. pl., *some people, several.*

nōnnūquam, [nōn + num-quam], adv., *sometimes, occasionally.*

nōnūs, -a, -um, [novem], num. adj., *ninth.*

Nōra, -ae, f., *Nora, a fortress on the boundary of Lycaonia and Cappadocia, in the western part of Asia Minor.*

nōs, see ego.

nōscō, nōscere, nōvī, nōtus, 3, inch., *get knowledge of, come to know; in tenses from the perf. stem, have learned, hence know, understand.*

noster, -tra, -trum, [nōs], posses. pron., *our, our own, ours.*

nōtitia, -ae, [nōtus], f., *celebrity, fame; acquaintance, familiarity.*

notō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [nota, mark], i, *mark, designate, mention; observe, censure.*

nōtus, -a, -um, comp. nōtior, sup. nōtissimus, [part. of nōscō], adj., *known, familiar, recognized; well-known, famous.*

novem, indecl. num., *nine.*

novitās, -ātis, [novus], f., *newness, novelty; strangeness, unusualness.*

novus, -a, -um, comp. wanting, sup. novissimus, adj., *new, young; fresh, recent; self-made; sup. novissimus, last.*

nox, noctis, f., *night.*

noxius, -a, -um, adj., *hurtful, injurious; guilty, criminal.*

nūbilis, -e, [cf. nūbō], adj., *marriageable.*

nūbō, nūbere, nūpsī, nūptus, 3, *veil oneself, be married; marry, wed.*

nūdō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [nūdus], i, *lay bare, strip, expose, uncover.*

nūllus, -a, -um, gen. nūllīus, [nē + ullus], adj., *not any, none, no. As subst., nūllus, -īus, m., no one, nobody.*

num, inter. adv., usually introducing a question expecting a negative answer, *then, now; . . . not so . . . is it?* Often rendered only by the interrogative form of the sentence. In ind. questions, *whether, if.*

nūmen, -inis, [cf. nuō], n., *nod, command; divinity, divine power.*

numerātus, -a, -um, [part. of numerō], adj., *counted out, paid down.*

numerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [numerus], i, *count, number, reckon; count out, pay down.*

numerus, -ī, m., *number, quantity; position, rank.*

Numida, -ae, m., *a Numidian.*

nummus, -ī, m., *piece of money, coin.*

numquam, [nē + umquam], adv., *at no time, never.*

nunc, [num + -ce], adv., *now, at present; now, at last.*

nūntiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [nūntius], i, *announce, declare, inform.*

nūntius, -a, -um, adj., *that announces, making known, informing.* As subst., nūntius, -ī, m., *messenger; message, news, tidings.*

nūptiae, -ārum, [cf. nūbō], f. pl., *marriage, wedding.*

nusquam, [nē + usquam], adv., *nowhere, in no place; in nothing; for no purpose.*

nūtus, —, [cf. nuō], abl. -ū, m., *nodding, nod; hint, intimation.*

O.

Ō, interj., *O! oh!*

ob, prep. with acc., *towards, to; on account of, for, by reason of.*

obdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductus, [ob + dūcō], 3, *draw before, bring over; overspread, envelop.*

obeō, -ire, -ivī, -itus, [ob + eō], irr., *go to meet; engage in; perform, discharge; fall, perish. diem obiit suprēmum or diem obiit, met his last day, died.*

obiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectus, [ob + iaciō], 3, *throw before, throw, cast; put in the hands of; set against, oppose; object, taunt, upbraid with.*

obitus, -ūs, [ob, cf. eō], m., *approach; going down; destruction, death.*

oblīviō, -ōnis, [cf. oblīviscor], f., *forgetfulness, oblivion.*

oblīviscor, oblīviscī, oblītus sum, 3, dep., *forget, be forgetful; disregard.*

obnītor, -nītī, -nīxus sum, [ob + nītor], 3, dep., press against, struggle with; resist, oppose.

oboediō, -ire, -īvī, -ītus, [ob + audiō], 4, give ear, listen; obey, be subject.

oborior, -orīrī, -ortus sum, [ob + orior], 4, dep., arise, appear, spring up.

obruō, -ruere, -ruī, -rutus, [ob + ruō], 3, overwhelm, hide, bury; overcome, overpower, weigh down; overload, surfeit.

obscūrus, -a, -um, adj., dark, shady, obscure; not known, unknown.

obsecrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ob + sacrō], 1, beseech, entreat, implore, supplicate.

obsequium, -ī, [cf. obsequor], n., compliance, indulgence; obedience, allegiance.

obsequor, -sequī, -secūtus sum, [ob + sequor], 3, dep., comply, yield; gratify, submit to; indulge.

obserō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ob, cf. sera, bolt], 1, bolt, bar, fasten.

observantia, -ae, [observō], f., attention, respect, regard.

obses, -idis, [ob, cf. sedeō], m. and f., hostage; security, pledge.

obsideō, -sidēre, -sēdi, -sessus, [ob + sedeō], 2, sit, stay; besiege, blockade, render impassable.

obsidiō, -ōnis, [obsideō], f., siege, blockade.

obsistō, -sistere, -stītī, -stitus, [ob + sistō], 3, take one's place before, stand in the way; resist, withstand, oppose.

obsolētus, -a, -um, [part. of obsolēscō], adj., old, worn out; common, ordinary, poor, worthless.

obsōnium, -ī, [θψώνιον], n., relish, side-dish.

obstinātiō, -ōnis, [obstinō], f., firmness, stubbornness, obstinacy.

obstō, -stāre, -stītī, —, [ob + stō], 1, stand before; hinder, oppose.

obstruō, -struere, -strūxī, obstrūctus, [ob + struō], 3, build against, barricade, stop up.

obsum, -esse, -fūī, irr., be against, injure, hurt.

obterō, -terere, -trīvī, -trītus, [ob + terō], 3, bruise, crush; trample; degrade, disgrace.

obtestātiō, -ōnis, [obtestor, call as witness], f., solemn charge; entreaty, supplication.

obtineō, -tinēre, -tinūī, -tentus, [ob + teneō], 2, hold fast, occupy, keep; acquire, obtain.

obtingō, -tingere, -tīgī, —, [ob + tangō], 3, fall to the lot of, befall, occur; be assigned.

obtrectātiō, -ōnis, [obtrectō], f., belittling, detraction, disparagement.

obtrectātor, -ōris, [obtrectō], m., detractor, traducer, disparager.

obtrectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ob + tractō], 1, detract from, disparage, underrate. obtrectārunt inter sē, they decried each other.

obviam, [ob + viam], adv., in the way, toward, against, to meet. obviam ire, to go to meet. obviam fierī, to meet.

obvius, -a, -um, [ob + via], adj., in the way, so as to meet; against, to meet, meeting. obvium fierī, to meet. obvium esse, to be in the way, to meet.

occāsiō, -ōnis, [cf. occidō], f., opportunity, fit time, occasion.

occāsus, -ūs, [occidō], m., falling, setting; end, death.

occīdō, -cidere, -cīdī, -cīsus, [ob + caedō], 3, strike down, kill, slay.

occulō, -culere, -culūi, -cultus, [ob, cf. cēlō], 3, cover; hide, conceal.

occultō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [freq. of occulō], 1, hide, conceal, secrete.

occupatiō, -ōnis, [oecupō], f., occupying, seizure; business, employment, occupation.

occupō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ob, cf. capiō], 1, take possession of, seize, occupy; fall upon, attack; occupy, employ.

occurrō, -ere, occurrī, occursus, [ob + currō], 3, run up, run to meet; go against, attack; resist, oppose.

octō, num. adj., eight.

octōgēsimus, -a, -um, [oectō-gintā], num. adj., eightieth.

octōgintā, [oectō], indecl. num., eighty.

oculus, -i, m., eye.

ōdī, ōdisse, ōsūrus, defect., hate.

odium, -i, n., hatred, grudge, aversion.

Oedipūs, -odis or -i, [Οἰδίπος], m., Oedipus, son of Laëus, king of Thebes, and Jocasta. He was exposed for death as a child, but was saved, and grew up in ignorance of his parentage. He slew his father unwittingly and married his own mother.

offendō, -fendere, -fendī, -fēnsus, [ob + fendō], 3, hit, dash against; come upon, light upon, find; offend, be offensive.

offēnsiō, -ōnis, [offendō], f., stumbling; disfavor, dislike; accident, misfortune.

offēnsus, -a, -um, [part. of offendō], adj., offended, incensed; offensive, odious. aliquem offēnsum fōrtūnae, an unfortunate man.

offerō, offerre, obtulī, oblātus, [ob + ferō], irr., bring before, present, offer; cause, inflict; bestow.

officīna, -ae, [for opificīna from opifex, workman], f., workshop.

officium, -i, [opus, cf. faciō], n., service, kindness, favor; duty, allegiance; employment, office.

oleāginus, -a, -um, [olea], adj., of the olive tree, olive.

ōlim, [cf. ollus, old form of ille], adv., at that time, formerly, long since; now and then; sometime, hereafter.

Olympia, -ae, [Ὀλυμπία], f., Olympia, a district in Elis, in the northwestern part of the Peloponnesus, the scene of the Olympic games, which were celebrated every four years by all the Greek peoples.

Olympias, -adis, [Ὀλυμπίάς], f., Olympias, wife of Philip II. of Macedon and mother of Alexander the Great.

Olympiodōrus, -i, [Ὀλυμπιόδωρος], m., Olympiodorus, a teacher of Epaminondas.

Olynthiī, -ōrum, m. pl., Olynthians, people of Olynthus.

Olynthus, -i, [Ὀλυνθός], f., Olynthus, a town in Macedonia in the Chalcidean peninsula.

omittō, -ere, omīsī, omīssus, [ob + mittō], 3, let go, let loose; lay aside; pass over, say nothing of; lose sight of.

omnīnō, [omnis], adv., altogether, wholly, entirely; in general, generally.

- omnis**, -e, adj., *all, the whole, every.* As subst., *omnēs*, -ium, m. pl., *all men; omnia*, -ium, n. pl., *all things, everything.*
- onerārius**, -a, -um, [onus], adj., *of burden. nāvis onerāria, ship of burden, transport.*
- Onomarchus**, -ī, ['Ovōmaρχos], m., *Onomarchus*, an officer of Antigonus.
- onustus**, -a, -um, [onus], adj., *loaded, laden, freighted, burdened.*
- opera**, -ae, [opus], f., *service, work, labor; aid, attention; means, agency. operam dare, to take pains, give attention.*
- operiō**, *operire, operuī, opertus, 4, cover, cover over.*
- opēs**, see *ops.*
- opīniō**, -ōnis, [opīnor], f., *opinion, conjecture, fancy, belief, expectation; esteem, reputation. alicui in opīniōnem venīre, to occur to any one.*
- opīnor**, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1, dep., *be of the opinion, suppose, think, believe.* Often best translated by *ought and must.*
- oportet**, *oportēre, oportuit, 2, impers., it is necessary, is becoming, is proper.* Often best translated by *ought and must.*
- opperior**, *opperīrī, oppertus sum, 4, dep., wait, attend; wait for, await, expect.*
- oppidānus**, -a, -um, [oppidum], adj., *of a town, pertaining to a town.* As subst., *oppidānus*, -ī, m., *townsman; in pl. often the besieged.*
- oppidūm**, -ī, n., *town, city.*
- oppleō**, -ērē, -ēvī, -ētus, [ob + pleō], 2, *fill completely, fill; cover.*
- oppōnō**, -ere, *opposuī, oppositus, [ob + pōnō], 3, set against, place*

- opposite, oppose; bring forward, adduce.*
- opportūnus**, -a, -um, comp. *opportūnior, sup. opportūnissimus, adj., fit, adapted; convenient, seasonable.*
- opprimō**, -ere, *oppressī, oppressus, [ob + premō], 3, press against, press down; overthrow, overwhelm, defeat utterly; weigh down, burden; fall upon, surprise.*
- opprobrium**, -ī, [ob + probrum], n., *reproach, scandal, disgrace; taunt, abuse.*
- oppūgnātor**, -ōris, [oppūgnō], m., *assaulter, assailant, besieger.*
- oppūgnō**, -ārē, -āvī, -ātus, [ob + pūgnō], 1, *fight against, attack, besiege.*
- ops**, *opis, nom. and dat. sing. not in use, f., aid, help; influence; might, power, forces; means, riches, wealth.*
- optimās**, -ātis, [optimus], adj., *of the best, aristocratic.* As subst., m., *an adherent of the nobility, aristocrat.*
- optimē**, see *bene.*
- optimus**, see *bonus.*
- opulentus**, -a, -um, comp. *opulentior, sup. opulentissimus, [opēs], adj., rich, wealthy, opulent; prosperous.*
- opulentia**, -ae, [opulēns], f., *riches, wealth, abundance, affluence.*
- opus**, -eris, n., *work, labor, toil; structure, fortification; need, want, necessity.*
- ōra**, -ae, f., *border; shore, coast, sea-coast.*
- ōrāculum**, -ī, [ōrō], n., *divine announcement, oracle; prophecy;*

oracle, the place where oracular responses were given.

ōrātiō, -ōnis, [ōrō], f., speech, language; harangue, discourse, oration; power of oratory, eloquence.

ōrātor, -ōris, [ōrō], m., speaker, orator, ambassador.

orbis, -is, m., ring, circle, orbit. orbis terrae or terrārum, the whole earth.

Orchomenius, -a, -um, adj., of *Orchomenus* ('Ορχομενός), a city of Boeotia. As subst., Orchomenius, -ī, m., inhabitant of *Orchomenus*, *Orchomenian*.

ōrdinō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ōrdō], I, set in order, arrange, adjust; narrate, record.

ōrdior, -īrī, ōrsus sum, [cf. ōrdō], 4, dep., begin, commence, undertake; describe, tell in detail.

ōrdō, -inis, m., row, series, order; company, class, rank; regular succession.

Orestēs, -is or -ae, [Ὀρέστης], m., Orestes, son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. Because he slew his mother, who had murdered Agamemnon, he was pursued by the Furies.

orīgō, -inis, [orior], f., beginning, commencement, origin; race, family, stock. Pl., Ōriginēs, -um, the title of Cato's history.

orior, -īrī, ortus sum, fut. part. oritur, 4, pres. oritur, imp. subj. usually orerētur, dep., arise; be descended, be born; originate, begin.

ōrnāmentum, -ī, [ōrnō], n., apparatus, equipment; decoration, ornament, distinction.

ōrnātus, -a, -um, comp. ōrnātior, sup. ōrnātissimus, [part. of ōrnō], adj., fitted out, equipped;

adorned, embellished; distinguished, illustrious.

ōrnātus, -ūs, [ōrnō], m., splendid dress, fine attire; decoration, ornament.

Ornī, -ōrum, m. pl., *Orni*, a town in Thrace, unknown except for mention of it by Nepos.

ōrnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ōs], I, fit out, furnish, provide, equip; adorn, decorate; embellish, set forth.

ōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ōs], I, speak; treat, argue, plead; entreat, beseech.

ortus, -a, -um, [part. of orior], adj., sprung, descended, born.

ōs, ōris, n., mouth, face, features; mouth of a river.

os, ossis, n., bone.

ōscular, -ārī, -ātus sum, [ōsculum, kiss], I, dep., kiss.

ostendō, -tendere, -tendī, -tentus, [obs, old form of ob + tendō], 3, stretch out, show; produce, furnish; disclose, manifest, make known.

ostentātiō, -ōnis, [ostentō], f., exhibition, display; ostentation.

ōtium, -ī, n., leisure, vacant time; idleness; peace, quiet.

P.

P., with proper names = Pūblius, a Roman forename.

pābulum, -ī, [cf. pāscō], n., food, fodder.

pactiō, -ōnis, [pacīscor], f., agreement, contract, bargain, condition.

pactum, -ī, [pacīscor], n., agreement, contract, bargain.

Pactyē, -ēs, [Πακτύη], f., *Pactye*, a city in the Thracian Chersonesus, on the Propontis.

Padus, -ī, m., *the Po*, a large river in Cisalpine Gaul.

paene, adv., *almost, nearly*.

paeniteō, -ēre, -ui, —, 2, *make sorry, cause to repent*. Impers. paenitet, -ēre, -uit, *it repents, makes sorry, it grieves*.

palaestra, -ae, [παλαιστρα], f., *wrestling school, place of exercise, gymnasium*.

palam, adv., *openly, publicly*.

Pamphylia, -a, -um, adj., *Pamphylian, of Pamphylia*, a province on the southern coast of Asia Minor, between Lycia and Cilicia.

Pandantēs, -is, [Πανδάντης], m., *Pandantes*, a friend of Datames and treasurer of Artaxerxes Memon.

pānis, -is, [cf. pābulum], m., *bread, loaf*.

Paphlagō, -onis, [Παφλαγῶν], m., *a Paphlagonian, inhabitant of Paphlagonia*.

Paphlagonia, -ae, [Παφλαγονία], f., *Paphlagonia*, a province on the northern coast of Asia Minor.

pār, *paris*, adj., *equal, like, similar; well-matched; fit, proper, right*. pār proelium, *an indecisive battle*. As subst., pār, paris, m. and f., *mate, companion*.

Paraetacae, -ārum, m. pl., *the inhabitants of Paraetacene*, a mountainous country on the northern frontier of ancient Persia.

parātus, -a, -um, [part. of parō], adj., *prepared, ready*.

parcō, *parcere*, *peperī* and *parsī*, *parsus*, 3, *act sparingly, be sparing; treat with forbearance; refrain from, spare*.

parēns, -entis, [part. of pariō], m. and f., *parent; father, mother*.

pāreō, -ēre, -ui, —, 2, *appear, be visible; be obedient, obey*.

pariō, -ere, *peperi*, partus, fut. part. *paritūrus*, 3, *bring forth, produce, give birth to; effect, accomplish; acquire, obtain*.

Parius, -a, -um, adj., *Parian, of Paros, relating to Paros*. As subst., *Parius*, -ī, m., *a Parian, inhabitant of Paros*.

parma, -ae, f., *small round shield, light shield, target*.

parō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, 1, *make ready, prepare, furnish; intend, resolve*.

Paros, -ī, [Πάρος], f., *Paros*, one of the Cyclades, in the Aegean Sea; it was famous for its beautiful white marble.

pars, *partis*, f., *part, portion, share, division; party, faction; character, rôle; pl., coll., party*.

parsī, see *parcō*.

parsimōnia, -ae, [parcō], f., *frugality, parsimony*.

particeps, -cipis, [pars, cf. capiō], adj., *partaking, sharing*.

As subst., m., *partner, comrade*.

partim, [acc. of pars], adv., *partly, in part*. As subst., *a part, part*.

partior, -irī, -itus sum, [pars], 4, dep., *share, distribute, divide*.

parum, comp. minus, sup. minimē, [cf. parvus], adv., *but little, too little; not enough*. As subst., *too little, not enough*.

parvulus, -a, -um, [dim. of parvus], adj., *very small, little, petty*. As subst., *parvulus*, -ī, m., *small child, infant*.

parvus, -a, -um, comp. minor, sup. minimus, adj., *little, small, inconsiderable; small, short; short, brief; insignificant, unimportant*;

of price or value, *small, low.*
parvī, gen. of value, *of little
 worth, of small account.*

passus, -ūs, m., *step, pace. mille*
passuum, thousand paces, mile.

patefaciō, -facere, -fēcī, -factus,
 [pateō + faciō], 3, *lay open, open,
 disclose, bring to light.*

pateō, -ēre, -uī, —, 2, *stand open,
 lie open, be open; be accessible.*

pater, -tris, m., *father, sire;* in pl.,
*patrēs or patrēs cōscripti, sena-
 tors.*

paternus, -a, -um, [pater], adj.,
of a father, father's, paternal.

patiēns, -entis, [part. of patior],
adj., bearing, enduring, patient.

patientia, -ae, [patiēns], f., *pa-
 tience, endurance, submission.*

patior, patī, *passus sum, 3, dep.,
 suffer, bear, support, endure; al-
 low, permit.*

patria, -ae, [cf. pater], f., *father-
 land, native land.*

patrimōnium, -i, [pater], n., *in-
 heritance from a father, inheri-
 tance, patrimony.*

patrius, -a, -um, [pater], adj., *of
 a father, fatherly, paternal; an-
 cestral, family.*

patrōcinium, -i, [cf. pater], n.,
protection, defence, patronage.

Patroclus, -i, [Πάτροκλος], m.,
*Patroclus, cousin and intimate
 friend of Achilles. He accompa-
 nied Achilles to Troy, and was
 slain in battle by Hector.*

patruus, -i, [pater], m., *father's
 brother, paternal uncle.*

paucitās, -ātis, [paucus], f., *small
 number, fewness, scarcity.*

paucus, -a, -um, adj., *few, little.*
 As subst., pauci, -ōrum, m. pl.,
a few, few.

paulō, [paulum], adv., *by a little,
 a little, somewhat.*

paulum, [paulus], adv., *a little,
 somewhat.*

Paulus, see **Aemilius**.

pauper, -eris, adj., *poor, not
 wealthy; scanty, small. As subst.,
 m., poor man.*

paupertās, -ātis, [pauper], f.,
*poverty, small means, moderate
 circumstances.*

Pausaniās, -ae, [Παυσανίας], m.,
*Pausanias, referring in this book
 to:*

(1) *Pausaniās*, the victor at Pla-
 taea. See iv.

(2) *Pausaniās*, a king of the
 Spartans during the Peloponne-
 sian war.

(3) *Pausaniās*, a Macedonian, one
 of the body-guard of Philip II.;
 he murdered Philip out of
 revenge.

pāx, pācis, f., *peace, treaty, agree-
 ment; harmony, quiet.*

peccāns, -antis, [part. of peccō],
 adj., *sinful. As subst., m., offen-
 der, sinner.*

peccō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, i, miss,
err; commit a sin, sin.

pecūnia, -ae, [cf. pecus], f., *prop-
 erty, wealth, money.*

pecūniōsus, -a, -um, [pecūnia],
 adj., *moneied, rich, wealthy.*

pedes, -itis, [pēs], m., *foot-travel-
 ler; foot-soldier; sing., coll., foot-
 soldiers, infantry.*

pedester, -tris, -tre, [pēs], adj.,
*on foot, pedestrian, of the infan-
 try; on land, by land, land.
 exercitus pedester, land-force,
 infantry.*

pedisequus, -i, [pēs, cf. sequor],
 m., *footman, servant, page.*

peditātus, -ūs, [pedes], m., *foot-soldiers, foot, infantry.*

Pēducaeus, -ī, m., *Peducaeus*, family name of *Sextus Pēducaeus*, a friend of Atticus.

pēius, comp. of **male**.

pelliciō, -lícere, -lēxī, -lectus, [per + lacio], 3, *allure, entice, decoy, coax, win over.*

pellis, -is, f., *skin, hide.*

pellō, *pellere*, *pepli*, *pulsus*, 3, *beat, strike; drive out, drive away; defeat, rout.*

Pelopidās, -ae, [Πελοπίδας], m., *Pelopidas*. See *xvi*.

Peloponnēsius, -a, -um, adj., *Peloponnesian, of the Peloponnesus*. As subst., *Peloponnēsius*, -ī, m., *Peloponnesian, inhabitant of the Peloponnesus.*

Peloponnēsus, -ī, [Πελοπόννησος], f., *the Peloponnesus, southern Greece, now called the Morea.*

pelta, -ae, [πέλτη], f., *light shield, shaped like a half-moon.*

peltastae, -ārum, [πελτασταῖ], m. pl., *peltasts, soldiers armed with the pelta.*

Penātēs, -ium, [cf. pāscor], m. pl., *Penates, household gods, whose images were kept in the principal living-room of the house, near the hearth; by metonymy, home, hearth.*

pendō, *pendere, pependi, pēnsus*, 3, *suspend; weigh out; pay, pay out.*

penes, prep. with acc., *with, at the house of; in the possession of, in the power of.*

penetrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, *enter, penetrate.*

penitus, adv., *inwardly, deeply, far within; utterly, completely.*

per, prep. with acc., *of space, through, across, throughout; of time, through, during; of agency, means, and manner, through, by the agency of; in composition, through, thoroughly, very.*

peradulēscentulus, -ī, [dim. of peradulēscēns], m., *a very young man.*

peraequē, [per + aequē], adv., *quite equally, uniformly.*

peragō, -agere, -egī, -actus, [per + agō], 3, *thrust through; agitate; go through with, finish; carry out, execute; set forth, relate, describe, detail.*

peragrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [per + ager], 1, *wander through, traverse; search, penetrate, scour.*

percellō, -cellere, -culī, -culsus, [per + cellō], 3, *beat down, overturn, upset, smite, strike; discourage, dishearten.*

percipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptus, [per + capiō], 3, *take wholly; perceive, observe; receive, obtain; comprehend, understand.*

percuslus, part. of *percellō*.

percutiō, -cutere, -cussī, -cussus, [per + quatiō], 3, *thrust through, pierce; hit, smite; shock, astound.*

Perdiccās, -ae, [Περδίκκας], m., *Perdiccas*, in this book referring to:

(1) *Perdiccās*, brother of Philip II., and his predecessor on the throne of Macedonia.

(2) *Perdiccās*, one of Alexander's generals.

perditus, -a, -um, [part. of *perdō*], adj., *lost, desperate; abandoned, corrupt.*

perdō, -dere, -didi, -ditus, [per + dō], 3, *make way with, destroy, ruin, lose.*

perdūcō, -dūcere, **perdūxī**, **per-**
ductus, [per + dūcō], 3, *lead*
through, lead, conduct, bring;
persuade, induce; bring over,
win over; prolong; pursue.

peregrinātiō, -ōnis, [peregrinor
from per + ager], f., *residence*
abroad, travelling, travel.

pereō, -ire, -ivī or -iī, —, fut. part.
peritūrus, [per + eō], irr., *pass*
away; perish, disappear; be lost.

perexiguus, -a, -um, [per + ex-
iguus], adj., *very small, insignifi-*
cant.

preferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus, [per
+ ferō], irr., *bear through; bring,*
carry, deliver; announce, re-
port; bear, suffer; complete;
retain to the end.

perficiō, -fīcere, -fēcī, -fectus,
[per + faciō], 3, *carry out, exe-*
cute, accomplish, perform; cause,
effect.

perfidia, -ae, [perfidus], f., *faith-*
lessness, treachery.

perfuga, -ae, [per + fuga], m.,
fugitive, deserter.

perfugiō, -fugere, -fūgī, —, 3, *flee*
for refuge, go over, desert.

perfungor, -fungī, -fūnctus sum,
[per + fungor], 3, dep., *fulfil,*
perform; go through, undergo,
endure.

Pergamēnus, -a, -um, adj., *of Per-*
gamum, a city in Mysia. Per-
gamēnus, -ī, m., *a citizen of*
Pergamum.

Periclēs, -is or -ī, [Περικλῆς], m.,
Pericles, the greatest of Athenian
statesmen. He was at the head of
the state from 461 B.C. until his
death, in 429 B.C. He was a patron
of the arts and adorned Athens
with her finest public buildings.

periculum, -ī, n., *trial; danger,*
peril.

perinlūstris, -e, [per + inlūstris],
adj., *very brilliant, most notable;*
greatly distinguished, highly hon-
ored; very evident.

perītus, -a, -um, comp. *perītior*,
sup. *perītissimus*, adj., *experi-*
enced, practised, skilled, expert,
acquainted with.

periūrium, -ī, [periūrus], n., *false*
oath, perjury.

permittō, -ere, permīsi, permīs-
sus, [per + mittō], 3, *let pass;*
cast, hurl; hand over, entrust,
surrender; permit, allow.

permoveō, -movēre, permōvī,
permōtus, [per + moveō], 2,
move deeply, rouse, excite, influ-
ence.

perniciēs, -ēī, f., *destruction, death,*
ruin, overthrow; pest, curse.

perniciōsus, -a, -um, comp. *per-*
niciōsior, sup. *perniciōsissimus*,
[perniciēs], adj., *destructive, ru-*
inous, pernicious, dangerous.

perōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [per +
ōrō], 1, *speak from the beginning,*
plead; end, close, finish.

Perpenna, -ae, m., *Perpenna*, fam-
ily name of *M. Perpenna*, censor
in 86 B.C.

perpetiōr, -petī, -pessus sum,
[per + patiōr], 3, dep., *bear*
steadfastly, abide, endure.

perpetuō, [perpetuu], adv., *con-*
tinually, uninterruptedly, forever.

perpetuūs, -a, -um, adj., *continu-*
ous, uninterrupted, perpetual.

Persae, see **Persēs**.

perscrībō, -scrībere, -scrīpsi,
-scrīptus, [per + scrībō], 3,
write in full, write out; describe
fully.

persequor, -sequī, -secūtus sum, [per + sequor], 3, dep., follow perseveringly, follow up, pursue; overtake; execute, accomplish; set forth, relate, recount.

Persēs, -ae, dat. -ī, [Πέρσης], m., a Persian; in pl., by metonymy, the land of the Persians. As adj., cum rēge Perse, with the king of the Persians.

persevērō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [per sevērus], 1, persist, persevere.

Persicus, -a, -um, adj., Persian, of Persia, with Persia.

Persis, -idis, f., Persis, a country in Asia, north of the Persian Gulf, now Farsistan, Persia.

persōna, -ae, [per, cf. sonō], f., mask; part, character; person, personage, character.

persuādeō, -ēre, persuāsī, persuāsus, [per + suādeō], 2, convince, persuade, prevail on.

pertaedet, -ēre, pertaesum est, [per + taedet], 2, impers., it wearies, it disgusts.

perterreō, -terrēre, —, -territus, [per + terreō], 2, frighten thoroughly, terrify.

permēscō, -timēscere, -timuī, —, [per + timēscō], 3, inch., be alarmed, fear greatly.

pertinācia, -ae, [pertināx], f., perseverance, stubbornness, obstinacy.

pertineō, -ēre, -ui, —, [per + teneō], 2, stretch out, extend; reach; belong, pertain; apply, suit.

perturbātus, -a, -um, [part. of perturbō], adj., disturbed, agitated, unsettled.

perturbō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [per + turbō], 1, confuse, disturb, confound; embarrass.

pervehō, -vehere, -vēxi, -vēctus, [per + vehō], 3, bear through, carry, convey. Pass., reach, arrive, attain.

perveniō, -venire, -vēnī, -ventus, [per + veniō], 4, reach, come to; penetrate, attain.

pervertō, -vertere, -vertī, perversus, [per + vertō], 3, overthrow, throw down; destroy, ruin, corrupt.

pervulgātus, -a, -um, [part. of pervulgō], adj., very common, widely known.

pēs, pedis, m., foot. pedem re- ferre, to retreat.

petō, -ere, -ivī or -ii, -itus, 3, strive for, seek; go to; attack; demand, beg, ask, request.

petulāns, -antis, [cf. petō], adj., forward, saucy, impudent, wanton.

Peucestēs, -is, [Πευκέστης], m., Peucestes, one of Alexander's body-guard.

phalanx, phalangis, [φάλαγξ], f., battle array, phalanx, battalion.

Phalēreus, -ī, [Φαληρεύς], m., of Phalērum, a surname of Demetrius, ruler of Athens in 317 B.C.

Phalēricus, -a, -um, adj., of Phalērum, one of the seaports of Athens.

Pharnabazus, -ī, [Φαρνάβαζος], m., Pharnabazus, a Persian satrap governing the northwestern provinces of Asia Minor from B.C. 412 to 377.

Pherae, -ārum, [Φεραί], f. pl., Pherae, referring to:

(1) **Pherae**, a town in Messenia, in the southwestern part of the Peloponnesus.

(2) **Pherae**, a town in the eastern part of Thessaly.

Pheraeus, -a, -um, adj., of *Pherae*, in this book referring to Pherae in Thessaly.

Phidiās, -ae, [Φειδίας], m., *Phidias*, in this book referring to an Athenian known only from reference to him by Nepos.

Phīdippus, -i, [Φειδίππος], m., *Phidippus*, a famous Athenian courier of the time of Miltiades.

Philippēnsis, -e, adj., of *Philip*, pertaining to *Philip*, referring to Philip II., king of Macedon.

Philippus, -i, [Φίλιππος], m., *Philip*, referring in this book to:

(1) *Philip II.*, king of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great. During his reign, from 360 to 336 B.C., he brought the states of Greece under his sway. He was assassinated as he was on the point of leading united Greece against the Persians.

(2) *Philip Arrhidaeus*, illegitimate son of Philip II., raised to the throne of Macedon in 323 B.C. under the title Philip III. He was put to death in 317 B.C. by Olympias.

(3) *Philip V.*, king of Macedon from 220 to 179 B.C. He waged two unsuccessful wars with the Romans.

Philistus, -i, [Φιλιστός], m., *Philistus*, a famous historian of Syracuse, who lived during the reigns of the two Dionysii.

Philoclēs, -is, [Φιλοκλῆς], m., *Philocles*, an Athenian general, defeated by Lysander at Aegospotami in 405 B.C.

philosophia, -ae, f., *philosophy*.
philosophus, -a, -um, adj., *philoso-*

sophical. As subst., *philosophus*, -i, m., *philosopher*.

Philostratus, -i, [Φιλόστρατος], m., *Philostratus*, a Syracusan, one of the conspirators against Dion.

Phōciōn, -ōnis, [Φωκλών], m., *Phocion*, an Athenian statesman and general. See XIX.

Phoebidās, -ae, [Φοιβίδας], m., *Phoebidas*, a Spartan general, who in 383 B.C. occupied Thebes at the request of the popular party.

Phoenices, -um, [Φοινίκες], m. pl., the *Phoenicians*, inhabitants of *Phoenicia*, a country on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea.

Phrygia, -ae, [Φρυγία], f., *Phrygia*, an inland province in the western part of Asia Minor.

Phryx, *Phrygis*, adj., *Phrygian*. As subst., m., *Phrygian*, inhabitant of *Phrygia*.

Phylē, -ēs, [Φυλή], f., *Phyle*, a fortress in Attica, on the Boeotian frontier.

pietās, -ātis, [pius], f., dutiful conduct, devotion, piety; filial affection, affection, love, loyalty.

pīla, -ae, f., pillar.

Piraeus, -i, [Πειραιεύς], m., the *Peiraeus*, the principal seaport of Athens.

Pisander, -drī, [Πεισανδρός], m., *Pisander*, in this book referring to:

(1) *Pisander*, an Athenian general and party-leader during the latter part of the Peloponnesian war.

(2) *Pisander*, a Spartan general, commander of the Spartan fleet in the battle at Cnidus, in 394 B.C.

Pisida, -ae, m., *Pisidian, inhabitant of Pisidia*, a mountainous country in the southern part of Asia Minor.

Pisistratus, -i, [Πιεστράτος], m., *Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens during three periods between 560 and 527 B.C.* Though he usurped the chief power, he was a wise and moderate ruler, and did much to increase the power and prosperity of the city.

Pittacus, -i, [Πίττακος], m., *Pittacus, a sage of Mytilene in Lesbos, one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece.*

pius, -a, -um, adj., *dutiful, religious; filial; loyal.*

plācātūs, -a, -um, [part. of *plācō*], adj., *soothed, calm; favorably inclined.*

placeō, -ēre, *placūi or placitus sum, 2, please, give pleasure; be pleasing, suit, satisfy. Impers., placet, it is agreed, is settled, is resolved.*

plācō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūs, [cf. *plāceō*], i, *quiet, soothe, allay, appease; reconcile, conciliate, propitiate.*

plāga, -ae, f., *stroke, blow, thrust; calamity, disaster.*

plānē, [plānus], adv., *simply, plainly; wholly, completely.*

Plataeae, -ārum, [Πλαταιᾶ], f. pl., *Plataea, a city in the southern part of Boeotia, the scene of the defeat of the Persians under Mardonius in 479 B.C.*

Plataeēnsēs, -ium, m. pl., *the Plataeans, inhabitants of Plataea.*

Platō, -ōnis, [Πλάτων], m., *Plato, a celebrated philosopher of Athens, pupil of Socrates, and founder of*

the Academic school. He was born in 429 B.C., died about 348. **plēbs**, plēbis, and **plēbēs**, -ēī or -ī, f., *common people, commons, plebeians, populace.*

plectō, -ere, —, —, [cf. *plāga*], 3, used only in the passive, *be punished, suffer punishment; be blamed, incur censure.*

plēnē, [plēnus], adv., *fully, wholly, altogether.*

plēnus, -a, -um, [cf. *pleō*], adj., *full, filled; plentiful.*

plēriquē, see *plērusque.*

plērumquē, [plērusque], adv., *for the most part, commonly, generally.*

plērusque, -aque, -umque, adj., *very great part, majority.* As subst., *plēriquē, -ōrumque*, m. pl., *most people; very many, a good many.*

plumbum, -i, n., *lead.*

plūrimūm, [plūrimus], used as sup. of *multum*, adv., *very much, most, especially.*

plūrimus, -a, -um, adj., [sup. of *multus*] *most, very much, very many.* As subst., *plūrimūm, -i, n., very much.* Gen. of value, *plūrimī, of very great worth.*

plūs, plūris, [comp. of *multus*], adj., *more.* As subst., *plūrēs -ium*, m. pl., *more, the majority, many, a great number.*

plūs, used as comp. of *multum*, adv., *more, too much.* **plūs valēre**, *to have more power.* **plūris**, gen. of price, *of more value, dearer, higher.*

Poecilē, -ēs, [Ποικίλη, sc. στοά], f., *the Poecile, gallery of paintings, a building at Athens adorned with works of art by the celebrated painter Polygnotus.*

- poēma**, -atis, [*πολημα*], n., poem; pl., poetry.
- poena**, -ae, f., indemnification, recompense; punishment, penalty, price. *poenās dare*, to suffer punishment, pay the penalty.
- Poenicus** or **Pūnicus**, -a, -um, adj., Punic, Carthaginian.
- Poenī**, -ōrum, m. pl., the Carthaginians, so named from their Phoenician origin.
- poēta**, -ae, m., poet.
- poēticē**, -ēs, [*ποιητική*], f., the poetic art, poetry.
- poēticus**, -a, -um, adj., poetic, poetical.
- polliceor**, -ērī, -itus sum, 2, dep., hold forth, offer, promise.
- pollicitatiō**, -ōnis, [pollicitor, freq. of polliceor], f., promising, promise.
- Polybius**, -ī, [*Πολύβιος*], m., *Polybius*, a native of Megalopolis in Arcadia, celebrated for his history of Rome. In 169 B.C. he was sent to Rome as a hostage, and became intimate with Scipio Africanus the younger.
- Polymnis**, -ī or -idis, [*Πολύμνιος*], m., *Polymnis*, father of Epaminondas.
- Polyperchōn**, -ontis, [*Πολυπέρχων*], m., *Polyperchon*, one of Alexander's generals.
- pompa**, -ae, [*πομπή*], f., solemn procession, parade. *pompa fūneris*, funeral procession.
- Pompēius**, -ī, m., *Pompeius*, *Pompey*, a Roman gentile name. In this book refers to *Cn. Pompēius Māgnus*.
- Pompōnius**, -ī, m., *Pomponius*, gentile name of *T. Pompōnius Atticus*. See xxv.
- ponderō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [*pondus*], 1, weigh, estimate; ponder, consider, reflect.
- pondus**, -eris, [cf. *pendō*], n., a weight, burden; importance.
- pōnō**, -ere, posū, positus, 3, put down, place, fix, deposit, depict, represent; lay aside, give up; spend, employ; set up, build; put, count, reckon, regard. *castra pōnere*, to pitch camp. *rūdimentum pōnere*, to learn, to take first steps in.
- pōns**, *pōntis*, m., bridge.
- Pontus**, -ī, m., *Pontus*, a country in northeastern Asia Minor, south of the Euxine Sea.
- populāris**, -e, [*populus*], adj., of the people, popular; acceptable to the multitude. As subst., *populāris*, -is, m., fellow-countryman; pl., often the popular party.
- populī scītum**, see *populus*, *scītum*.
- populor**, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1, dep., lay waste, ravage, spoil, destroy, ruin.
- populus**, -ī, m., people, nation; sing. coll., the people, the citizens.
- Porcius**, -a, name of a Roman gens. See *Catō*.
- porrigō**, -rigere, -rēxī, -rēctus, [*por* = *prō* + *regō*], 3, spread out, stretch out, extend; offer, present; prolong, extend.
- porta**, -ae, f., city gate, gate, entrance, passage.
- porticus**, -ūs, [*porta*], f., covered walk between columns, colonnade, portico, gallery.
- portō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, bear, carry, convey, bring.
- portus**, -ūs, [cf. *porta*], m., harbor, haven, port.

- poscō**, -ere, *poposcī*, —, 3, *inch.*, ask urgently, demand, beg; require, need.
- possessiō**, -ōnis, f., taking possession, seizing, occupying; possessing, holding; possession, property, estate.
- possessor**, -ōris, [*possideō*], m., possessor, owner.
- possidō**, -siderē, -sēdī, -sessus, [por = prō + sīdō], 3, take possession of, occupy, seize.
- possum**, posse, potūi, [*potis*, able, + sum], irr., be able, have power, can; be strong, have influence.
- post**, adv. and prep.:
- (1) As adv., after, behind; afterwards.
 - (2) As prep., with acc., after, behind; since; beneath, next to.
- posteā**, [*post* + eā], adv., afterwards, later, then. *posteā quam*, after that, after.
- posterior**, [*comp.* of *posterus*], adv., later, at a later time.
- posterus**, -a, -um, comp. posterior, sup. *postrēmus* or *postumus*, [*post*], adj., coming after, subsequent, later; next, following. As subst., *posteri*, -ōrum, m. pl., descendants, posterity. Comp. *posterior*, -ius, later, inferior. Sup. *postrēmus*, -a, -um, last; lowest. ad *postrēnum*, finally, at last.
- postquam**, [*post* + *quam*], conj., after that, after, as soon as; when; since, inasmuch as.
- postrēmō**, [abl. of *postrēmus*], adv., at last, finally, last of all. *postrēmus*, see *posterus*.
- postrīdiē**, [*posteri* diē], adv., on the day after, next day.
- postulātūm**, -ī, [*postulō*], demand, request, claim. *postulāta* facere, to comply with a request.
- postulō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, ask, demand, claim; request.
- potēns**, -entis, comp. potentior, sup. potentissimus, [*part.* of *possum*], adj., able, mighty, strong; potent, influential.
- potentia**, -ae, [*potēns*], f., might, force, power; rule, sway, eminence.
- potestās**, -ātis, [*potis*], f., ability, power, capacity; self-control; sway, dominion, rule; power, office, magistracy; opportunity.
- pōtiō**, -ōnis, f., drink, draught.
- potior**, -īrī, -ītus sum, [*potis*], 4, dep., become master of, get possession of, obtain, acquire; hold, possess, occupy.
- potissimum**, [*sup. of potis*], adv., chiefly, principally, especially, above all.
- potius**, [*comp.* of *potis*], adv., rather, preferably, more.
- prae**, prep. with abl., before, in front of; in comparison with.
- praebēō**, -ēre, -ūi, -itus, [*prae* + *habēō*], 2, hold out, proffer, offer, grant, supply; yield, surrender; show, exhibit, represent; excite, cause, arouse.
- praeeceptor**, -ōris, [*praecipiō*], m., teacher, instructor, preceptor.
- praeceptum**, -ī, [*praecipiō*], n., maxim, rule, order, direction, command.
- praecipiō**, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptus, [*prae* + *capiō*], 3, take beforehand, anticipate; give rules, admonish, inform, direct; bid, order.
- praecipitō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātus,

- [*praeceps*], 1, *throw headlong, cast down.*
- praecipue**, [*praecipuu*s], *adv., chiefly, principally, eminently.*
- praecipuu**s, -a, -um, [*prae*, cf. *capiō*], *adj., taken before others, particular, especial; distinguished, excellent.*
- praeclārē**, [*praeclārus*], *adv., very clearly; excellently, gloriously.*
- praeclārus**, -a, -um, [*prae + clārus*], *adj., very bright, very brilliant; excellent, fine.*
- praecurrō**, -currere, -cucurri, rarely -curri, —, [*prae + currō*], 3, *run before, hasten on before, precede; surpass, excel.*
- praeda**, -ae, f., *property taken in war; booty, spoil, plunder, prey.*
- praedicō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [*prae + dicō*], 1, *make known by proclamation, announce, proclaim, declare; relate, report; boast; praise, commend.*
- praedīcō**, -dīcere, -dīxī, -dictus, [*prae + dīcō*], 3, *say beforehand, warn, admonish.*
- praedium**, -ī, n., *farm, estate.*
- praedō**, -ōnis, [*praeda*], m., *one that makes booty, plunderer, robber.* *maritimus praedō*, *pirate.*
- praedor**, -āri, -ātus sum, [*praeda*], 1, *dep., make booty, plunder, spoil, rob.*
- praefātiō**, -ōnis, [*praefor*], f., *preliminary form of words, preface.*
- praefectūra**, -ae, [*praefectus*], f., *office of overseer; office of governor, prefecture.*
- praefectus**, -ī, [*praeſiciō*], m., *overseer, commander, deputy.*
- praeferō**, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus, irr., *bear before; offer, present; prefer, rate higher; display, reveal.*
- praeſiciō**, -ficerē, -fēcī, -fectus, [*prae + faciō*], 3, *set over, place at the head, put in command.*
- praefīniō**, -īre, -īvī, -itus, [*prae + fīniō*], 4, *determine beforehand, ordain, prescribe.*
- praemiu**m, -ī, [*prae + emō*], n., *advantage, favor, reward, compensate; prize, plunder, booty.*
- praenūntiō**, —, -āvī, -ātus, [*prae + nūntiō*], 1, *announce beforehand, foretell, predict.*
- praeoccupatiō**, -ōnis, [*praeoccupō*], f., *seizing beforehand, pre-occupation.*
- praeoccupō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [*prae + occupō*], 1, *seize beforehand, preoccupy; anticipate, prevent; take unawares.*
- praeoptō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [*prae + optō*], 1, *choose rather, desire more, prefer.*
- praepōnō**, -pōnere, -posui, *praepositus*, [*prae + pōnō*], 3, *place in front; put before, place first; put in command; prefer.*
- praes**, *praedis*, [*prae + vas*], m., *surety, bondsman.*
- praescribō**, -scribere, -scripsī, -scriptus, [*prae + scribō*], 3, *write before, prefix in writing.*
- praesēns**, -entis, [*part. of praesum*], adj., *at hand, present, in person; immediate, instant; favoring, propitious. in praesentī, for the present.*
- praesentia**, -ae, [*praesēns*], f., *presence. in praesentiā, at the present time, just now, at the time.*
- praesertim**, *adv., especially, principally, chiefly.*
- praeſidiūm**, -ī, [*praeses*], n., *defence, protection, help; garrison, post, station.*

praestāns, -stantis, [part. of *prae-stō*], adj., *pre-eminent, superior, distinguished beyond others.*

praestituō, -stituere, -stituī, -stūtūtus, [*prae + statuō*], 3, *determine beforehand, fix in advance, prescribe.*

praestō, -stāre, -stīti, -stītus, 1, *stand out, stand before, be superior, excel; fulfil, discharge, perform, execute; show, exhibit, manifest, assure; answer for, voucher for. Impers., *praestat*, it is better.*

praesum, -esse, -fūī, irr., *be before; rule, have charge of, govern.*

praeter, [*prae*], adv. and prep. with acc., *past, by, beyond; above, more than; against, contrary to; except, besides.* In composition, *past, beyond.*

praetereā, [*praeter + eā*], adv., *in addition, further, besides, moreover.*

praetereō, -ire, -īvī or -īī, -itus, [*praeter + eō*], irr., *go by, pass by; omit, disregard, leave unnoticed; surpass.*

praetermittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missus, [*praeter + mittō*], 3, *let pass, let go; pass over, pass without notice, overlook.*

praeterquam, [*praeter + quam*], adv., *beyond, besides, except.*

praetor, -ōris, [*for praetor, prae, cf. eō*], m., *leader, chief; praetor, a magistrate at Rome charged with the administration of justice.* At first there was but one praetor, but at an early period two were chosen, then six. Under Sulla there were eight, and the number finally reached sixteen.

praetōrius, -a, -um, [*praetor*],

adj., *of a praetor, praetorian.* As subst., *praetōrius*, -ī, m., *one who has been praetor, ex-praetor.*

praetūra, -ae, [*prae, cf. eō*], f., *office of praetor, praetorship.*

precor, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1, dep., *ask, beg, supplicate, beseech; call upon, invoke.*

premō, premere, pressī, pressus, 3, *press; press hard; oppress, burden; overwhelm; urge, drive.*

pretiōsus, -a, -um, [*preium*],

adj., *of great value, costly, pre-*

cious; dear, expensive.

preium, -ī, n., *price, money value;*

esteem; recompense, reward.

prex, precis, nom. and gen. sing.

not in use, [*precor*], f., *prayer,*

request, entreaty.

pridiē, adv., *on the day before, the previous day.*

primō, [*primus*], adv., *at first, at the beginning, first.*

primū, [*primus*], adv., *at first, first, in the first place.*

primus, see prior.

prīnceps, -cīpis, [*primus, cf. capiō*], adj., *first in order, foremost.*

As subst., m., *the first man, leader, chief; emperor, prince.*

prīncipātus, -ūs, [*prīnceps*], m., *beginning; first place, supremacy, leadership; chief command.*

prīncipium, -ī, [*prīnceps*], n., *beginning, commencement, origin; pl., headquarters, general's quarters.*

prior, -ius, gen. -ōris, adj., comp., *former, first, front, fore.* Sup.

primus, -a, -um, *first, foremost;*

first part of; chief, noble. **prī-**

mus quisque, *the first possible, very first.*

priſtinus, -a, -um, [for priuſtiniſ], adj., former, original. As subst., priſtinum, -i, n., former condition.

prius, adv., comp., before, sooner, previously; rather. prius quam, sooner than, before.

priuſquam, [priuſ + quam], conj., earlier than, sooner than, before.

priuſatus, part. of priuſo.

priuſatus, -a, -um, [part. of priuſo], adj., apart, peculiar, personal, private. As subst., priuſatus, -i, m., man in private life, private citizen.

priuſignus, -i, [priuſus, cf. gignō], m., step-son.

priuſo, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, i, bereave, deprive, rob.

prō, prep. with abl., for; instead of; as; in behalf of; in return for; in accordance with, according to.

probābilis, -e, [probō], adj., worthy of approval, pleasing, agreeable, good; credible, probable.

probātus, -a, -um, [part. of probō], adj., approved, pleasing, agreeable.

probō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [probus], i, make good, esteem good, esteem, approve, commend; show, prove.

procācītās, -ātis, [procāx], f., pertinacity, obtrusiveness, impudence.

prōcēdō, -cēdere, -cessi, —, [prō + cēdō], 3, go before, go forward, march on; advance, make progress.

procēlla, -ae, f., violent wind, storm, hurricane; sudden attack.

Proclēs, -is, [Πρόκλης], m., Procles, one of the twin sons of Aris-

todemus, and founder of one of the lines of kings at Sparta.

prōclīvis, -e, [prō + clīvus, slope], adj., sloping, steep; easy.

procreō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [prō + creō], i, bring forth, produce, procreate.

procul, adv., in the distance, far, afar off; of time, long before.

prōcūrātiō, -ōnis, [prōcūrō], f., caring for, superintendence, administration, management.

prōcūrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [prō + cūrō], i, take care of, attend to, look after; avert, expiate by sacrifice.

prōdeō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [prōd, old form of prō, + eō], irr., go forth, come forward, appear; go forward, proceed.

prōditiō, -ōnis, [cf. prōdō], f., betrayal, treason, treachery.

prōdītor, -ōris, [cf. prōdō], m., betrayer, traitor.

prōdō, -dere, -dī, -ditus, [prō + dō], 3, put forth, exhibit; reveal, disclose; relate, hand down, transmit; surrender.

prōdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxi, -ductus, [prō + dūcō], 3, lead forth, bring out; lengthen, prolong, extend.

proelium, -i, n., battle, combat.

profānus, -a, -um, [prō + fānum], adj., out of the temple, unholy, profane.

profeciō, -ōnis, [cf. proficīscor], f., going away, setting out, departure.

profectō, [prō + factō], adv., actually, indeed, really, certainly.

prōferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus, [prō + ferō], irr., carry out, produce, put forth, put off; make known, mention; present.

prōficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectus, [prō + faciō], 3, *make headway, make progress; succeed, accomplish; do good, avail.*

proficīscor, -ficiſcī, -fectus sum, 3, dep., *set out, depart, march.*

profiteor, -fitērī, -fessus sum, [prō + fateor], 2, dep., *declare publicly, profess. nōmen profitērī, to avow oneself a candidate.*

prōflīgō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, *strike to the ground, overthrow, overcome; ruin, destroy.*

profugiō, -fugere, -fūgī, —, 3, *flee, run away, escape; take refuge.*

prōgeniēs, —, acc. -em, abl. -ē, [prō, cf. gignō], f., *descent, family; posterity, offspring, child.*

prōgenitor, -ōris, [prō, cf. gignō], m., *founder of a family, ancestor, progenitor.*

prōgredior, -gredi, -gressus sum, [prō + gradior], 3, dep., *go forth, go on; advance, make progress.*

prōgressus, -ūs, [cf. prōgredior], m., *going forward, advance, progress.*

prohibeō, -ēre, -uī, -itus, [prō + habeō], 2, *hold back, check; hinder, prevent; forbid, prohibit.*

prōiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectus, [prō + iaciō], 3, *throw forth, throw out, throw; expel, banish.*

proinde, [prō + inde], adv., *hence, therefore, accordingly; in like manner, equally. proinde ac, just as.*

prōlābor, -lābī, -lapsus sum, [prō + lābor], 3, dep., *glide forward, glide along; fall down, fall in ruins; escape; fail, err; go to ruin.*

prōmīssus, -a, -um, [part. of prōmittō], adj., *hanging down, long.*
prōmittō, -mittere, -mīsī, prōmissus, [prō + mittō], 3, *let go, put forth; foretell, promise.*

prōmptus, -a, -um, [part. of prōmō], adj., *set forth, manifest; at hand, ready, quick, prompt.*

prōnūntiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, *announce, declare; recite, deliver, declaim, pronounce.*

prōpāgō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, *set forward, extend, enlarge; generate, propagate.*

prōpāgō, of persons, *propāgō, -inīs, f., set, shoot, slip; offspring, children, posterity.*

prōpatulus, -a, -um, [prō + patulus], adj., *open, uncovered. As subst., prōpatulum, -ī, n., open place, court.*

prope, adv. and prep.:

(1) As adv., *near, at hand, soon, nearly, almost.*

(2) As prep., with acc., *near to, near; comp. propius, nearer.*

prōpellō, -pellere, -puli, -pulsus, [prō + pellō], 3, *drive forward, drive away, drive out; impel.*

properē, [properus], adv., *hastily, in haste, quickly, speedily.*

propīnquitās, -ātis, [propīnquus], f., *proximity, propinquity; relationship, affinity; kindred.*

propīnquus, -a, -um, [prope], adj., *near, neighboring; close, intimate. As subst., m. and f., relation, relative.*

propitius, -a, -um, [prope], adj., *favorable, well-disposed; gracious, kind.*

propīus, see **prope**.

prōpōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, prōpositus, [prō + pōnō], 3, *put forth,*

set forth; propose, offer; prescribe; declare, relate; resolve, determine.

Propontis, -idis, [Προποντίς], f., the Propontis, a sea between the Euxine Sea and the Thracian Bosphorus, now called the Sea of Marmora.

prōpositum, -ī, [prōpōnō], n., *plan, design, purpose; subject, theme.*

proprius, -a, -um, adj., *not common with others, own, special, private; lasting, constant.* As subst., *proprium*, -ī, n., *one's own.*

propter, prep. with acc., *near, next to; on account of.*

prōpūgnāculum, -ī, [prōpūgnō], n., *bulwark, rampart, defence.*

prōpūgnātor, -ōris, [prōpūgnō], m., *defender, soldier.*

prōrumpō, -ere, *prōrūpī*, prōruptus, [prō + rumpō], 3, *break forth, rush forth, make an attack.*

prōscribō, -scrībere, prōscrīpsi, prōscriptus, [prō + scrībō], 3, *make public; publish, announce; offer for sale; outlaw, proscribe.*

prōscriptiō, -ōnis, [prōscrībō], f., *notice of sale; proscription, confiscation.*

prōscriptus, -ī, [prōscrībō], m., *outlaw, proscribed person.*

prōsequor, -sequī, -secūtus sum, [prō + sequor], 3, dep., *follow, accompany, attend; chase, pursue.*

Prōserpina, -ae, f., *Proserpina, the Latin form of Persephone, wife of Pluto and queen of the lower world.*

prōspērē, [prōsperus], adv., *according to hope, favorably, propitiously, successfully.*

prōsperus, -a, -um, [prō + spēs]

adj., *according to hope; favorable, fortunate, prosperous; propitious, of good omen.*

prōsperitās, -ātis, [prōsperus], f., *good-fortune, success, prosperity. valētūdinis prōsperitās, vigorous health.*

prōspiciō, -spicere, -spēxī, prōspectus, [prō + speciō], 3, *look forward, look out, look; watch, be on the watch; look out for, take care of.*

prōsternō, -sternere, prōstrāvī, prōstrātus, [prō + sternō], 3, *strew before; cast down, overthrow; ruin, destroy.*

prōsum, prōdēsse, prōfūi, [prō + sum], irr., *be useful, do good; benefit, profit.*

prōtinus, adv., *right on, onward; continuously; immediately, at once.*

prout, [prō + ut], conj., *according as, just as, as.*

prōvēctus, part. of prōvehō.

prōvehō, -vehere, -vēxī, -vēctus, [prō + vehō], 3, *carry forward. aetāte prōvēctus, advanced in years.*

prōvideō, -vidēre, -vīdī, -visus, [prō + videō], 2, *see in advance; see to, care for; make ready, provide, prepare.*

prōvinciā, -ae, f., *office, charge; province, government of a territory outside of Italy by a magistrate of Rome; also the territory itself.*

proximus, -a, -um, [prope], adj., *nearest, next; of time, latest, last; next, following.* As subst., **proximum**, -ī, n., *neighborhood, vicinity. in proximō, ex proximō, near by, close at hand. proximī, -ōrum, m. pl., the by-standers.*

prūdēns, -entis, comp. prūdentior, sup. prūdentissimus, [for prōvidēns, part. of prōvideō], adj., foreseeing, knowing; skilful, experienced, prudent, clever, intelligent.

prūdentia, -ae, [prūdēns], f., foresight; acquaintance, knowledge, skill; good sense.

Prūsiās, or Prūsia, -ae, m., Prūsias, a king of Bithynia, with whom Hannibal took refuge.

Ptolemaeus, -ī, [Πτολεμαῖος], m., Ptolemaeus, Ptolemy, the name of several kings of Egypt. In this book are mentioned:

(1) *Ptolemy I.*, son of Lagus, one of Alexander's generals.

(2) *Ptolemy Ceraunus*, son of Ptolemy I., who became king of Macedonia in 280 B.C., but lost his life in battle the next year.

pūblicē, [pūblicus], adv., publicly, in the name of the state, for the state, by the state.

pūblicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [pūblicus], i., open to the public, make public, confiscate; publish.

pūblicus, -a, -um, [cf. pūbēs], adj., of the people, of the state, public, common. As subst., pūblicum, -ī, n., public place; possessions of the state, public treasury.

Pūblius, -ī, m., Publius, a Roman forename.

pudeō, -ēre, pudui or puditum est, 2, be ashamed, make ashamed. Usually impers., pudet, -ēre, puduit or puditum est, it makes ashamed, as in mē pudet, I am ashamed.

puer, puerī, m., male child, boy, young man, usually until seventeen; slave.

puerīlis, -e, [puer], adj., boyish, youthful; childish, trivial, silly. **pueritia**, -ae, [puer], f., boyhood, childhood, youth. See puer. **puerulus**, -ī, [dim. of puer], m., little boy, little slave.

pūgna, -ae, f., hand to hand fight, battle; dispute, quarrel.

pūgnantēs, -ium, [part. of pūgnō], m. pl., fighters, warriors.

pūgnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [pūgna], i., fight, contend; oppose, resist, struggle with.

pulcher, -chra, -chrūm, adj., beautiful, fair, handsome; excellent, noble, illustrious.

pulchrī, [pulcher], adv., beautifully, excellently, well.

pullulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [pullus], i., sprout, shoot, come forth.

pulvīnar, -āris, [pulvīnus], n., couch of the gods, a cushioned seat spread at the feast of the gods before their statues; feast of the gods.

pulvīnus, -ī, m., cushion, bolster, pillow.

puppis, -is, f., hinder part of a ship, stern; ship.

pūs, pūris, n., matter, pus. **putō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, i., cleanse; reckon, value; consider, judge, think, suppose.

Pydna, -ae, [Πύδνα], f., Pydna, a city of Macedonia, in Pieria on the Thermaic Gulf, the scene of the defeat of Perseus, king of Macedonia, by the Romans in 168 B.C.

Pylaemenēs, -is, [Πυλαιμένης], m., Pylaemenes, king of Paphlagonia at the time of the Trojan war.

Pyrēnaeus, -a, -um, adj., Pyrenean. Pyrēnaeus saltus, the Pyrenees.

Pyrrhus, -ī, m., *Pyrrhus*, king of Epirus; one of the greatest generals of antiquity. In 280 B.C. he was called to the aid of the Tarentines, who had become involved in a war with the Romans. After two victories he was defeated at Beneventum and compelled to leave Italy. He was killed in 272 B.C., while storming Argos.

Pythagorēus, -a, -um, adj., *Pythagorean*, of *Pythagoras*. As subst., **Pythagorēus**, -ī, m., *Pythagorean*, follower of *Pythagoras*, a celebrated philosopher, born in Samos about 550 B.C. His philosophy was especially popular in Magna Graecia in southern Italy.

Pythia, -ae, [Πυθία], f., the *Pythia*, the priestess who gave the responses of the oracle in the temple of Apollo at Delphi.

Q.

Q., with proper names = *Quintus*, a Roman forename.

quā, [qui], adv., where, by what way; how.

qua, see *quis*.

quācumque, [quā + cumque], adv., wherever, wheresoever.

quadrāgintā, [quattuor], indecl. num., forty.

quadrinēī, -ae, -a, [quadrin- genti], distr. num., four hundred each.

quadrinēītī, -ae, -a, [quattuor + centum], num. adj., four hundred.

quaerō, -ēre, *quaesīvī*, *quaesītūs*, 3, seek, look for; desire, require; inquire, ask.

quaestīō, -ōnis, [cf. *quaerō*], f., questioning, inquiry; judicial investigation.

quaestor, -ōris, [= *quaesitor*, from *quaerō*], m., *quaestor*, the name of a Roman magistrate whose duties varied at different periods. At first there were but two *quaestors* each year, but the number was increased from time to time until it reached forty under Caesar's administration. At that time the *quaestors* were engaged in the care of public moneys and of military stores, partly at Rome and partly in the provinces. They were chosen in the *Comitia Tribūta*, and were assigned to their provinces by lot.

quaestus, -ūs, [cf. *quaerō*], m., gaining, gain, profit, advantage.

quālis, -e, adj., inter., of what kind? what kind of a? rel., of such a kind, such as, as.

quam, [cf. *qui*], adv., in what manner, how, how much; after comparatives, than, rather than; with superlatives, sc. possum, in the highest degree, as . . . as possible. tam . . . quam, so . . . as. quam diū, as long as.

quam diū. See *quam*.

quamquam, [quam + quam], conj., though, although; and yet, however.

quamvis, [quam + vis], conj., as much as you will, however much, although.

quantō, [quantus], adv., by how much, how much.

quantum, [quantus], adv., rel., so much as, to as great an extent; inter., how much? how far?

- quantus**, -a, -um, adj., rel., *as great as, as; inter., how great? how much?* As subst., quantum, -i, n., *how much? as much as.* quantus . . . tantus, *as much . . . as, as great . . . as.*
- quā rē**, [quā + rē], adv., inter., *by what means? whereby? how?* rel., *by reason of which, so that; wherefore, therefore.*
- quartus**, -a, -um, [quattuor], num. adj., *fourth.*
- quaternī**, -ae, -a, [quattuor], distr. num., *four each.*
- quattuor**, indecl. num., *four.*
- que**, conj., enclitic, *and, but.*
- quem ad modum**, adv., *in what manner? how?*
- queō**, -ire, -ivi, -itus, irr., *be able, can.*
- querimonia**, -ae, [cf. queror], f., *complaining, lamentation, lament.*
- queror**, -i, questus sum, 3, dep., *express grief, lament, bewail, complain.*
- qui**, quae, quod, gen. cūius, inter. adj. pron., *which? what? what kind of a?*
- qui**, quae, quod, gen. cūius, rel. pron., *who, which, what, that; at the beginning of a clause often best rendered by a personal or demonstrative pronoun with or without and or but.*
- qui**, qua, quod, indef. adj. pron., used after sī, nisi, nē, and num., *any.*
- qui**, [old abl. of qui], adv., inter., *in what manner? how? rel., wherewith, wherefore, how, by means of which.*
- quia**, conj., *because, since.*
- quicunque**, quaecumque, quodcumque, [qui + cumque], rel.

pron., *whoever, whatever, every one who, everything that.*

quid, [acc. n. of quis], inter. adv., *how? what? quidnī, why not?* **quīdam**, quaedam, quiddam, and as adj., quoddam, indef. pron., *a certain, somebody, something, a certain man; pl., some, certain ones.* **quidem**, [qui], adv., *indeed, in fact; at least. nē . . . quidem, not even.*

quidnī, adv., see **quid.**

quiēs, -ētis, f., *rest, repose, sleep; peace, respite; inaction, neutrality.*

quiēscō, quiēscere, quiēvī, quiētus, [quiēs], 3, *rest, repose, be quiet; be inactive, make no movement; sleep, be asleep.*

quiētus, -a, -um, [part. of quiēscō], adj., *at rest, inactive; quiet, peaceful.*

quilibet, quaelibet, quodlibet and **quidlibet**, indef. pron., *any one, whom you will.*

quīn, [qui + -ne], conj., *why not? but, but that, that; often best translated by without. quīn etiam, nay even, moreover.*

Quīntius, -a, the name of a Roman gens. See **Flāminīnus.**

quīngentī, -ae, -a, [quīnque + centum], num. adj., *five hundred.*

quīnī, -ae, -a, [quīnque], distr. num., *five each.*

quīnquāgēnī, -ae, -a, [quīnquāgintā], distr. num., *fifty each.*

quīnquāgintā, [quīnque], indecl. num., *fifty.*

quīnque, indecl. num., *five.*

quīnquiēns, [quīnque], num. adv., *five times, for the fifth time.*

quīntus, -a, -um, [quīnque], num. adj., *fifth.*

quippe, adv., *of course, as you see, naturally; since, for.*

Quirīnālis, -e, [Quirīnus], adj., *of Quirīnus, Quirinal. As subst., [sc. collis], m., the Quirinal hill.*

quis, quae, quid, inter. pron., *who? which one? what?*

quis, qua, quid, indef. pron., often after **sī**, nisi, nē, and num, *any one, any, anything.*

quisnam, quaenam, quidnam, [quis + nam], inter. pron., *who in the world? what in the world?*

quisquam, quaequam, quicquam, [quis + quam], indef. pron., *any one, anybody, anything; some one, something.*

quisque, quaeque, quidque, and as adj., quodque, [quis + -que], indef. pron., *each one, each, every, everybody, everything.*

quisquis, —, quicquid, and as adj., quodquod, indef. pron., *whoever, whatever, every one who, everything which.*

quīvīs, quaevis, quidvis and quodvis, indef. pron., *when you please, any one, any whatever, anything.*

quō, [qui], adv. and conj.:

(1) As adv., inter., *whither? to what place? rel., whither, where, when; by what, by as much as; by reason of which, wherefore; to what extent, how far?*

(2) As conj., *that, in order that.*

quoad, [quō + ad], adv. and conj., *as far as; till, until; as long as, while.*

quod, adv. and conj.:

(1) As adv., *with respect to which, in what, as to what. quod sī, but if, and yet if.*

(2) As conj., *that, in that; because, since, for; as to the fact that, whereas.*

quōdam modo, adv., *in a certain manner, in a measure, somehow.*

quod sī, see **quod**.

quōminus, [quō minus], conj., *that . . . not; with verbs of hindering and preventing, from.*

quō modo, adv., *in what manner? how?*

quondam, adv., *at some time, at one time; once, formerly; of the future, some day, hereafter.*

quoniam, [quom, old form of cum, + iam], conj., *since, as, because, whereas.*

quōquam, [quisquam], adv., *to any place, anywhere, whithersoever.*

quoque, conj., placed after the emphatic word, *also, too.*

quōque, abl. of **qui** + -que. See **qui**.

quōrsum and **quōrsus**, [quō, versus], adv., *to what place, whither? for what purpose? for what? to what end?*

quotannīs, [quot, annīs], adv., *every year, annually, yearly.*

quotiēnscumque, [quot], adv., inter., *how often? how many times? rel., as often as.*

R.

rādīx, -īcis, f., *root; lower part, foot, base; origin.*

rapiō, rapere, rapuī, raptus, 3, *seize and carry off; snatch, drag; hasten, hurry; destroy, pillage.*

rārus, -a, -um, adj., *thin, rare, infrequent, few; scanty, scattered.*

ratiō, -ōnis, [reor], f., reckoning, numbering, account, calculation; business; method, plan; regard, consideration.

ratus, -a, -um, [part. of reor], adj., reckoned, thought out, fixed, established; approved, valid.

re- or **red-**, inseparable particle, again, back, anew.

recēdō, -cedere, -cessī, -cessus, [re- + cēdō], 3, go back, retire, withdraw; desist.

recēns, -entis, adj., lately arisen, fresh, young, recent.

recidō or **reccidō**, -ere, recidī or recidī, recāsurus, [re- + cadō], 3, fall back, return; sink, be reduced; result, come out.

recipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptus, [re- + capiō], 3, take back, recover; receive. sē recipere, to draw back, retreat.

reconciliō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [re- + conciliō], 1, regain; reunite, reconcile; win over again, win back, conciliate.

recreō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [re- + creō], 1, make anew, renew, restore; revive, invigorate; encourage.

rēctus, -a, -um, [part. of regō], adj., in a straight line, straight, direct; right, correct, proper; just, upright.

recumbō, -cumbere, -cubuī, —, [re- + cumbō], 3, lie down again, lie down, recline.

recuperō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [cf. cupiō], 1, get back, regain, recover.

recūsō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [re-, causa], 1, make objection to; decline, refuse.

reddō, -dere, -didī, -ditus, [red- + dō], 3, give back, restore; rep-

resent, imitate; pay back; make to be, render; surrender; give up; hand over, deliver.

redeō, -ire, -ivī, -itus, [red- + eō], irr., go back, return, come in, arise, be received.

redigō, -igere, -ēgī, -āctus, [red- + agō], 3, drive back, force back, bring back; bring, reduce, force.

redimō, -imere, -ēmī, -ēmptus, [red- + emō], 3, buy back, redeem; ransom; buy, purchase, procure.

reditus, -ūs, [cf. redeō], m., going back, return; income, revenue.

redūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductus, [re- + dūcō], 3, lead back, escort back, accompany; bring off; bring back, restore; reduce.

referō, ferre, rettuli, -lātus, [re- + ferō], irr., bear back, bring; raise, bear off, recover; return, pay back, requite; ascribe, refer, attribute; relate, repeat, recount, tell.

reficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectus, [re- + faciō], 3, make again, reconstruct, repair, refit; recruit, reinforce.

refrēnō, -āre, —, —, [re- + frēnō], 1, bridle, check; control.

refringō, -ere, refrēgī, refrāctus, [re- + frangō], 3, break up, break open; destroy.

refugiō, -fugere, -fūgī, —, [re- + fugiō], 3, flee back, flee for refuge; avoid, shun.

rēgia, -ae, [rēgius], f., royal palace, castle.

regiō, -ōnis, [cf. regō], f., direction, line; boundary line; quarter, region, country.

rēgius, -a, -um, [rēx], adj., of a

king, king's, kingly, royal; magnificent. As subst., *rēgiī, -ōrum, m. pl., the king's troops; the satraps.*

rēgnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [rēgnūm], 1, *have royal power, rule, be king; be lord, be supreme.*

rēgnūm, -ī, [cf. rēx], n., *kingly government, royalty; dominion, sovereignty, sway, kingdom, state.*

regō, -ere, *rēxi, rēctus, 3, keep straight, guide, direct, control; sway, rule.*

relātus, part. of referō.

relictus, part. of relinquō.

religiō, -ōnis, [re-, cf. legō], f., *sense of right, moral obligation, duty; religious scruple; fear of the gods; religion, worship; religious liability.*

religiōsē, [religiōsus], adv., *conscientiously, exactly, carefully.*

relinquō, -ere, reliqui, relictus, [re- + linquō], 3, *leave behind; leave, desert; bequeath.*

reliquiae, -ārum, [cf. relinquō], f. pl., *what is left, remnant, rest.*

reliquus, -a, -um, [cf. relinquō], adj., *remaining, rest, rest of.* As subst., *reliquum, -ī, n., remainder, rest.*

remaneō, -ēre, remānsī, —, [re- + maneō], 2, *stay behind, remain; endure, last; continue to be.*

remedium, -ī, n., *that which restores health, cure, remedy, medicine; help, assistance.*

rēmex, rēmigis, [rēmus, cf. agō], m., *rower, oarsman.*

remigrō, -āre, -āvī, —, [re- + migrō], 1, *journey back, go back, return.*

reminiscor, -ī, —, [re-, cf. mem-

inī], 3, dep., *recall to mind, re-collect, remember.*

remīssus, -a, -um, [part. of remittō], adj., *slack, loose; negligent, remiss.*

remittō, -ere, remīsī, remīssus, [re + mittō], 3, *let go back, send back, cause to return; throw back; yield, give up; remit, grant exemption from.* calcēs remittere, to kick.

remōtus, -a, -um, [part. of removeō], adj., *removed, distant, remote; disconnected, alien, apart.*

removeō, -ēre, remōvī, remōtus, [re- + moveō], 2, *move back, withdraw, remove, drive away; deprive.*

renovō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [re- + novō], 1, *renew, restore, repeat; revive.*

renūntiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [re- + nūntiō], 1, *bring back word, announce, report.*

reor, rērī, ratus sum, 2, dep., *reckon, believe, think, suppose.*

repellō, -pellere, -puli, -pulsus, [re- + pellō], 3, *drive back, reject, repulse.*

repente, [repēns], adv., *suddenly, unexpectedly.*

repentīnus, -a, -um, [repēns], adj., *sudden, hasty, unexpected.*

reperiō, reperīre, repperī or reperī, repertus, 4, *find again, meet with; discover, find, find to be; learn.*

repetō, -ere, -īvī, -ītus, [re- + petō], 3, *fall back on, attack anew; demand back, return to.* rēs repetere, to demand restitution.

rēpō, rēpere, rēpsī, rēptus, 3, *creep, crawl.*

repōnō, -ere, *reposui*, *repositus*, [re- + pōnō], 3, *put back, replace, restore; renew; lay up, reckon; class.*

reprehēndō, -ere, *reprehendī*, *reprehēnsus*, [re- + prehēndō], 3, *hold fast, seize, catch; blame, reprove; prosecute, condemn.*

reprimō, -ere, *repressī*, *repressus*, [re- + premō], 3, *press back, keep back; check, limit, confine, repress.*

repudiō, -are, -āvī, -ātus, 1, *cast off, reject, scorn, repudiate.*

repūgnō, -are, -āvī, -ātus, [re- + pūgnō], 1, *fight back, oppose, resist, defend oneself against.*

repulsa, -ae, [repellō], f., *rejection, refusal, repulse; defeat at the polls.*

reputō, -are, -āvī, -ātus, [re- + putō], 1, *count over, reckon, calculate; meditate, reflect on.*

requirō, -quirere, -quīsīvī, -quīsītus, [re- + quaerō], 3, *seek again, look after, seek; ask, demand; inquire, seek to know; look in vain for, miss.*

rēs, *reī*, f., *thing, object, matter; affair, event; circumstance, condition, property, possessions; state, commonwealth. rēs pūblica, the commonwealth, republic; public life. rē vērā, indeed, in truth.*

resacrō, -are, —, —, [re- + sa-crō], 1, *release from a curse.*

rescindō, -ere, *rescidī*, *rescissūs*, [re- + scindō], 3, *cut off, cut loose, cut down; renew, expose; annul, repeal.*

rescīscō, -scīscere, -scīvī or -scīī, -scītus, [re- + scīscō], 3, *learn, find out.*

reservō, -are, -āvī, -ātus, [re- +

*servō], 1, *keep back, reserve; retain, preserve.**

residō, -sidere, -sēdī, —, [re- + sīdō], 3, *sit down, settle; sink; grow calm, subside.*

resistō, -sistere, -stītī, —, 3, *stand back; remain standing, halt, stop, stand still; resist, oppose.*

respiciō, -ere, *respēxī*, *respectus*, [re- + speciō], 3, *look back, look back upon, gaze at, contemplate; consider, respect.*

respondeō, -ēre, *respondī*, *re-spōnsus*, [re- + spondeō], 2, *answer, reply; correspond, agree.*

responsum, -ī, [respondeō], n., *answer, reply, response; response of oracle.*

rēs pūblica, see **rēs**.

restituō, -ere, -uī, -ūtus, [re- + statuō], 3, *set up again, replace, rebuild; restore; remedy; reinstate; save.*

retardō, -are, -āvī, -ātus, [re- + tardō], 1, *keep back, delay, impede, retard; repress, check.*

rēte, -is, n., *net; toil, snare.*

retineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentus, [re- + teneō], 2, *hold back, keep, detain, retain, restrain; preserve, maintain.*

retrahō, -ere, *retrāxī*, *retractus*, [re- + trahō], 3, *draw back, call back, drag back; remove, divert, turn.*

reus, -a, -um, adj., *concerned in, party to an action; accused, arraigned; answerable, responsible. As subst., reus, -ī, m., defendant, accused, prisoner. aliquem reum facere, to accuse any one.*

rē vērā, see **rēs**.

revertō, -ere, -tī, —, *see revertor.*

revertor, -ī, *reversus sum, perf.*
usually revertī, (from revertō),
[re- + vertō], 3, dep., *turn back,*
return, come back; revert, recur.

revocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [re- +
vocō], 1, *call again, call back,*
recall; call off.

rēx, rēgis, m., *arbitrary ruler,*
monarch, king.

rhapsōdīa, -ae, [r̄ph̄sδ̄ia], f.,
rhapsody; of the Iliad, book.

rhetōr, -oris, [r̄h̄t̄wp̄], m., *teacher*
of oratory, rhetorician, orator.

Rhodanus, -ī, m., *the Rhone, a*
river flowing through southeastern
Gaul into the Mediterranean.

Rhodius, -a, -um, adj., *Rhodian,*
of Rhodes, an important island
lying south of the western part of
Asia Minor. It was famous for
its schools of rhetoric, and for
its prominence in naval affairs.
As subst., *Rhodius*, -ī, m., *Rho-*
dian, inhabitant of Rhodes.

rīsus, -ūs, [r̄ideō], m., *laughing,*
laughter; object of laughter.

rōbur, -oris, n., *hard wood, oak;*
hardness, strength, vigor; best
part, flower.

rōbustus, -a, -um, [r̄obur], adj.,
of oak wood, oaken; strong, hardy,
robust.

rogātus, -ūs, [rogō], only found
in the abl. sing., m., *request,*
entreaty.

rogō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, *ask,*
question; beg, request, solicit.

Rōma, -ae, f., *Rome.*

Rōmānus, -a, -um, adj., *of Rome,*
Roman. As subst., Rōmānus, -ī,
m., Roman.

Rōmulus, -ī, m., *Romulus, the*
mythical founder and first king
of Rome,

rōstrum, -ī, [r̄ōdō, gnaw], n.,
beak, bill; ship's beak.

rubēr, -bra, -brum, adj., *red.*
Rubrum Mare, the Red Sea, a
name applied to the Arabian and
Persian gulfs.

rudis, -e, adj., *unwrought, rough,*
raw, wild; unpolished, unculti-
vated, ignorant.

rumor, -ōris, m., *murmur; com-*
mon talk, report, hearsay, rumor;
fame, reputation.

rūrsus or **rūrsum**, [= revorsus
or revorsum], adv., *turned back,*
back; on the contrary, again,
anew, once more.

rūsticus, -a, -um, [rūs], adj., *of*
the country, rustic, rural, country.

S.

S., with proper names = *Sextus,*
a Roman forename.

Sabīnus, -a, -um, adj., *of the Sabines,*
Sabine. As subst., Sabini, -ōrum, m. pl., the Sabines,
a people dwelling in central Italy
north of Latium.

sacellum, -ī, [sacrum], n., *little*
sanctuary, shrine, chapel.

sacer, -era, -erum, adj., *dedicated,*
consecrated, sacred, devoted; for-
feted, accursed. Used as subst.,
see sacrum.

sacerdōs, -ōtis, [sacer], m. and
f., *priest, priestess.*

sacrārium, -ī, [sacrum], n., *shrine,*
sanctuary, chapel.

sacrificō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [sacer,
cf. faciō], 1, *offers sacrifice, sacrifice.*

sacrilegium, -ī, [sacrilegus], n.,
robbing of a shrine; violation of
sacred things, profanation, sacri-
lege.

sacrilegus, -a, -um, [sacer, cf. legō], adj., *temple-robbing, sacrilegious*. As subst., *sacrilegus*, -ī m., *plunderer of shrines; impious man*.

sacrum, -ī, [sacer], n., *something sacred, holy thing; sacred vessel*; pl., *divine worship, religious rites*.

saepē, comp. saepius, sup. sae-pissimē, adv., often, frequently.

saepiō, -īre, saepsī, saeptus, [saepēs], 4, *surround with a hedge, hedge in, enclose; fortify, guard, protect*.

sagācitās, -ātis, [sagāx], f., *keenness, acuteness; shrewdness, sagacity*.

Saguntus, -ī, f., or **Saguntum**, -ī, n., *Saguntum*, a town in the eastern part of Spain, near the coast, the capture of which by Hannibal led to the second Punic war.

sāl, salis, n., *salt water, the sea; shrewdness, wit; good taste, elegance*.

Salamīnus, -a, -um, adj., of *Salamis, at Salamis*.

Salamīs, -īnis, [Σαλαμῖς], f., *Salamis*, an island in the Saronic Gulf, not far from Athens, the scene of the defeat of the Persian fleet in 480 B.C.

saltō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [freq. of saliō], 1, *dance*.

saltuōsus, -a, -um, [saltus], adj., *covered with forest, well-wooded, woody*.

saltus, -ūs, m., *forest, woodland, forest-pasture; glen, glade; mountain pass*.

salum, -ī, only in acc. and abl. sing. n., *open sea, deep; the sea*.

salūs, -ūtis, f., *soundness, health, vigor; prosperity, safety*.

salūtāris, -e, [salūs], adj., *healthful; beneficial, advantageous, useful*.

salvus, -a, -um, adj., *in good health, well, sound, safe*.

Samos, -ī, [Σάμος], f., *Samos*, an island, with a city of the same name, on the west coast of Asia Minor, opposite Ephesus.

Samothrācia, -ae, [Σαμοθράκη], f., *Samothrace*, an island in the northern part of the Aegean Sea, opposite the mouth of the Hebrus.

sanciō, -īre, sānxī, sānctus, 4, *make sacred, render inviolable; decree, ordain*.

sānctē, comp. sānctius, sup. sānc-

tissimē, [sānctus], adv., sol-

emnly, conscientiously, purely.

sānctitās, -ātis, [sānctus], f., *inviolability, sacredness; holiness, purity; integrity, honor*.

sānctus, -a, -um, comp. sānctior,

sup. sānctissimus, [part. of sanciō], adj., *sacred; pure, holy; upright*.

sanguis, -inis, m., *blood, blood-shed; race, stock, family*.

sānō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [sānus], 1, *make sound, heal, cure*.

sānus, -a, -um, adj., *sound, whole, healthy; sane, sensible*.

sapiēns, -entis, [part. of sapiō, taste of], adj., *wise, knowing, sensible, discreet*. As subst., m., *discreet person, man of sense, wise man, sage*.

sapienter, [sapiēns], adv., sensibly, wisely, discreetly.

sapientia, -ae, [sapiēns], f., *good taste, prudence, intelligence; wisdom*.

Sardīs or **Sardēs**, -ium, [Σάρδεις], f. pl., *Sardis* or *Sardes*, the capital of Lydia in western Asia Minor.

Sardinia, -ae, f., *Sardinia*, a large island in the Mediterranean, west of the southern part of Italy.

Sardiniēnsis, -e, adj., of *Sardinia*, *Sardinian*. As subst., *Sardinianus*, -is, m., *inhabitant of Sardinia*, *Sardinian*.

sarmentum, -i, n., *twig, fagot*; pl., *brushwood, fagots*.

satelles, -itis, m. and f., *attendant, follower, courtier*.

satietās, -ātis, [satis], f., *sufficiency, abundance; satiety, weariness*.

satis, adj., n., indecl., *enough, sufficient, satisfactory*. As subst., *enough, sufficiency*. As adv., *enough, sufficiently, quite, wholly, tolerably, somewhat*. Comp. *satius*, *better, preferable*.

satisfaciō, -facere, -fēcī, -factus, [satis + faciō], 3, *give satisfaction, satisfy, content*.

satius, see *satis*.

satrapēs, -is, or **satrapa**, -ae, [σατράπης], m., *governor of a province, satrap*.

saucius, -a, -um, adj., *wounded, hurt; ill, sick*.

Saufēius, -ī, m., *Saufeius*, gentile name of *L. Saufēius*, a friend of Atticus.

scaena, -ae, [σκηνή], f., *stage of a theatre*.

scapha, -ae, [σκάφη], f., *light boat, skiff*.

scelerātus, -a, -um, [cf. *scelus*], adj., *polluted, profaned, defiled; impious, wicked, accursed, guilty*.

scelus, -eris, n., *wicked deed, crime, sin, wickedness*.

scēptrum, -ī, [σκῆπτρον], n., *royal staff, sceptre*.

sciēns, part. of *sciō*.

scienter, [sciēns], adv., *knowingly, intelligently, skilfully, expertly*.

scīlicet, [scire licet], adv., *you may know, of course, forsooth, evidently*.

sciō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus, 4, *know, know how; understand, perceive*.

Scīpiō, -ōnis, m., [scīpiō, *staff*], *Scipio*, the name of a very distinguished family of the Cornelian gens. In this book are mentioned:

(1) *P. Cornēlius Scīpiō*, consul in 218 B.C., defeated by Hannibal at the Ticinus and at the Trebia; he was killed in battle with the Carthaginians in Spain in 212 B.C.

(2) *P. Cornēlius Scīpiō Āfricānus*, son of the preceding; he ended the second Punic war by defeating Hannibal at Zama, B.C. 202.

(3) *P. Cornēlius Scīpiō* or *Scīpiō Cornēlius*, father-in-law of Pompey. He was adopted by Q. Metellus Pius and thereafter known as *Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius Scīpiō*. He was consul in 52 B.C.

scītūm, -ī, [scīscō], n., *ordinance, decree*.

scopulōsus, -a, -um, [scopulus, *rock*], adj., *full of rocks, rocky, craggy*.

scrība, -ae, [cf. *scrībō*], m., *scribe, clerk, secretary*.

scrībō, *scribere*, *scriptī*, *scriptus*, 3, *scratch, engrave; write*.

scriptor, -ōris, [seribō], m., one who writes, scribe, copyist, clerk; author, narrator.

scriptum, -ī, [scribō], n., writing, manuscript.

scriptūra, -ae, [scribō], f., writing, composition, work, book.

scrūtor, -ārī, -ātus sum, i, dep., search carefully, examine, search.

scūtum, -ī, n., shield; protection.

Scyrus, -ī, [Σκύρος], f., Scyrus, an island in the Aegean Sea.

Scythēs, -ae, [Σκύθης], m., a Scythian, inhabitant of Scythia, a large country lying northeast of the Caspian Sea.

Scythissa, -ae, f., a Scythian woman.

sē, acc. and abl. of suī.

sē or **sēd**, [abl. of suī], prep., used mostly in composition, apart, away from.

secundus, -a, -um, [sequor], adj., following, next, second; secondary, inferior; favorable, fortunate.

sēcūrus, -a, -um, [sē + cūra], adj., free from care, unconcerned, quiet, easy; safe, secure.

secus, indecl. n., found only in adverbial acc., sex.

secus, adv., otherwise, differently.

sed, conj., but, on the contrary; but also, but even.

sēdecim, [sex + decem], indecl. num., sixteen.

sedeō, -ēre, sēdī, sessus, 2, sit, remain sitting; preside, hold court, be encamped; be established.

sēditiō, -ōnis, [sēd + eō], f., going aside; dissension, civil discord, rebellion; strife, quarrel.

sēdō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [cf. sedeō], i, bring to rest, end, stop; still, calm, appease; refresh.

sēgnis, -e, comp. sēgnior, sup. sēgnissimus, adj., slow, tardy, inactive, lazy.

sēgniter, comp. sēgnius, adv., slowly, slothfully, lazily.

sēgregō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [sē + gregō, from grex], i, separate from the flock; part, remove, separate.

sēiūnctus, -a, -um, part. of sēiungō.

sēiungō, -ere, sēiūnxī, sēiūncetus, [sē + iungō], 3, separate, divide.

Seleucus, -ī, [Σέλευκος], m., Seleucus, surnamed Nicātor, 'the Victorious,' one of Alexander's generals. After Alexander's death he became king of Syria and founder of the dynasty of the Seleucidae.

sella, -ae, [sedeō], f., seat, chair.

semel, num. adv., once, once for all.

sēmi-, prep., used only in composition, half-, semi-.

sēmianimis, [sēmi- + anima], adj., half-alive, half-dead.

sēmivīvus, -a, -um, [sēmi- + vīvus], adj., half-alive, half-dead, nearly dead.

semper, adv., always, continually, forever.

Semprōnius, -a, the name of a Roman gens. In this book are mentioned:

(1) *Ti. Semprōnius Longus*, consul in 218 B.C.; together with Scipio he was defeated by Hannibal at the river Trebia.

(2) *Ti. Semprōnius Gracchus*, consul in 213 B.C., slain in battle with the Carthaginians.

Sēna, -ae, f., Sena, a town in Umbria in northeastern Italy, near

which Hasdrubal was defeated and killed in 207 B.C.

senātus, -ūs, [senex], m., *council of elders, senate. senātūs cōnsultum, decree of the senate.*

senectūs, -ūtis, [senex], f., *old age.*

senēscō, *senēscere, senuī, —, [inch. of seneō], 3, grow old, become aged; grow weak, decline.*

senex, *senis, comp. senior, adj., old, aged, advanced in years. As subst., m., old man. Comp. as subst., senior, -ōris, m., elder, elderly man.*

sēnī, -ae, -a, [sex], distr. num., *six each.*

senior, -ōris, comp. of *senex.*

sēnsus, -ūs, [cf. *sentiō*], m., *perceiving, feeling, sensation, sense; opinion, view, notion, inclination; taste.*

sententia, -ae, [cf. *sentiō*], f., *way of thinking, opinion, judgment, will, desire; thought, purpose; sentence, saying, sentiment; vote.*

sentiō, -ire, *sēnsī, sēnsus, 4, discern by sense, feel; hear, see, perceive; think, be of opinion, believe; agree in opinion.*

sēparātim, [sēparātūs], adv., *asunder, apart, separately.*

sēparātus, -a, -um, [part. of sēparō], adj., *separated, separate, several, distinct, different.*

sepeliō, -ire, *sepelivī, sepultus, 4, bury, inter; ruin, overwhelm, destroy.*

septem, indecl. num., *seven.*

septemtriōnēs, -um, m. pl., *the seven stars of the Great Bear, Wain, or Dipper; by metonymy, the north.*

septimus, -a, -um, [septem], num. adj., *seventh.*

septingentī, -ae, -a, [septem + centum], num. adj., *seven hundred.*

septuāgēsimus, -a, -um, [septuāgintā], num. adj., *seventieth.*

septuāgintā, indecl. num., *seventy.*

sepulcrum, -ī, [cf. *sepeliō*], n., *burial-place, grave, tomb, sepulchre.*

sequēns, -entis, [part. of *sequor*], adj., *to follow, following; later.*

sequor, -ī, *sēcūtus sum, 3, dep., follow, attend; come after, come next; pursue; follow, comply with, adopt, conform to.*

Ser., with proper names = *Servius*, a Roman forename.

sērius, -a, -um, [for *sevērius*, from *sevērus*], adj., *grave, earnest, serious. As subst., sēria, -ōrum, n. pl., serious matters, serious discourse.*

sermō, -ōnis, m., *speech, talk, conversation; utterance, remark; discussion; language, speech.*

sērō, comp. *sērius*, adv., *late, at a late hour; too late.*

serō, *serere, —, sertus, 3, bind together, interweave; join, connect.*

serpēns, -entis, [part. of *serpō*, crawl], m., *serpent, snake.*

sertus, part. of *serō.*

Servilius, -a, name of a Roman gens. In this book are mentioned:

(1) *Cn. Servilius Geminus*, consul in 217 B.C., killed at Cannae.

(2) *Servilia*, -ae, f., the mother of M. Junius Brutus.

serviō, -ire, -ivī, -itus, [servus], 4, *be a servant, be enslaved, serve; be devoted, labor for, aim at; comply with, conform.*

- servitūs**, -ūtis, [servus], f., slavery, servitude.
- servō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, i, make safe, save, preserve, guard.
- servulus**, -ī, [dim. of servus], m., young slave, slave.
- servus**, -ī, m., slave, servant, serf.
- sēstertius**, -a, -um, [sēmis, tertius], adj., two and a half. As subst., sēstertius, -ī, gen. pl., sēstertiūm, m., (originally sc. nummus), a sesterce, a small silver coin, originally $2\frac{1}{2}$ asses, = $4\frac{1}{10}$ cents. With num. advs., sēstertium, acc. n. (= centēna mīlia sēstertiūm), is understood; e.g. centiēns sēstertium, ten million sesterces.
- Sēstus**, -ī, [Σηστός], f., Sestus, a town on the eastern coast of the Thracian Chersonesus, opposite Abýdus.
- sētius**, [for sectius, from secō, cut], adv. comp., less, in a less degree.
- seu**, see **sīve**.
- Seuthēs**, -is, [Σεύθης], m., Seuthes, name of a Thracian king, a friend of Alcibiades.
- sevērē**, comp. sevērius, sup. sevērissimē, [sēvērus], adv., gravely, seriously, severely.
- sevēritās**, -ātis, [sevērus], f., seriousness, sternness, strictness, severity.
- sevērus**, -a, -um, adj., serious, sober, grave, stern; gloomy.
- sex**, indecl. num., six.
- sexāgēnī**, -ae, -a, [sexāgintā], distr. num., sixty each.
- sexāgintā**, [sex], indecl. num., sixty.
- sextus**, -a, -um, [sex], num. adj., sixth.
- sexus**, -ūs, only found in the gen. and abl. sing., m., sex.
- sī**, conj., if, since, when, whether; would that.
- sibī**, see **suī**.
- sīc**, adv., thus, in this way, so.
- Sicilia**, -ae, f., Sicily.
- Siculus**, -a, -um, adj., Sicilian. As subst., Siculi, -ōrum, m. pl., the Sicilians.
- sīcut**, [sīc ut], adv., so as, just as; as, for instance.
- sīdō**, sīdere, —, —, [cf. sedeō], 3, sit down; sink, settle.
- Sīgēum**, -ī, [Σίγηον], n., Sigēum, a promontory and city in the Troad, in northwestern Asia Minor.
- sīgnificō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [sīgnūm, cf. faciō], i, make signs, show, point out, indicate; portend, mean, signify.
- sīgnō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [sīgnūm], i, set a mark on, mark, designate; seal, seal up; adorn; point out, indicate.
- sīgnūm**, -ī, n., mark, sign; military standard, ensigns; signal; seal of a letter.
- Silēnus**, -ī, [Σειληνός], m., Silenus, a Greek historian, who wrote of the wars of Hannibal.
- silva**, -ae, f., wood, forest, woodland.
- similis**, -e, adj., like, resembling, similar.
- similitūdō**, -inis, [similis], f., likeness, resemblance, similitude.
- simplex**, -icis, adj., simple, single, plain, unmixed; frank, straightforward, guileless, sincere.
- simul**, adv., at the same time.
- simul atque (ac), as soon as.
- simul ac**, see **simul**.
- simulācrum**, -ī, [simulō], n., likeness, image; statue.

simulātiō, -ōnis, [simulō], f., assumption, feigning, pretence.

simulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [similis], I, make like, imitate, copy; represent, pretend, feign, simulate. **simultās**, -ātis, [simul], f., hostile encounter; rivalry, grudge, hatred.

sīn, [sī + nē], conj., if however, but if.

sine, prep. with abl., without.

singulāris, -e, [singulī], adj., one by one, one at a time, single; solitary, exclusive, of one man; remarkable, unparalleled.

singulī, -ae, -a, adj., one at a time, single, individual, separate. As subst., singulī, -ōrum, m. pl., individuals.

sinister, -tra, -trum, adj., left, on the left; in the language of the Roman augurs, favorable, auspicious; of the Greek augurs, perverse, unlucky.

Sisinās, -ae, m., Sisinas, eldest son of Datames.

sistō, -ere, stitī, status, 3, cause to stand, set, fix; with sē, stand firm, endure.

situs, -a, -um, [part. of sinō], adj., placed, set, lying, situated; laid out; dependent.

sīve or, seu conj., or if, whether. sīve . . . sīve, or seu . . . seu, whether . . . or, if . . . or if.

sōbrius, -a, -um, [sē + ēbrius, drunk], adj., sober; moderate, temperate; sensible, pleasant.

socer, -erī, m., father-in-law.

sociālis, -e, [socius], adj., of companionship, of allies, allied, confederate. bellum sociāle, war with the allies, social war.

societās, -ātis, [socius], f., fellow-

ship, association, society; alliance, confederacy.

socius, -ī, m., fellow, partner, companion, ally.

Sōcratēs, -is, [Σωκράτης], m., Socrates, the celebrated Athenian philosopher, born 469 B.C. He was condemned to death on the charge of corrupting the youth, and not worshipping the gods of the state, in 399 B.C.

Sōcraticus, -a, -um, adj., of Socrates, Socratic. As subst., Sōcraticus, -ī, m., pupil of Socrates.

soleō, -ēre, solitus sum, 2, semi-dep., use, be wont, be accustomed.

sōlitūdō, -inis, [sōlus], f., loneliness, solitariness; solitude, desert, wilderness; want, destitution.

sollers, -ertis, [sollus, whole, + ars], adj., skilful, clever, adroit.

sollicitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [sollicitus], I, disturb, stir, move, shake; disturb; rouse, excite.

sōlum, adv., alone, only, merely. nōn sōlum . . . sed etiam, not only . . . but also.

sōlus, -a, -um, gen. sōlius, adj., alone, only, single, sole; solitary, forsaken.

sōlūtus, part. of solvō.

solvō, -ere, solvī, solūtus, [sē + luō], 3, loosen, unbind; untie, let down; unseal, open; release; divide; pay. nāvem solvere, to set sail.

sōmnus, -ī, [cf. sōpiō], m., sleep.

sōnitus, -ūs, [cf. sonus], m., noise, sound, din.

sonus, -ī, m., noise, sound.

Sōphrosynē, -ēs, [Σωφροσύνη], f., Sophrosyne, daughter of Dionysius the elder of Syracuse, and wife of the younger Dionysius.

- sōpiō**, -īre, -īvī, -ītus, [cf. *sopor*], 4, *deprive of sense, put to sleep*; pass., *sleep*.
- sopor**, -ōris, m., *deep sleep, slumber; sleeping-draught*.
- soror**, -ōris, f., *sister*.
- sors**, *sortis*, f., *lot, fate, destiny, decision by lot*.
- Sōsilus**, -ī, [*Σωσίλος*], m., *Sosilus*, a Greek historian.
- Sosius**, -ī, m., *Sosius*, gentile name of *C. Sosius*, consul in 32 B.C.
- Sparta**, -ae, [*Σπάρτη*], f., *Sparta, Lacedaemon, the capital of Laconia, in the southeastern part of the Peloponnesus*.
- Spartānus**, -a, -um, adj., *of Sparta, Spartan*. As subst., *Spartānus*, -ī, m., *Spartan, inhabitant of Sparta*.
- sparus**, -ī, m., *a small spear, with a barbed head; hunting-spear*.
- spatium**, -ī, n., *space, room, extent, distance; race-course, track; space of time*.
- speciēs**, gen. *wanting*, acc. -em, abl. -ē, f., *sight, look, appearance; idea, notion; semblance, pretence, seeming*.
- specimen**, -inis, [cf. *speciēs*], n., *mark, token, proof, example, sign*.
- spectāculum**, -ī, [*spectō*], n., *seat in the theatre; show, sight, spectacle; public show*.
- spectō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [freq. of *speciō*], i, *look at, behold, watch, observe, see; look to, aim at; tend, incline, be directed; judge*.
- speculātor**, -ōris, [*speculator*], m., *lookout, spy, scout*.
- specular**, -ārī, -ātus sum, [*specula, watch-tower*], i, dep., *spy out, watch, observe, examine; look for*.
- spērō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [spēs], i, *hope, look for, expect*.
- spēs**, spei, f., *hope, anticipation, expectation*.
- spiritus**, -ūs, [cf. spīrō], m., *breathing, breath; spirit, haughtiness, pride*.
- splendidē**, [splendidus], adv., *brightly, magnificently, splendidly*.
- splendidus**, -a, -um, comp. *splendidior, sup. splendidissimus*, adj., *bright, shining, brilliant; illustrious, noble, distinguished*.
- splendor**, -ōris, m., *brightness, splendor; magnificence, excellence*.
- spoliō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [spoliūm], i, *strip, bare; rob, pillage, plunder*.
- spōns**, spontis, [cf. spondeō], f., only found in the abl. sing., usually with poss. pron.; *sponte, of one's own accord, voluntarily, spontaneously*.
- spōnsālia**, -ium, n. pl., *betrothal, espousal, wedding*.
- spōnsor**, -ōris, [spondeō], m., *bondsman, surety, voucher*.
- statim**, [cf. stō], adv., *steadily, forthwith, straightway, immediately, instantly*.
- statua**, -ae, [cf. sistō], f., *image, statue*.
- statuō**, -ere, -ui, -ūtus, 3, *cause to stand, set up; erect, make, build; determine, resolve; determine on, appoint*.
- statūra**, -ae, [cf. stō], f., *height, size, stature*.
- status**, -ūs, [stō], m., *station, position, place; posture, attitude; condition, rank*.
- Stēsagorās**, -ae, [*Στησαγόρας*], m., *Stesagoras, brother of Miltiades*.

stipendium, -ī, n., *paying of tax, impost, tribute; income, salary, pay.* **stipendum** merēre, *to serve in the army.*

stipulātiō, -ōnis, f., *formal agreement, engagement, bargain, stipulation.*

stirps, *stirpis*, f., *stock, trunk; offspring, progeny, son; race, family; origin, beginning.*

stitī, perf. of **sistō**.

stō, *stāre, stetī, status*, i, *stand, be upright, be erect; stand firm, abide, remain.*

stolidus, -a, -um, adj., *slow, dull, stupid.*

strāmentum, -ī, [cf. *sternō*], n., *spread, covering, housing; straw, litter.*

strātūm, -ī, [part. of *sternō*], n., *covering, housing, saddle; coverlet, quilt.*

strenuus, -a, -um, adj., *brisk, nimble, quick, active, vigorous.*

strepitus, -ūs, m., *confused noise, din, clash, crash, applause.*

struō, *struere, strūxī, strūctus*, 3, *place together, heap up, arrange; make, construct, build.*

Strȳmōn, -ōnis, [Στρῦμων], m., *the Strymon, one of the principal rivers of Thrace, flowing into the Strymonic Gulf.*

studeō, -ēre, -ūi, —, 2, *give attention; desire; favor.*

studiōsē, [studiosus], adv., *eagerly, zealously,*

studiōsus, -a, -um, [studium], adj., *eager, zealous, anxious, interested in, studious; attached, devoted.*

studium, -ī, [studeō], n., *application, zeal, desire, eagerness, endeavor; study, pursuit; goodwill, affection, kindness.*

stultē, [stultus], adv., *foolishly.*

stultitia, -ae, [stultus], f., *folly, foolishness, simplicity.*

suādeō, -ēre, *suāsī, suāsus*, 2, *advise, exhort, urge, persuade.*

suāvitās, -ātis, [suāvis, sweet], f., *sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness.*

sub, prep. with acc. and abl., *under:*

(1) With acc., after verbs of motion, *under, below; towards, up to; until; after.*

(2) With abl., *under, beneath, at the foot of; during; subject to.*

In composition, *under, beneath; somewhat, a little; secretly.*

subālāris, -e, [sub + āla, arm-pit], adj., *under the arms, carried under the arm.*

subdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductus, [sub + dūcō], 3, *draw away, lead away, withdraw, remove; transfer; steal, hide; haul up.*

subeō, -ire, -īvī or -īī, -itus, [sub + eō], irr., *go under; come up, ascend, approach; encounter; submit to, yield to.*

subiciō, -icere, -īcī, -iectus, [sub + iaciō], 3, *throw under, set up, place under; substitute; present; make subject, submit.*

subigō, -igere, -ēgī, -āctus, [sub + agō], 3, *drive up, bring up; cultivate, work; conquer, subdue, subjugate; force, compel.*

subitō, [subitus], adv., *suddenly, on a sudden, at once.*

subitus, -a, -um, adj., *sudden, unexpected, surprising.*

sublātus, part. of tollō.

sublevō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [sub + levō], 1, *lift from beneath, lift up, support; lighten, alleviate; sustain, support, assist, encourage.*

submoveō, -movēre, -mōvī, sub-mōtus, [sub + moveō], 2, *put out of the way, drive off, remove, send away.*

subōrnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [sub + īrnō], 1, *fit out, furnish, supply, equip; incite secretly, instigate, suborn; support secretly.*

subscrībō, -scribere, -scriptī, -scriptus, [sub + scribō], 3, *write underneath; sign an accusation, join in indicting, charge, prosecute.*

subsidiū, -ī, n., *troops in reserve; aid, help, assistance.*

substituō, -stituere, -stituī, substitūtus, [sub + statuō], 3, *present, submit; put in place of, substitute.*

substringō, -stringere, -strinxī, -strictus, [sub + stringō], 3, *bind beneath, tie up.*

subsum, -esse, —, [sub + sum], *irr., be under, be behind; be near, be at hand; lie at the bottom, be concealed, be in reserve.*

subtexō, -texere, -texuī, —, [sub + texō], 3, *weave under, sew on; work up, compose; work in, add.*

suburbānus, -a, -um, [sub + urbā-nus], adj., *near the city, suburban; near THE CITY = near Rome.*

succēdō, -ere, successī, suscep-sus, [sub + cēdō], 3, *go below, come under, enter; follow, succeed; approach, draw near, advance; be successful.*

succendō, -cendere, -cendi, suc-cēnsus, [sub + candō], 3, *kindle beneath, set on fire from beneath; inflame, fire.*

succumbō, -cumbere, -cubuī, —, [sub + cumbō], 3, *fall down, lie down; submit, succumb.*

succurrō, -currere, -currī, suc-cursus, [sub + currō], 3, *run under, run to help, aid, assist.*

sūdor, -ōris, m., *sweat, perspira-tion.*

suffectus, part. of sufficiō.

sufficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectus, [sub + faciō], 3, *put under, dip, dye; choose as substitute; be suf-ficient, avail, suffice.*

suffrāgium, -ī, [suffrāgor], n., *voting-tablet, ballot, vote; decision, judgment, opinion; pl., the polls.*

suffrāgium ferre, to vote.

suffrāgor, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1, dep., *vote for, support; favor, recom-mend.*

suī, (gen.), dat. sibī, acc. and abl. sē, strengthened form, sēmet, reflex. pron., sing. and pl., *himself, herself, itself, themselves.*

Sulla, -ae, m., *Sulla*, family name of L. Cornēlius Sulla, victor over Mithridates, king of Pontus. He was leader of the aristocratic party against Marius and Cinna, and was dictator of Rome from 82 to 79 B.C.

Sullānus, -a, -um, adj., *of Sulla, by Sulla.*

Sulpicius, -a, name of a Roman gens. See **Blithō**, **Galba**, **Rūfus**.

sum, esse, fuī, fut. part. futūrus, fut. inf. fore or futūrus esse, imp. subj. sometimes forem, irr., *be, exist, live; be true, be the case, be so; happen, take place.*

summa, -ae, [summus, sc. rēs], f., top, *summit; chief place, chief command, supremacy; chief point, sum.* *summae imperii pree-sesse, to hold the chief command.*

summus, see **superus**.

sūmō, -ere, **sūmpsī**, **sūmptus**, [sub + emō], 3, take, take in hand; eat, drink, consume; take, choose, select; assume; claim; buy, purchase; take up, enter upon, begin.

sūmptuōsus, -a, -um, [sūmptus], adj., expensive, costly, dear.

sūmptus, -ūs, [sūmō], m., outlay, expense, cost, charge.

supellex, supellectilis, f., domestic utensils, household stuff, furniture.

super, adv., above, over; left, remaining.

super, [super], prep. with acc. and abl.:

(1) With acc., over, above, upon, upwards.

(2) With abl., over, upon, beyond, in addition to.

superadstō, -stāre, -stitī, —, 1, stand upon.

superbē, [superbus], adv., haughtily, proudly, superciliously.

superbia, -ae, [superbus], f., loftiness, haughtiness, pride.

superbus, -a, -um, adj., haughty, proud, vain, arrogant; proud; splendid.

superior, -ius, comp. of superus.

superō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [superus], 1, go over, rise above, overtop; pass over; sail by, pass round; exceed; be left over; overcome, subdue, surpass, excel.

superstes, -itis, [super, cf. stō], adj., standing by, present; surviving, alive.

supersum, -esse, -fuī, irr., be over and above, be left, remain; outlive, survive.

superus, -a, -um, comp. superior, [super], adj., above, upper, higher. As subst., superī, -ōrum, m. pl.,

the gods above, gods of heaven. Comp., superior, -ius, higher, upper; former, previous, preceding; greater; superior, victor. Sup., suprēmus, -a, um, highest, topmost; last; summus, -a, -um, highest, greatest; often highest part of, top of.

suppeditō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [sub + pēs], freq., 1, give in abundance, provide; be at hand, abound.

suppetō, -petere, -petīvī, -petītus, [sub + petō], 3, be at hand, be present.

supplex, -icis, [sub + plicō], adj., kneeling in entreaty, begging, suppliant. As subst., m., a suppliant.

supplicium, -ī, [supplex], n., kneeling, bowing down; entreaty, petition, supplication; as the criminal knelt to receive the death-penalty, execution; punishment of death.

suppōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, suppositus, [sub + pōnō], 3, set under; put in place of, substitute for.

supportō, -āre, -āvī, —, [sub + portō], 1, convey, bring forward, conduct.

supprimō, -primere, -pressī, suppressus, [sub + premō], 3, hold back, stop; bring to anchor.

suprā, adv. and prep.:

(1) As adv., on the top, above; before, formerly; beyond, more.

(2) As prep. with acc., above, over; beyond, more than.

suprēmus, see superus.

Sūsamithrēs, -is, m., Susamithres, a Persian to whom the task of assassinating Alcibiades was assigned.

suscipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptus, [subs + capiō], 3, take, catch; receive, admit; take upon oneself, enter upon, incur, succeed to; acknowledge, recognize.

suspicāx, -ācis, [suspicor], adj., distrustful, suspicious.

suspiciō, -spicere, -spēxī, suspectus, [sub + speciō], 3, look upwards, look up at; admire, regard, esteem, honor.

suspiciō, -ōnis, [cf. suspicio], f., mistrust, distrust, suspicion.

suspicor, -ārī, -ātus sum, [cf. suspicio], 1, dep., mistrust, suspect; suppose, believe.

sustineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentus, [sub + teneō], 2, hold up, keep up, support; lift, carry; hold in check, check, restrain; support, maintain; bear, endure.

sustulī, see tollō.

suus, -a, -um, [cf. sui], poss. pron. adj., of oneself, his own, her own, his, hers, its, their; characteristic, peculiar; just, due, appropriate; favorable, advantageous. As subst., sui, -ōrum, m. pl., one's own men, his men, his subjects, their men; sua, -ōrum, n. pl., their things, their goods.

Syrācūsae, -ārum, [Συράκουσαι], f. pl., Syracuse, a famous and powerful city on the eastern coast of Sicily. It was founded by Corinthians under Archias in 734 B.C.

Syrācūsānus, -a, -um, adj., Syracusan, of Syracuse. As subst., Syracusan, -ī, m., a Syracusan, inhabitant of Syracuse.

Syria, -ae, [Σύρια], f., Syria, a country in Asia, lying between the Euphrates and the Mediterranean Sea.

T.

T., with proper names = Titus, a Roman forename.

tabellārius, -ī, [tabella], m., letter-carrier, messenger.

tabernāculum, -ī, [taberna], n., tent.

taceō, -ēre, -uī, -itus, 2, be silent, say nothing; pass over in silence, leave unsaid.

Tachōs, -ī, [Τάχως], m., Tachos, who made himself king of Egypt in 362 B.C., during the reign of Artaxerxes II.

taciturnus, -a, -um, [cf. taceō], adj., silent.

Taenarūs, or **Taenarūm**, -ī, [Ταίναρος or Ταίναρον], n., Taenarum, a city and promontory of Laconia on the southern shore of the Peloponnesus, near a deep cavern; it was a fabled entrance to the Lower World.

taenia, -ae, [ταινία], f., band, ribbon, fillet.

talentum, -ī, n., half of a hundred-weight, talent; talent, a sum of money equal to about \$1132 in gold.

tālis, -e, adj., such, of such a kind; the following, such as this. **tālis . . . quālis**, of such a kind . . . as.

tam, adv., in such a degree, as much, so, so much.

tam diū, adv., so long, for so long a time.

tamen, adv., notwithstanding, nevertheless, yet, however, still.

Tamphiliānus, -a, -um, adj., Tamphilian. domus Tamphiliāna, Tamphilian house, so called because it was built by one Tamphilus, otherwise unknown.

Tamphilus, -ī, m., *Tamphilus*, a Roman family name. See **Baebius** and **Tamphiliānus**.

tamquam, [tam + quam], conj., *as if.*

tantō, see **tantus**.

tantum, [tantus], adv., *so much, so greatly; only so much, only, merely.* *tantum quod, only just.*

tantummodo, [tantum + modo], adv., *only, merely.*

tantus, -a, -um, adj., *of such size, so great, such.* As subst., *tantum, -ī, n., so much; in gen. of price, tantī, of so much value, worth so much; abl. of degree of difference, tantō, by so much, so much.*

tardus, -a, -um, comp. *tardior, sup. tardissimus, adj., slow, sluggish, tardy; irresolute; late.*

Tarentīnus, -a, -um, adj., *of Tarentum, Tarentine.* As subst., *Tarentīnī, -ōrum, m. pl., inhabitants of Tarentum, Tarentines.*

Tarentum, -ī, n., *Tarentum, a celebrated and powerful city of southern Italy, situated in Calabria, on the Gulf of Tarentum.*

Taurus, -ī, [Taūpos], m., *Taurus, a range of mountains in the southeastern part of Asia Minor.*

tēctum, -ī, [tegō], n., *covered structure, building, shelter, house, abode; covering, roof.*

tegō, *tegere, tēxi, tēctus, 3, cover, cover over; hide, conceal; keep secret; defend, guard.*

tēlum, -ī, n., *missile weapon, missile; dart, spear, javelin.*

temerātius, -a, -um, [temerē], adj., *rash, heedless, imprudent, inconsiderate.*

temerē, adv., *by chance, without*

design; rashly, heedlessly, thoughtlessly. nōn temerē, hardly, scarcely.

tempestās, -ātis, [tempus], f., *portion of time, point of time, time, season; storm, tempest; disturbance, calamity.*

templum, -ī, n., *open place for observation, consecrated place, sacred enclosure; temple, shrine.*

temporātius, -a, -um, [tempus], adj., *of time, time-serving.*

temptō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [intens. of tendō], 1, *handle; attempt; tempt, tamper with.*

tempus, -oris, n., *time, season, interval; time, opportunity, leisure; occasion; condition; circumstances. temporis causā, having regard to circumstances, insincerely.*

tendō, *tendere, tetendī, tentus or tēnsus, 3, stretch, spread out; lay a snare; offer, present; go, march; strive; extend, reach.*

tenebrae, -ārum, f. pl., *darkness, gloom; gloomy place; lurking-places.*

teneō, -ēre, -ui, —, 2, *hold, grasp, hold fast; take in, understand; keep; possess; guard, watch, defend; of a course, keep, hold, maintain. ventus adversum tenet, the wind blows the wrong way.*

tēnesmos, -ī, [τεινεσμός], m., *straining, tenesmus.*

tenuis, -e, [cf. tendō], adj., *drawn out, meagre, slim; slight, insignificant, trifling.*

tenus, [cf. tendō], prep. with abl., *as far as.*

ter, num. adv., *three times, thrice; repeatedly.*

Terentius, -a, name of a Roman gens. See **Varrō**.

ternī, -ae, -a, [ter], distr. num., three each, three.

terra, -ae, f., the earth, ground; land, country, region. **terrā**, on land, by land.

terrestris, -tre, [terra], adj., of the earth, on land, land.

terribilis, -e, [terreō], adj., frightful, dreadful, terrible.

terror, -ōris, [terreō], m., great fear, affright, panic, terror.

tertiō, [tertius], adv., for the third time.

tertius, -a, -um, [cf. trēs], num. adj., third.

tēsta, -ae, f., brick, tile; sherd, potsherd. **tēstārum suffrāgia**, among the Greeks, ballot by potsherds, ostracism.

testāmentum, -ī, [testor], n., will, testament.

testātus, -a, -um, comp. testātior, [part. of testor], adj., public, manifest, evident.

testimōnium, -ī, [testis], n., witness, evidence, testimony; testimonial.

testis, -is, m. and f., witness.

testor, -ārī, -ātus sum, [testis], i, dep., cause to testify, call as witness, invoke; show, prove.

testūdō, -inis, [tēsta], f., tortoise; tortoise-shell; sheds of wood protecting besiegers, tortoise, covering.

tēstula, -ae, [dim. of tēsta], f., small potsherd, voting-tablet. **tēstulārum suffrāgiī** or **tēstulā**, ballot by potsherds, ostracism.

Thasius, -a, -um, adj., Thasian, of Thasus. As subst., Thasius, -ī, m., inhabitant of Thasos, Thasian.

Thasus, -ī, [θάσος], f., Thasos, an

island in the northern part of the Aegean Sea, near the coast of Thrace.

theātrum, -ī, [θέατρον], n., theatre.

Thēbae, -ārum, [Θῆβαι], f. pl., Thebes, the chief city of Boeotia.

Thēbānus, -a, -um, adj., of Thebes, Theban. As subst., Thēbānus, -ī, m., inhabitant of Thebes, Theban.

Themistoclēs, -is or -ī, acc. -em or -ēn, [Θεμιστοκλῆς], m., Themistocles, a famous statesman and general of Athens. See II.

Theopompus, -ī, [Θεόπομπος], m., Theopompus, a celebrated historian of Chios, who flourished in the fourth century B.C.

Thērāmenēs, -is, [Θηραμένης], m., Theramenes, a general and statesman of Athens who was prominent during the latter part of the Peloponnesian War, and after its close became one of the Thirty Tyrants.

Thermopylae, -ārum, [Θερμοπύλαι], f. pl., Thermopylae, a pass through Mt. Oeta on the southern frontier of Thessaly, famous on account of its defence by Leonidas in 480 B.C.

Thessalia, -ae, [Θεσσαλία], f., Thessaly, a country forming the eastern part of northern Greece.

Thrācia, -ae, [Θράκη], f., Thrace, a large country which lay north-east of Greece and east of Macedonia.

Thraessa, -ae, [Θρῆσσα], f., a Thracian woman.

Thraex, Thraecis, adj., Thracian. As subst., m., a Thracian.

Thrasybūlus, -ī, [Θρασύβουλος], m., Thrasybulus. See VIII.

Thūcȳdidiēs, -is, [Θουκῦδιδης],

m., *Thucydides*, a celebrated historian of Athens, who lived from 471 to about 400 B.C. He wrote a history of the Peloponnesian War.

Thūriī, -ōrum, [*Θούριον*], m. pl., *Thurii*, a city in the southwestern part of Lucania.

Thuys, *Thuynis*, m., *Thuys*, a Paphlagonian prince who was captured by Datames.

Ti., with proper names = *Tiberius*, a Roman forename.

Tiberis, -is, m., *the Tiber*, the principal river of central Italy, on which Rome is situated.

tibia, -ae, f., *shin bone*; by metonymy, frequently in pl., *pipe, flute*.

Timaeus, -ī, [*Τίμαءος*], m., *Timaeus*, a Sicilian historian, who lived from 352 to 256 B.C.

timeō, -ēre, -uī, —, 2, *fear, be afraid; be afraid of, dread*.

timidus, -a, um, [*timeō*], adj., *fearful, afraid, cowardly, timid*.

Timoleōn, -ontis, [*Τίμωλέων*], m., *Timoleon*. See xx.

Timoleontēus, -a, -um, adj., *of Timoleon*. As subst., *Timoleon-tēum*, -ī, n., *the Timoleontēum, the gymnasium of Timoleon*.

Timophanēs, -is, [*Τίμοφάνης*], m., *Timophanes*, the brother of Timoleon.

timor, -ōris, m., *fear, dread*.

Timotheus, -ī, [*Τίμοθεος*], m., *Timotheus*. See XIII.

Tiribazus, -ī, m., *Tiribazus*, a Persian satrap under Artaxerxes II.

Tissaphernēs, -is, m., *Tissaphernes*, a Persian satrap under Darius II. and Artaxerxes II.

Tithraustēs, -is, m., *Tithraustes*, a Persian general of the time of Artaxerxes II.

titubō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, *stagger, totter, reel; hesitate, be in doubt*.

tollō, -ere, *sustulī, sublātus*, 3, *lift, take up, raise; encourage; rear; extol; remove, make way with, abolish; kill, destroy*.

Torquātus, -ī, m., *Torquatus*, a Roman family name. In this book are mentioned:

(1) *A. Manlius Torquātus*, a Roman youth, a friend of Cicero and Atticus.

(2) *L. Manlius Torquātus*, consul B.C. 65.

torquis, -is, m., *necklace, collar*.

tot, adj., indecl., *so many, such a number of*. As subst., m., *so many men*.

totidem, [tot + -dem], indecl. adj., *just so many, the same number of*.

tōtus, -a, -um, gen. *tōtius*, adj., *all, all the, the whole, entire; wholly*.

tractō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [freq. of *trahō*], 1, *draw violently, drag; handle, manage; treat, conduct oneself toward; narrate, recount*.

tractus, -ūs, [cf. *trahō*], m., *dragging, drawing out; track, course; stretch; extent*.

trādō, -dere, -didi, -ditus, [*trāns + dō*], 3, *give up, hand over, deliver, consign, entrust; surrender, betray; hand down, transmit, report*.

trādūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductus, [*trāns + dūcō*], 3, *lead across, carry over, transport; expose, dishonor*.

trahō, -ere, *trāxī, tractus*, 3, *draw, drag; attract, allure, influence; lead, carry; derive; detain*.

trāiciō, -icere, -iēci, -iectus, [trāns + iaciō], 3, throw across, transfer; penetrate, transfix; go over, pass over.

tranquillitās, -ātis, [tranquillus], f., quietness, calmness, calm. **tranquillō**, -āre, —, -ātus, [tranquillus], 1, make calm, still, compose.

trānsāctus, part. of trānsigō.

trānseō, -ire, -īvī or -īī, -itus, [trāns + eō], irr., cross over, pass by, pass; be changed, turn.

trānsferō, -ferre, -tuli, -lātus, [trāns + ferō], irr., bear across, transport; transfer; ascribe, charge; copy; put off, delay, translate.

trānsfigō, -figere, -fixī, -fīxus, [trāns + figō], 3, pierce through, transfix, stab to the heart.

trānsfugiō, -fugere, -fūgī, —, [trāns + fugiō], 3, flee to the other side, desert.

trānsigō, -igere, -ēgī, -āctus, [trāns + agō], 3, drive through, stab, transfix; finish, settle; perform; bring to an end, end, spend. **trānsitus**, -ūs, [trāns, cf. eō], m., going over, passing over, passage.

trānlātus, part. of trānsferō.

trānsportō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [trāns + portō], 1, carry over, take across, remove, transport.

Trasumēnus, -ī, m., Trasumenus, a lake in Etruria, the scene of the defeat of Flaminius by Hannibal.

Trebia, -ae, f., the Trebia, a river in Cisalpine Gaul, flowing into the Po.

trecentī, -ae, -a, [trēs + centum], num. adj., three hundred.

tredecim, [trēs + decem], indecl. num., thirteen.

trēs, tria, gen. trium, num. adj., three.

trēsvirī, -ōrum, [trēs + virī], m. pl., triumvirs, three associates in office, especially one of three dictators chosen to reorganize the state.

tribūnus, -ī, [tribus], m., head of a tribe, tribune. **tribūnus mīlitāris**, tribune of the soldiers, six to a legion. **tribūnus plēbis**, tribune of the people. Tribunes were first appointed in 494 B.C., after the first secession to the Sacred Mount. At first there were but two; afterwards the number was increased to five, and finally to ten. They were originally appointed to afford protection to the common people; and that they might be able to afford such protection, their persons were declared sacred and inviolable. They gradually acquired the right of vetoing any act which a magistrate might undertake during his term of office. They convoked the assembly of the tribes (*comitia tribūta*), and usually presided over it.

tribuō, -ere, -uī, -ūtus, [tribus], 3, assign; grant, bestow; ascribe, attribute; yield.

trīdūm, -ī, [trēs + diēs], n., period of three days, three days.

triennium, -ī, [tres + annus; sc. spatium], n., period of three years, three years.

trīgintā, indecl. num., thirty.

trīmēnstris, -e, [trēs + mēnsis], adj., lasting three months, three months.

triplex, -icis, [ter, cf. plicō], adj., threefold, triple.

tripūs, -odis, [τρίποντος], m., three-footed seat, tripod.

trirēmis, -e, [ter + rēmus], adj., having three banks of oars. As subst., trirēmis, -is, m., vessel having three banks of oars, trireme.

trīstis, -e, adj., sad, sorrowful; gloomy, sullen.

triticum, -ī, [τρίτος, part., ground], n., wheat.

triumphus, -ī, m., triumphal procession, celebration of a victory by a triumphal entry into Rome.

triumvir, -virī, [τρεῖς + vir], m., one of three associates in office, triumvir. See **trēsvirī**.

Trōas, -ados, [Τρῳάς], adj., Trojan. As subst., f., the country around Troy, Troad.

Troezēn, -ēnis, [Τροιζῆν], f., Troezen, a very ancient city in the southeastern part of Argolis.

Trōicus, -a, -um, adj., of Troy, Trojan.

tropaeum, -ī, n., memorial of victory, trophy; victory.

tū, gen. tuī, pl. vōs, pers. pron., thou, you.

tuba, -ae, f., trumpet.

tueor, -ēri, tūtus sum, 2, dep., look at, gaze at, consider; defend, protect, maintain, support.

Tullius, -ī, m., Tullius, a Roman gentile name. See **Cicerō**.

tum, adv., then, at that time, in those times; in that case. cum . . . tum, see **cum**.

tumultus, -ūs, [cf. tumeō, swell], m., uproar, confusion, tumult; panic; national peril.

tunica, -ae, f., undergarment, shirt, tunic.

turba, -ae, f., tumult, uproar, dis-

turbance, commotion; crowd, throng, common crowd, mass.

turbidus, -a, -um, [τύρβα], adj., full of confusion, wild, disordered; restless, confused.

turpis, -e, comp. turpior, sup. turpissimus, adj., ugly, unsightly, foul, filthy; disgraceful, scandalous.

turpiter, [τυρπίς], adv., shamefully, disgracefully, dishonorably.

turpitūdō, -inis, [τύρπηση], f., ugliness; disgrace, dishonor, infamy.

Tūsculum, -ī, n., Tusculum, an ancient town of Latium, the modern Frascati, about fifteen miles southeast of Rome on the foot-hills of the Alban Mountains.

tūtēla, -ae, [τυεόρ], f., watching, keeping, defending, protection; guardianship.

tūtō, [τύττο], adv., safely, without danger.

tūtus, -a, -um, [part. of tueor], adj., guarded, safe, secure. As subst., tūtum, -ī, n., place of safety, safety, security.

tuus, -a, -um, [tū], poss. pron., adj., thy, thine; your, yours.

tyrannis, -idis, [τυπανίς], f., rule of a tyrant, tyranny, despotic rule.

tyrannus, -ī, [τύπαννος], m., king, despot, ruler; applied by the Greeks to a ruler who usurped his power, without regard to the mildness or severity of his rule.

U.

ubī, adv. and conj., in which place, where; where? As conj., when.

ubīnam, [ubī + nam], inter. adv., where? where on earth?

ulciscor, -i, ultus sum, 3, dep., avenge oneself on, punish; take vengeance for, avenge.

ullus, -a, -um, gen. ullius, adj., any. As subst., ullus, -ius, m., any one, anybody. ullum, -ius, n., anything.

ulterior, -ius, gen. -oris, [cf. *ultrā*], adj., comp., farther, beyond; n., ulterius, as adv., beyond, farther; to a greater degree, more. Sup., ultimus, -a, -um, furthest, most distant, uttermost, last; utmost, greatest.

ultimus, see *ulterior*.

ultus, part. of *ulciscor*.

umquam, adv., at any time, ever.

ūnā, [ūnus], adv., in the same place, at the same time, together.

unde, adv., inter., where? on which side? rel., from which place, whence; where; from whom, from which.

ūndecim, [ūnus + decem], indecl. num., eleven.

ūndecimviri, -ōrum, m. pl., college of eleven men, the eleven, a body of men at Athens having charge of the police, the prisons, and the punishment of criminals.

undique, adv., from all parts, from every quarter, on all sides.

unguentum, -i, n., ointment, unguent, perfume.

ūniversus, -a, -um, [ūnus + versus], adj., all together, all in one, as a whole, whole, entire; general. As subst., ūniversi, -ōrum, m. pl., all men.

ūnus, -a, -um, gen. ūnius, adj., one, a single, only.

ūnusquisque, ūnaquaeque, ūnum-quodque, [ūnus + quisque], adj., each one, every one.

urbānus, -a, -um, [urbs], adj., of the city, in the city, in Rome.

urbs, urbis, f., a walled town, city;

often Rome.

usquam, adv., at any place, anywhere.

usque, adv., all the way, right on, continuously, even.

ūsūra, -ae, [cf. ūtor], f., using, use, enjoyment; interest, usury.

ūsus, -ūs, [ūtor], m., use, practice, employment; experience, training; custom, practice; intercourse, association, familiarity; profit, advantage. ūsū venīre, to happen, to occur.

ut or utī, adv., of place, where; of time, as soon as, when; of manner, inter., how? in what manner? rel., as, seeing that; as if. ut . . . ita, so . . . as; while . . . still.

ut or utī, conj., with subj., of result, that, so that; of purpose, in order that, that; of concession, although, introducing a limiting circumstance, as, considering, for.

ūter, -tris, m., bag of hide, leather bottle, skin.

uter, utra, utrum, gen. utrius, adj., which of two, which; whichever one; either of the two.

uterque, utraque, utrumque, gen. utriusque, adj., each, either, each one, both.

utī, see *ut*.

Utica, -ae, f., Utica, a town on the coast of Africa, about twenty-seven miles northwest of Carthage; it was founded by Tyrians.

ūtilis, -e, comp. ūtilior, sup. ūtilissimus, [ūtor], adj., useful, serviceable, helpful; profitable, expedient.

ūtilitās, -ātis, [**ūtilis**], f., *use, usefulness, expediency, advantage.*

utinam, adv., *oh, that! if only! would that!*

utique, adv., *in any case, at any rate, certainly; especially.*

ūtor, ūtī, ūsus sum, 3, dep., used with abl., *make use of, employ, enjoy; consume, take; experience, undergo; practise; enjoy the friendship of, associate with.* With two abls., *use as, employ as, find to be.*

utpote, [ut + pote], adv., *as is possible, as is natural, of course, seeing that, since.*

utrobīque, [uter + ubī + -que], *on both sides, from each side; on both land and sea.*

utrum, [uter], inter. adv., in direct questions rendered only by the inflection of the voice; in indirect questions, *whether. utrum . . . an, whether . . . or.*

uxor, -ōris, f., *wife, spouse, consort. uxōrem dūcere, to marry.*

V.

vacātiō, -ōnis, [**vacō**], f., *freedom, exemption; exemption from military service.*

vacuēfaciō, -facere, -fēcī, -factus, [**vacuus + faciō**], 3, *make empty, clear, free.*

vadimōnium, -ī, [**vas**], n., *bail, security. vadimōnium impōnere, to exact bail.*

vāgīna, -ae, [**cf. vās**], f., *scabbard, sheath.*

valdē, [for **validē**], adv., *strongly, very, exceedingly.*

valēns, -entis, comp. *valentior,*

sup. *valentissimus, [part. of valeō]*, adj., *strong; vigorous, powerful; well, healthy, hale.*

valeō, -ēre, -uī, —, fut. part. *valitūrus*, 2, *be strong, have strength, be able; be well; have power, be effective, be valid; have influence, prevail; avail, be applicable, extend; as greeting, imp., valē, farewell.*

Valerius, -ī, m., *Valerius. See Flaccus.*

valētūdō, -inis, [**valeō**], f., *habit, state of health, health; good health; bad health.*

vāllum, -ī, n., *line of palisades, intrenchment; wall, rampart, fortification.*

valvae, -ārum, f. pl., *folding-doors, door.*

variētās, -ātis, [**varius**], f., *difference, variety; inconstancy, fickleness.*

varius, -a, -um, adj., *variegated, parti-colored, mottled, diverse; various, changeful; inconstant, fickle.*

Varrō, -ōnis, m., *Varro, surname of C. Terentius Varrō, consul in 216 B.C.; he was defeated by Hannibal at Cannae.*

vās, vāsis, n., *vessel, dish, utensil; pl., vāsa, -ōrum, equipments, baggage.*

vātēs, -is, m. or f., *foreteller, seer, prophet.*

-ve, enclitic conj., *or, or if you will, or if you please.*

vēctīgal, -ālis, n., *revenue, tax, impost; income, rents.*

vehiculum, -ī, [**cf. vehō**], n., *conveyance, carriage.*

vehō, *vehere, vēxi, vēctus, 3, bear, carry, convey, draw.*

vel, [old imp. of volō], conj., or if you will, or even, or. vel . . . vel, either . . . or.

vel, [conj. vel], adv., or even, even, certainly, indeed; when used with superlatives vel intensifies their meaning.

vēlōcītās, -ātis, [vēlōx], f., swiftness, fleetness, rapidity.

vēlūm, -i, [cf. vehō], n., means of propelling, sail. vēla ventīs dare, to make sail, sail away.

velut or **velutī**, adv., even as, just as; just as if, as if.

vēnāticus, -a, -um, [cf. vēnor], adj., of hunting, for hunting. canis vēnāticus, hunting-dog, hound.

vēnātōrius, -a, -um, [vēnātor, hunter], adj., of a hunter. galea vēnātōria, hunting-cap.

vēnditō, -āre, -āvī, —, [freq. of vēndō], i, keep offering for sale, try to sell; sell; try to ingratiate oneself with.

vēndō, -dere, -didi, -ditus, [for vēnumdo], 3, sell.

venēnātus, -a, -um, [part. of vēnēnō], adj., poisoned, poisonous, venomous.

venēnum, -i, n., drug; poison.

Venerius, -a, -um, adj., of Venus; of love.

veneror, -ārī, -ātus sum, i, dep., reverence, worship, adore, venerate; do homage to; entreat, supplicate.

venia, -ae, f., indulgence, kindness, favor, forbearance, pardon; permission.

veniō, venīre, vēnī, ventus, 4, come, go.

vēnor, -ārī, -ātus sum, i, dep., hunt, chase.

venter, -tris, m., belly; appetite.

ventitō, -āre, -āvī, —, [freq. of vēniō], i, come often, keep coming, resort.

ventus, -i, m., wind.

vēnumdō, -dare, -dedī, -datus, [vēnum, sale + dō], i, sell.

Venusia, -ae, f., Venusia, a town of Apulia on the border of Lucania, the birthplace of Horace.

venustus, -a, -um, adj., charming, agreeable, beautiful; graceful.

vēr, vēris, n., the spring.

verber, -eris, n., lash, whip, scourge, rod; lashing; blow.

verbōsus, -a, -um, comp. verbōsior, [verbum], adj., full of words, long, wordy, verbose.

verbum, -i, n., word, saying. verba dare, to deceive, to trick, to outwit.

vērē, comp. vērius, sup. vērisimē, [vērus], adv., truly.

vereor, -ērī, veritus sum, 2, dep., reverence, respect, stand in awe; fear, be afraid.

vergō, vergere, —, —, 3, bend, turn, verge; be directed, look.

vēritās, -ātis, [vērus], f., truth, truthfulness.

vērō, [vērus], adv. and conj., in truth, truly, indeed, however.

versō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [freq. of vertō], i, turn often; vex, agitate; think over, meditate; pass., be, be situated, be busied; occupy oneself, conduct oneself.

versūra, -ae, [cf. vertō], f., conversion, borrowing; loan.

versus, -ūs, [vertō], m., line, row, verse.

vertō, -ere, vertī, versus, 3, turn, direct, change; pass., be turned, turn about, return. annō vertente, with the returning year, in a whole year.

vērūm, [vērus], adv., *truly, certainly; but.*

vērus, -a, -um, adj., *true, real, actual, genuine; right, proper, reasonable.* rē vērā, see rēs.

vesperāscō, -ere, —, —, [vesper, evening-star], 3, inch., *become evening, grow dark.*

vester, *vestra, vestrum, [vōs]*, poss. pron., *your, yours.*

vestīgiūm, -ī, n., *bottom of the foot, sole; foot; footprint, foot-print; trace, mark, vestige.*

vestīmentūm, -ī, [vestis], n., *clothing, dress.*

vestiō, -ire, -īvī, -ītūs, [vestis], 4, *cover with a garment, clothe, dress.*

vestis, -is, f., *covering for the body, clothes, clothing; robe.*

vestītūs, -ūs, [vestiō], m., *clothing, apparel.*

veterānus, -a, -um, [vetus], adj., *old, veteran.* As subst., **veterānī**, -ōrum, m. pl., *veteran soldiers, veterans.*

vetō, -āre, -uī, -ītūs, 1, *not suffer, not permit, oppose, forbid, prohibit.*

Vettonēs, -um, m. pl., *Vettones, a people of Lusitania, the modern Portugal.*

vetus, -eris, adj., *old, aged; former, of long standing, of a former time.*

vetustās, -ātīs, [vetus], f., *old age, lapse of time.*

vetustus, -a, -um, [vetus], adj., *aged, old, ancient.*

vēxō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūs, [freq. of vehō], 1, *shake, toss violently; harry, waste; trouble, disturb.*

via, -ae, f., *way, highway, road; passage, march, journey.*

vīcēsimus, -a, -um, [vigintī], num. adj., *twentieth.*

vīciēns, [vigintī], num. adj., *twenty times.* in sēstertiō vīciēns, (sc. centēna mīlia), with a property of two million sesterces.

vīcīnitās, -ātīs, [vīcīnus], f., *nearness, vicinity; neighborhood, region.*

vīcis, vīcis, only found in the gen., acc., and abl. sing., and nom., acc., dat., and abl. pl., f., *change, vicissitude; lot, hap, chance, fortune.*

vīctor, -ōris, [vincō], m., *conqueror, vanquisher, victor;* in apposition, with adj. force, *victorious.*

vīctōria, -ae, [vīctor], f., *victory, success.*

vīctus, -ūs, [cf. vīvō], m., *sustenance, nourishment, victuals; way of living, mode of life.*

vīctus, part. of vincō.

videō, -ēre, vīdī, vīsus, 2, *see, discern, go to see, visit;* pass., seem.

vidua, -ae, [viduus, bereft], f., *unmarried woman, widow.*

vigeō, -ēre, -uī, —, 2, *be lively, be vigorous, flourish, be strong.*

vigilantia, -ae, [cf. vigil], f., *wakefulness, vigilance.*

vigilia, -ae, [vigil], f., *watching, wakefulness, sleeplessness; watch, a fourth part of the night; watch, guard; pl., sentinels, post, guard.*

vīgīntī, indecl. num., *twenty.*

vīlis, -e, adj., *of small price, of little value, cheap; poor, paltry.*

vīlla, -ae, [dim. of vīcus], f., *country-house, farm, villa.*

vīncīō, -ire, vīnxī, vīnctus, 4, *bind, bind fast; fetter, confine, restrain; encircle, gird.*

vinclum, see **vinculum**.

vincō, -ere, **vici**, victus, 3, conquer, overcome, defeat, subdue; prevail, have one's way.

vinculum or **vinclum**, -ī, [vin-ciō], n., means of binding, bond, band, cord, fastening, fetter, rope; pl., fetters, bonds, prison.

vindicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūs, [vin-dex], 1, assert claim to, demand formally, claim; avenge, punish. in libētātem vindicāre, to claim for liberty, set free, free.

vīnea, -ae, [vīnum], f., vineyard; shed, for protecting besiegers.

vīnolentus, -a, -um, [vīnum], adj., full of wine, intoxicated; given to drink.

vīnum, -ī, n., wine.

violentus, -a, -um, [cf. vīs], adj., forcible, violent, boisterous.

violō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūs, [cf. vīs], 1, treat with violence, injure; dishonor, outrage, violate.

Vīpsānius, -a, name of a Roman gens. See **Agrippa**.

vir, **virī**, m., male person, man; husband.

virgō, -inis, f., maid, maiden, virgin; young woman, girl.

virgula, -ae, [dim. of **virga**], f., little twig, branch, wand.

virilis, -e, [vir], of a man, manly, of manhood, masculine, virile; bold, spirited.

virītim, [vir], adv., man by man, singly, individually.

virtūs, -ūtis, [vir], f., manliness, manhood, strength, bravery, courage; merit, virtue.

vīs, —, acc. vim, abl. vī, f., strength, force, vigor, power, energy; hostile force, violence; quantity, number; pl., **vīrēs**, -ium, energy, vigor.

vīsō, vīsere, vīsī, visus, [freq. of videō], 3, look at attentively, survey; go to see.

vīsus, -ūs, [videō], m., look; appearance, vision.

vīsus, part. of videō.

vīta, -ae, [cf. vīvō], f., life; way of life; existence, being.

vītium, -ī, n., fault, defect, blemish, vice; unfavorable sign; offence, crime.

vītō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūs, 1, shun, seek to escape, avoid.

vītulīnus, -a, -um, [vitulus], adj., of a calf. As subst., **vītulīna**, -ae, [sc. carō], f., calf's-flesh, veal.

vīvō, vīvere, vīxi, victus, 3, live, be alive, have life; pass the time, live; dwell.

vīvus, -a, -um, [cf. vīvō], adj., alive, living, having life; of a river, running; lively, vigorous, vivacious.

vīx, adv., with difficulty, hardly, scarcely, barely.

vocītō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūs, [freq. of vocō], 1, call habitually, name; call loudly.

vocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūs, [cf. vōx], 1, call, summon, invoke; call by name, name; call together, bid, invite; call, put, set, place. in crimen vocāre, to accuse.

volō, velle, voluī, —, irr., will, wish, be minded, determine; be willing, consent.

Volsō, see **Manlius**.

volumen, -inis, [cf. volvō], n., coil, whirl, fold; roll of writing, book, volume.

Volumnius, -ī, m., *Volumnius*, gentile name of *P. Volumnius Eutrapelus*, a partisan of Marc Antony.

voluntās, -ātis, [cf. volō], f., will, freewill; wish, desire, disposition, inclination; good-will, favor.

vōtum, -ī, [voveō], n., promise to a god, solemn pledge, vow; wish, longing, prayer.

vōx, vōcīs, f., voice, sound, tone, cry, call; saying, word, speech, sentence.

vulgō, [vulgar], adv., among the multitude, universally, commonly; openly, publicly.

vulgus, -ī, n., the masses, multitude, people, public; crowd, rabble.

vulnerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [vulnus], i, wound, hurt, injure, harm.

vulnus, -eris, n., wound, blow, misfortune, calamity, defeat, disaster.

vultus, -ūs, m., expression of countenance, visage, feature, look; face.

X.

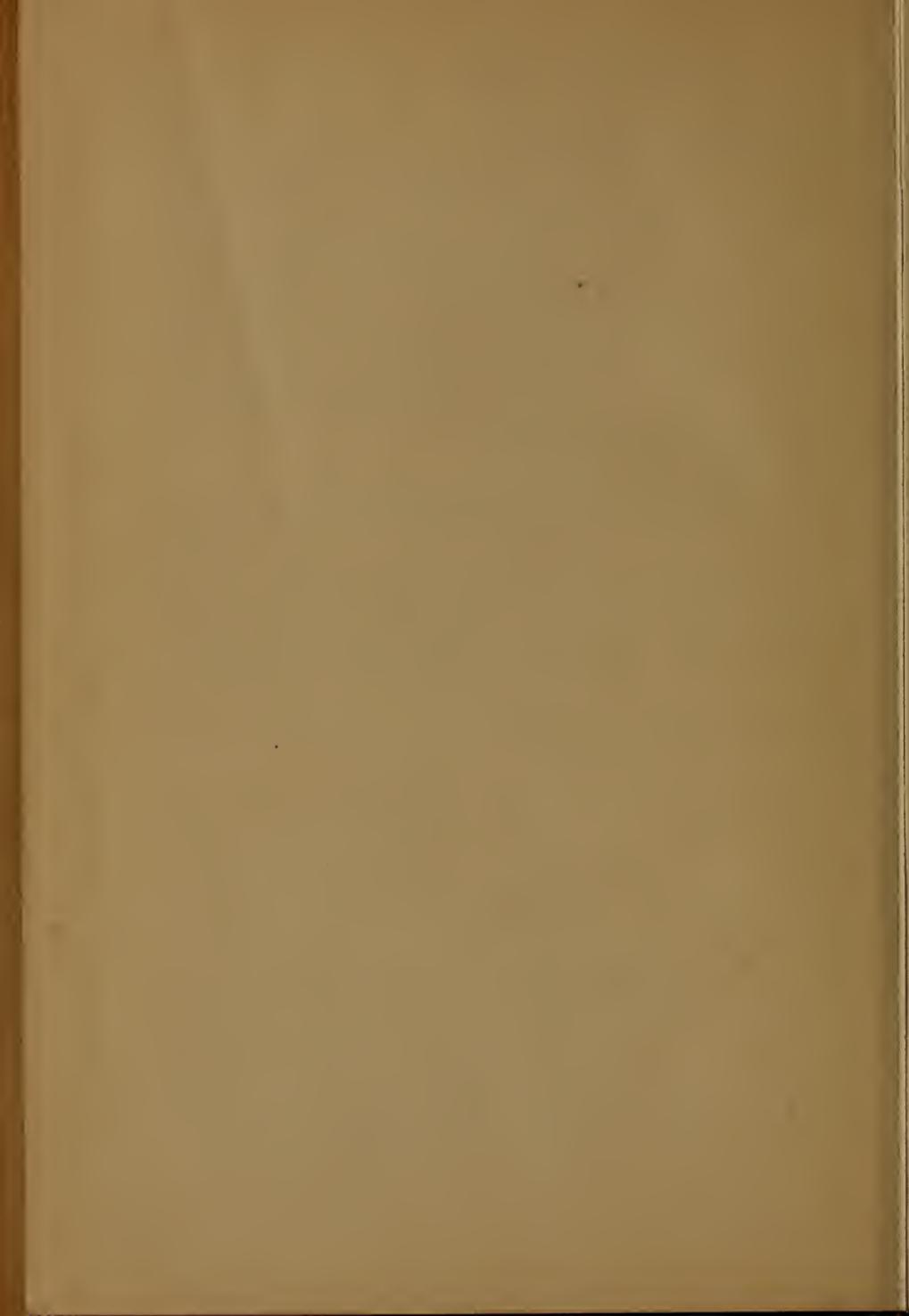
Xenophōn, -ontis, [Ξενοφῶν], m., Xenophon, an Athenian who conducted the Retreat of the Ten Thousand in 400 B.C. He is celebrated also as a writer.

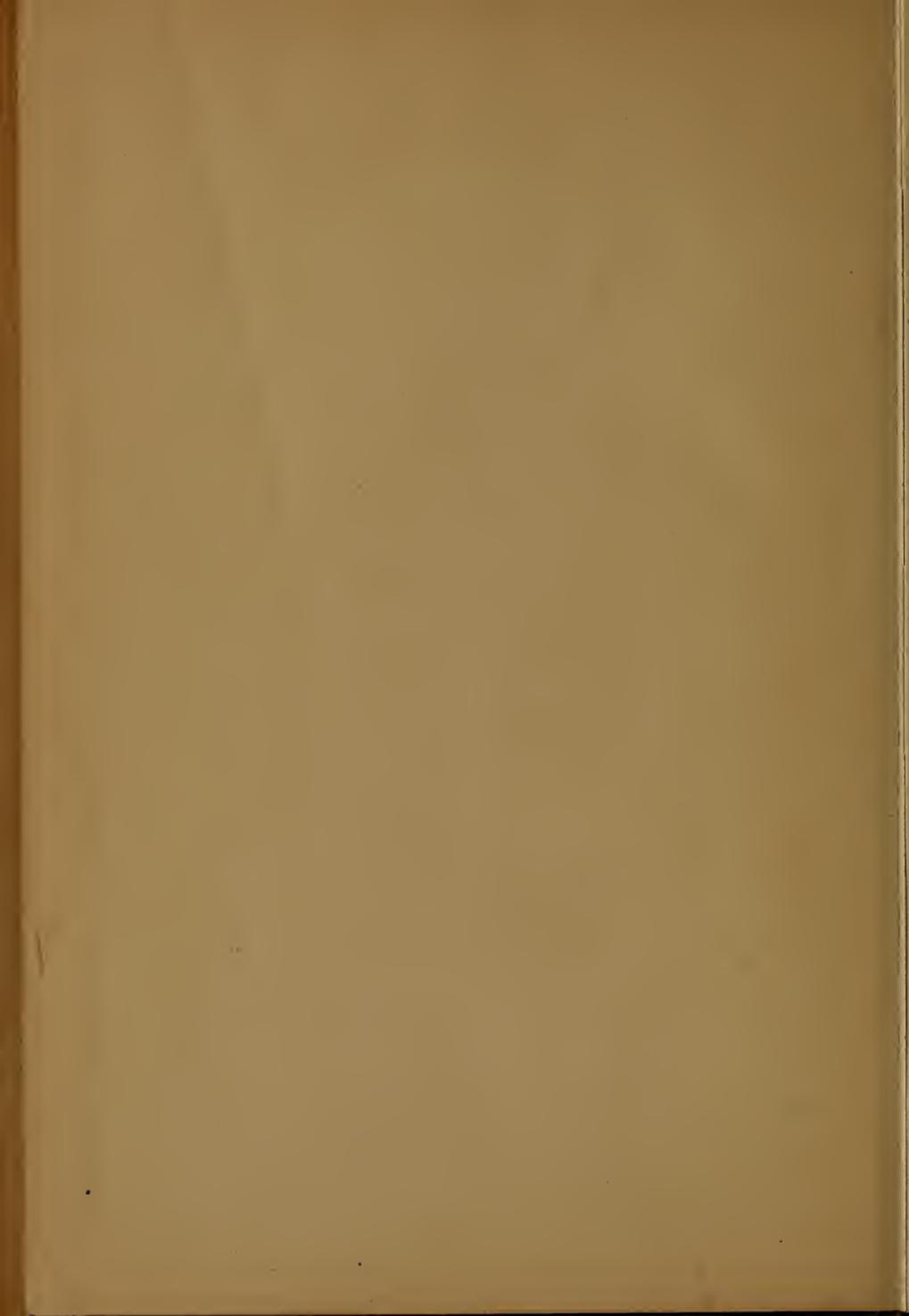
Xerxēs, -is or -ī, [Ξέρξης], m., Xerxes, king of the Persians from 485 to 465 B.C., son of Darius Hystaspis. He undertook a great expedition against Greece, but was defeated at Salamis in 480 B.C.

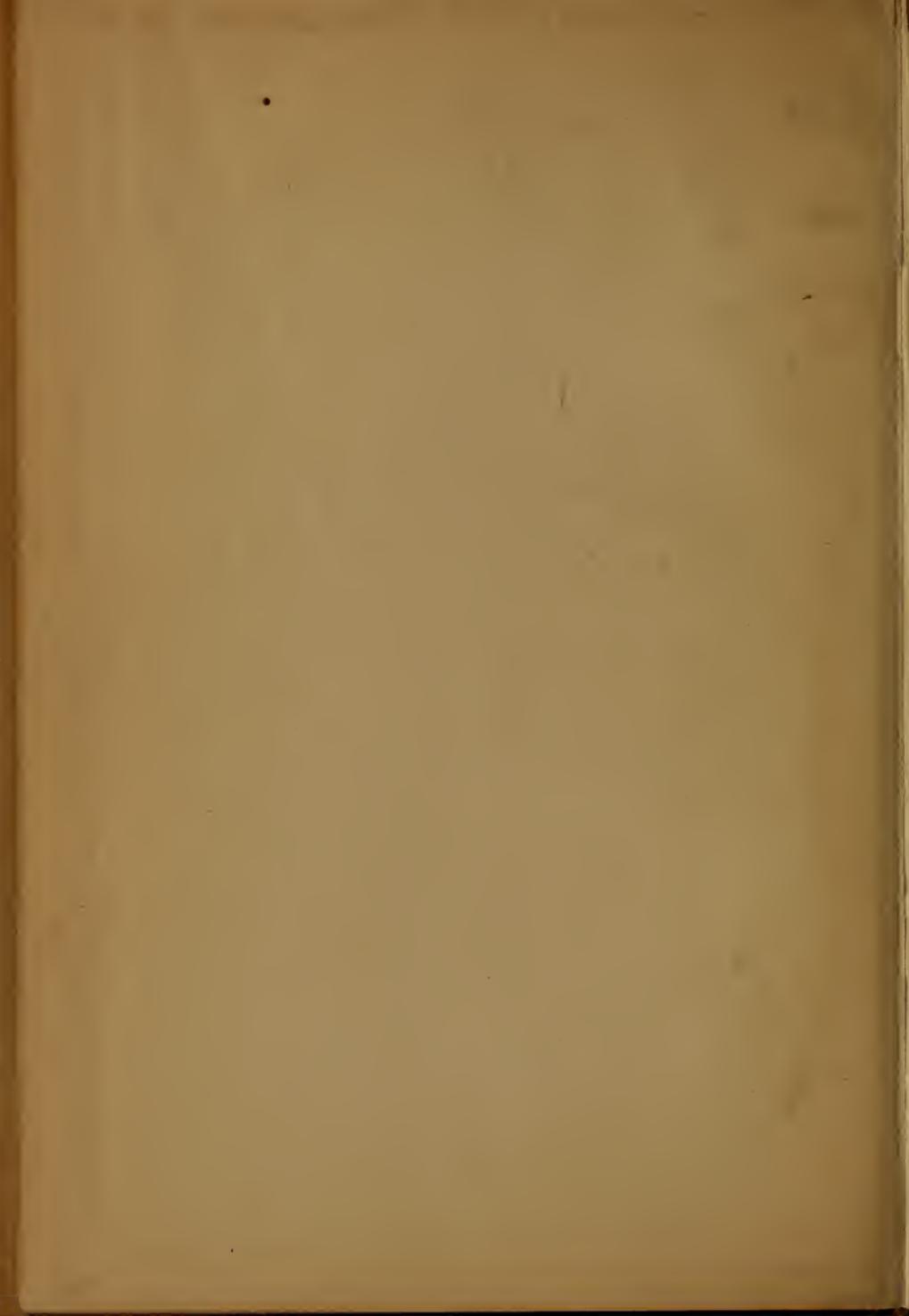
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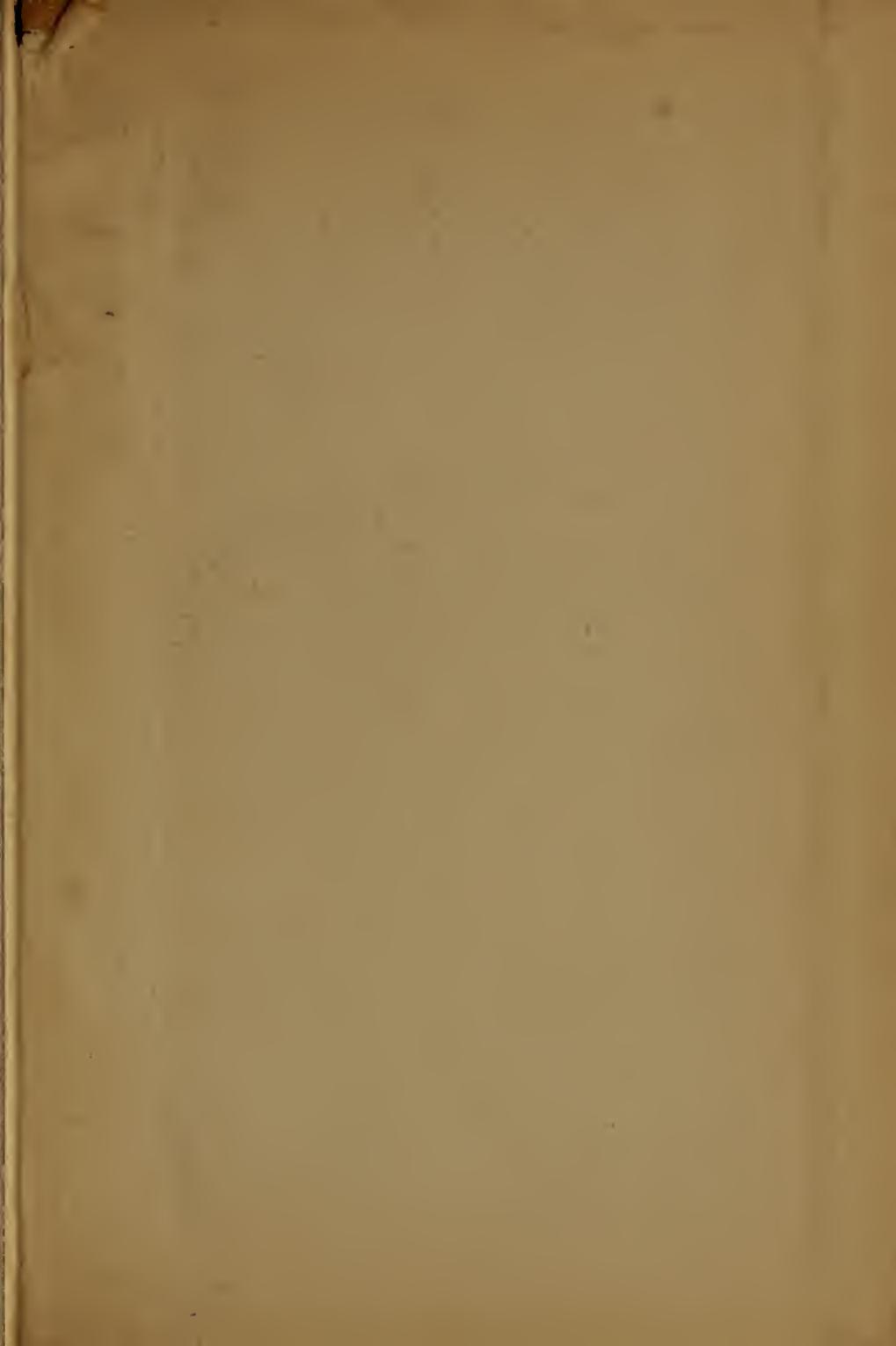
Zacynthius, -a, -um, adj., Zacynthian, of Zacynthus, an island northwest of the Peloponnesus, off the coast of Elis.

Zama, -ae, f., Zama, a town in Numidia, southwest of Carthage, the scene of the defeat of Hannibal by Scipio Africanus.









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